

THE

D. Brent Pogue

COLLECTION



MASTERPIECES OF
UNITED STATES COINAGE
Part VII

March 20, 2020 • Baltimore, Maryland

Stack's Bowers Galleries

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*This sale is held in conjunction with Jay Edwards & Assoc., LLC.
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General Auction Information

Stack's Bowers Galleries

Tel: 949.748.4849

Fax: 949.253.4091

Email: pogue@stacksbowers.com

StacksBowers.com

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Stack's Bowers Galleries
1231 East Dyer Road, Suite 100
Santa Ana, CA 92705
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Telephone Stack's Bowers Galleries at 949.748.4849

Internet

View additional images and add items to your personal tracking list. You may also place bids and check their status in real time. Visit our website at www.stacksbowers.com.

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Baltimore Convention Center
1 West Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

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The D. Brent Pogue Collection

MASTERPIECES OF UNITED STATES COINAGE Part VII

Room 308
Baltimore Convention Center
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
6:00 pm
Friday, March 20, 2020

Lot Viewing:

California Office: February 24-28, 2020 (*by appointment only*)
New York City Grand Hyatt Hotel: March 9-13, 2020 (*by appointment only*)

On Exhibit:

Room 307, Baltimore Convention Center, 1 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201
9:00 am - 6:00 pm, March 17-20, 2020

Auction Location:

Room 308
Baltimore Convention Center
1 West Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD

Lot Pickup:

Room 307, Baltimore Convention Center, 1 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201
9:00 am - noon, Saturday, March 21, 2020

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Credits and Acknowledgements

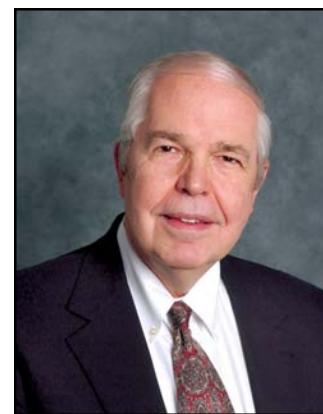
The primary credit goes to D. Brent Pogue, not only for building this spectacular collection with the support of his father and family, but for his deep interest in the provenance of the specimens he acquired. John Kraljevich served as lead cataloger and researcher, with additional cataloging by Jeff Ambio, James McCartney, John Pack and Eric Schena. Q. David Bowers served as editor and furnished introductory material, research and additional commentary. Brian Kendrella fills the role of administrative liaison handling the numerous details of bringing this collection to market. Christine Karstedt serves as catalog coordinator and program director for the D. Brent Pogue Collection and invites general inquiries. Lawrence R. Stack ordered the sale, contributed to the pedigree research and serves as valuations editor.

Credit is also due to our staff numismatic experts including: Benjamin Orooji, Chris Ortega and Vicken Yegparian. Graphic design is by Jennifer Meers. Additional support provided by Karen Bridges, Samantha Douglas, Sarah Jackels, Melissa Karstedt, and Millie Wu.

Style Note: Some quoted material has been lightly edited, but the original meaning has been preserved.

Coin photographs courtesy of PCGS. Assisted by Karen Bridges, Director of Photography, Jeremy Katz, Charlie Pech and Keven Tran.

The D. Brent Pogue Collection Sale Part VII



The D. Brent Pogue Collection will forever be known as an incredible assembly of the very finest early American coins from 1792 through the 1830s. The five sales already completed featured this portion of the collection, almost to completion, with notable additions such as the fabulous collection of \$3 gold coins. Those apparent outliers were a foreshadowing of the pages to follow. What could not be foreseen was Brent's unexpected passing at age 54 just a few months ago. He is deeply missed by his family, friends and all of us in numismatics.

Starting as a teenager and with the guidance of his father Mack, Brent with connoisseurship, knowledge, and persistence built the finest-ever collection of early American federal coinage of the early years. No other private or museum collection past or present has come even close to his achievement.

In 2001 Brent went into rare coins full time and turned his passion into a business. While adding to his own collection he attended many conventions and auctions to buy and sell. His first major transaction was the purchase of a type set of copper and silver coins from Stack's in 2002. In 2003 he completed the acquisition of the Foxfire Collection, formed over a long period of years by Claude Davis, M.D. In 2005 he negotiated for and completed the purchase of the Great Lakes Collection of \$3 gold, complete except, of course, for the 1870-S. This was the finest known such collection at the time, replete with many gems.

Though the earliest issues were always a focal point, D. Brent Pogue loved numismatics and enjoyed numerous other series, which he collected quietly for his own enjoyment. This sale presents these areas of interest and displays far more diversity than has come to be expected from this collection. It is an exciting opportunity for collectors who desire this important American provenance. This sale includes pieces worth from hundreds of dollars to millions—truly something for everyone! Still, the one guiding principle that will be evident in this presentation, as it was in prior Pogue offerings, is a commitment to *quality*.

The coins range widely from small selections of superb half cents, led by a Red and Brown 1796 With Pole in MS-66, to small cents including affordable classics such as a 1909-S V.D.B. cent graded MS-65 RB (PCGS). Even a *modern* 1960 Small Date cent graded MS-67 RD (PCGS) is included! These are the beginnings of a basic type set, and representatives of many denominations are included.

With United States quarters, the dynamic changes, as this was clearly one of Brent's favorites. Following a small selection of Liberty Seated pieces comes one of the most fabulous collections of Barber coins ever seen, truly special for its extraordinary quality as well as its aesthetic appeal. The collection is visually stunning, loaded with magnificent rarities, and even includes the occasional duplicate; there are *two* examples of the 1901-S, one MS-66+ (PCGS) and one MS-67 (PCGS).

The offering of Standing Liberty quarters is extensive, though not quite complete, and includes coins in a wide range of value from a 1929-S in MS-66 (PCGS) to the famous 1918/7-S overdate in MS-65 (PCGS). Washington quarters follow, with a collection that, like the Barber quarters, is visually impressive and of exceptional quality, with spectacular toning found throughout. All are graded by PCGS and with rare exceptions are ranked as MS-66 or MS-67.

For half dollars and dollars, partial type sets feature high-quality coins, examples of which run the gamut from a 1964-D Kennedy half dollar in MS-66+ (PCGS) to an 1804 silver dollar. "An 1804

silver dollar?” one might ask with surprise. YES! The Pogue Collection included *three* examples of this most famous American coin. In this sale, Stack’s Bowers Galleries is pleased to once again offer the Garrett specimen of this American treasure! As famous as this coin is, it is but one of the highlights of this landmark sale.

Gold coins deliver even more important properties, with small selections of each denomination from gold dollars to double eagles. These begin with an 1849 gold dollar graded MS-67 (PCGS), and close with a 1927-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle graded MS-67 (PCGS). In between there are quarter eagles (including an 1841 *Little Princess* graded Proof-64 Cameo), a \$3 piece (an 1878 graded MS-67 by PCGS), a \$4 piece (an 1879 Flowing Hair graded Proof-66 Cameo by PCGS), \$5 coins (including a 1911-S in PCGS MS-66) and both the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim Indian eagles, each graded MS-67 by PCGS. With all this, the *highlight* is yet to be mentioned!

One of D. Brent Pogue’s most prized accomplishments was his complete set of 1854-S gold coins. Like the rest of this sale, even this group represents great diversity in value, ranging from the 1854-S \$10 in AU-58 (PCGS), to one of the *rarest coins in the entire American series*, the finest known example of the legendary 1854-S half eagle! From the first Pogue sale to today, THIS is the coin many have been waiting to see, and it will not disappoint! It is stunningly attractive and graded AU-58+ by PCGS. It has not been offered publicly since the October 1982 sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection, formed by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Just 268 examples were struck, and this is the very best of the tiny group that survive today.

Rounding out the sale are some important pattern coins, including famous types such as a Gem Shield Earring quarter graded Proof-65+ (PCGS), a Schoolgirl dollar graded Proof-65 (PCGS), a Washlady half dollar graded Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS), and an 1852 Ring dollar in gold graded Proof-65 by PCGS.

Now we present to you a final catalog detailing Brent’s unsurpassed numismatic achievements in United States federal coinage. He always enjoyed sharing his knowledge and the ongoing pursuit with other collectors. We hope you enjoy the following offering and gain even more appreciation of his passion for the hobby he loved so much.

Q. David Bowers

Founder, Stack’s Bowers Galleries

D. Brent Pogue

A Numismatist, Connoisseur and Custodian

David Brent Pogue was born in Dallas, Texas, on December 19, 1964. He graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1987 with a degree in economics. Upon graduation, Brent moved to New York where he was employed on Wall Street as an analyst with Goldman Sachs' real estate department. Three years later, he went to work for Lincoln Property Company in New York, a Pogue family business, continuing his career in real estate. Brent was then transferred to Lincoln's Chicago office working in the company's real estate development branch.



A few years later, he returned to Dallas and helped form a mortgage acquisition business for Lincoln, a subsidiary named the Praedium Fund. Brent's work with Praedium as an asset manager responsible for negotiations took him to Los Angeles, California where he's been ever since. The skills he honed negotiating real estate acquisitions and loan payoffs would serve Brent well as his early casual interest in coins became a passion that steered him into collecting full time. Over decades and through connoisseurship, knowledge, and persistence he would build the finest-ever collection of early American federal coinage of the 1792 to late 1830s era.

Brent first became interested in coins at the age of 10 when his father, nationally-known real estate developer Mack Pogue, presented him with a bag filled with \$50 face value in wheat-back Lincoln "pennies," with an option to buy the bag for \$60. As he sifted through the pile of predominantly dull coins, a shiny 1915 cent caught Brent's eye and ended up being worth \$65. The option was exercised. This transaction would mark his entrance into the field of numismatics, and coins would be a fixture in his life from that point on.

Understanding that knowledge is key, Brent would go far beyond the *Guide Book*, which had satisfied his initial curiosity as a boy looking up that 1915 cent, to build a fine reference library of auction catalogs and standard works.

In the late 1970s, Brent drew his father into numismatics, and as a team they jumped in with both feet, participating in most of the important auctions of the time. In the Louis E. Eliasberg U.S. Gold Coin Collection sale in 1982, together they kept their eyes on the important coins and acquired the only 1822 half eagle in private hands.

In 2001 Brent went into rare coins full time. While adding to his own collection he attended many conventions and auctions to buy and sell, over the years acquiring individual pieces and even entire specialized collections, when the quality met his standards. Sadly, D. Brent Pogue passed away unexpectedly in 2019 at the age of 54. He will be missed, but his numismatic accomplishments are memorialized in the series of catalogs featuring his remarkable collection. He leaves a legacy of connoisseurship and scholarship that resulted in an American coin cabinet that is unlikely to ever be rivaled.

Order of Sale

Session 7

The D. Brent Pogue Collection Part VII:

Masterpieces of U.S. Coinage

Friday, March 20 • Room 308 • 6:00 PM ET

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Comitia Americana & Revolutionary Era	7001-7002
Washingtoniana	7003-7004
U.S. Coins & Related	7005-7414
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Large Cents	7007-7009
Small Cents	7010-7019
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Nickel Three-Cent Piece	7025
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces	7026-7037
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Dimes.....	7042-7056
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Four-Dollar Gold Piece	7331
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Documents and Artwork	7416-7421



The D. Brent Pogue Collection



MASTERPIECES OF
UNITED STATES COINAGE
Part VII



Lot 7001. (1783) Libertas Americana Medal. Silver. Original. Paris Mint. Betts-615. MS-63 (PCGS).

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

The Ford-Pogue Libertas Americana Medal in Silver Franklin's Medallion Masterpiece



Lot 7001. (1783) Libertas Americana Medal. Silver. Original. Paris Mint. Betts-615. MS-63 (PCGS).

A specimen of incredible beauty and displaying the sort of quality associated with the Pogue name. Dusky blue and pale green tones contrast with the peripheral gold highlights. The sharpness is definitive, the reflectivity is assured and bold on both sides, and the visual appeal is magnificent. Some very minor hairlines are well hidden by the ancient toning, and no marks of any consequence are visible, save for a half-arc lintmark in the field left of Minerva's knee.

The quality of this piece is good enough to offer instructive evidence of die state. Spalling is present on the reverse below Minerva's arrow, raised artifacts from the die that are fragile enough that any polishing or wear would render them invisible. A vertical spalling break parallel to Minerva's hip (and the other associated spalling) is actually in an earlier state on the copper piece that follows than this one, confirming that at least some copper examples were struck before at least some silver Libertas Americana medals. This may prove to be uniformly true, or may not. The obverse spalling is clearly also in a slightly later state on this piece than the copper one that follows.

The importance of the Libertas Americana medal's history follows every specimen regardless of its condition, but it sure is easier to appreciate on one this pretty and well preserved. This was the finer of two silver specimens owned by John J. Ford Jr. It brought three times what his ex F.C.C. Boyd duplicate in silver brought in the following lot in the 2006 Ford medal sale. Silver medals were largely

distributed to diplomats, high ranking officials, Franklin's Parisian circle, and European institutions. While the original recipients were often people of wealth and prestige, few were numismatists, and most of these ended up heavily polished - treated the same way other silver objets d'art would have been treated in such households. The typical grade for a silver Libertas Americana is in the EF-AU range, with many of the lightly polished survivors squeaking into the lowest reaches of Mint State. This example has largely avoided the typical misadventures, with superb color and surfaces that not one in 20 silver examples of this medal can claim.

Benjamin Franklin conceived the Libertas Americana medal as a talisman of America's birth, symbolic of both the ideals of the young nation and the military battles it had to endure - and the divine and terrestrial assistance it needed - to emerge victorious. This medal was his pet project from design to distribution, and every medal extant can sincerely assert a provenance back to Franklin himself.

This example, typical of the Pogue Collection, is one of the very finest available to collectors today.

PCGS Population: 3, 1 finer (MS-64).

Provenance: *From Harry Forman on June 13, 1958; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection; our (Stack's) sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIV, May 2006, lot 289.*

Est. \$120,000-\$150,000

Superb Quality Copper Libertas Americana Medal



Lot 7002. (1783) Libertas Americana Medal. Copper. Original. Paris Mint. Betts-615. MS-64 BN (PCGS). CAC.

A pleasing match for the previous example from these dies, a remarkably handsome example of America's most important historic medal. The fields retain their fragile reflectivity on both sides, giving full lustrous bloom to the rich chocolate brown toning and the pale rose, violet, and sea green highlights that appear throughout. The sharpness, assisted by two clear strikes, is absolutely definitive, fully realizing Dupre's vision as engraved. A few scattered marks and specks are seen, none serious, though we note a few little old spots in the lower left obverse field and similar ones on the reverse below OS of ANIMOSUS and right of the period after OCT in the exergue. A curlicue lintmark is present in the lower left obverse field.

All Libertas Americana medals are attractive, even the low-grade ones, but this one is nothing short of beautiful. There are lots of Libertas Americana medals in high grade holders, but even those certified at this lofty level rarely retain their full reflectivity, their original skin, and the freshness of a

medal that has been handled with loving gentility since the time it was presented via the courtesy of Benjamin Franklin. The old sage thought the copper ones were the most attractive examples, and looking at this specimen it's awfully hard to disagree.

Ranked number one in the *100 Greatest Medals and Tokens* by a unanimous vote of those polled, if there was ever an American medal to include alongside the coins of the United States Mint, the Libertas Americana medal is the one. Its designs inspired the earliest Mint engravers and Mint Director Elias Boudinot received a silver specimen in his position as president of the Continental Congress at the time of this medal's production. While most examples have been poorly handled over the years, this example would fit in with any cabinet of Gems.

Provenance: *From Richard Burdick, June 2009.*

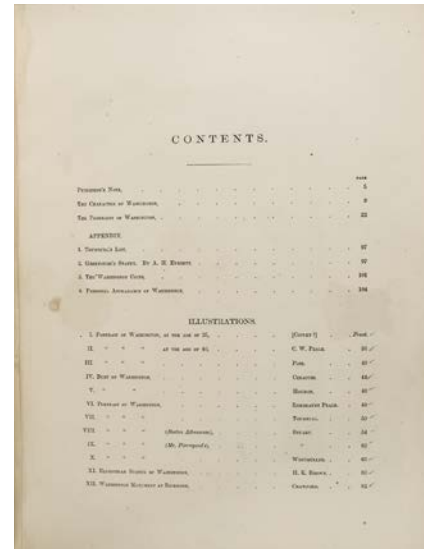
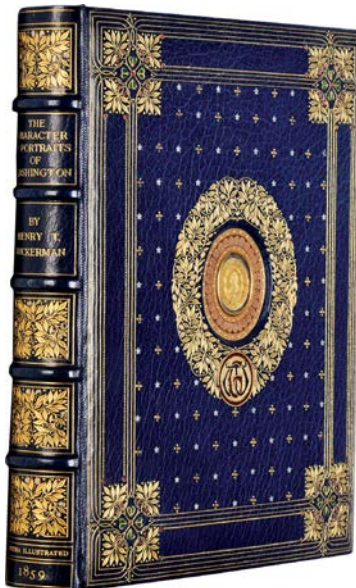
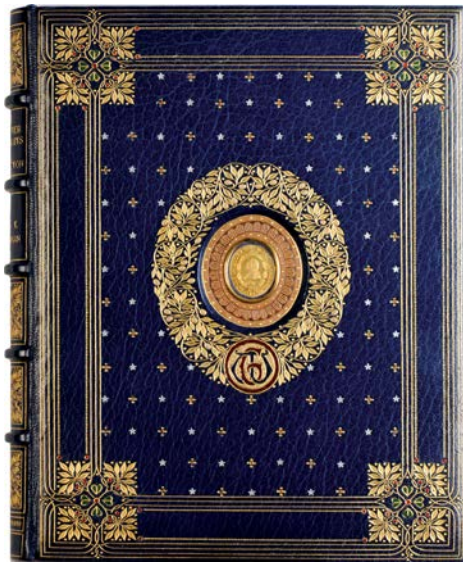
Est. \$25,000-\$30,000

WASHINGTONIANA

The Character & Portraits of Washington by Henry T. Tuckerman, 1859

With a Gold Funeral Medal by Jacob Perkins

The Most Handsome Washington Memorial We Have Handled



Lot 7003. Tuckerman, Henry T. *The Character & Portraits of Washington*. New York. 1859. Published by G.T. Putnam, 115 Nassau Street, NY. Extremely Fine.

The stunning beauty of the binding would be hard to over-describe. Simply opening the custom matched box to reveal the front cover of the book is enough to give one pause—perhaps *breath-taking* is truly the proper descriptor. The binding itself is a magnificent example of the bookbinder’s art by one of the world’s finest bookbinding firms of the 20th century, Sangorski & Sutcliffe of London, whose imprint is found on the inside front cover. The firm was founded in 1901 and this binding is probably from the mid to late 1920s. The library at Trinity College, Cambridge, owns a volume of “Poems and Song of Mary Queen of Scots” that was created and decorated by Alberto Sangorski, and bound by the firm “around 1925-26.” Both books are bound in the same dark blue full Morocco leather and have similarities in the cover ornamentations suggesting they were done about the same time. The volume at Trinity College has been in the library there since 1931.

This might be the finest binding ever seen in numismatic circles. The exquisite gold gilt ornamentation is incredibly ornate, with floral ornaments at the four corners of the front cover, in four of the six sections of the spine, and at the four corners of the back cover. Those at the corners are accented by red and green leaf and berry elements. Multiple thin gilt borderlines connect the corner elements, framing fields of stars and rosettes on both sides. The tiny stars are in silver, the rosettes in gold and red. On the front cover, a large oval gilt



2x Photo

floral wreath, with a red and blue GW monogram at the base, dramatically frames an ornamented inset of brown leather and gilt, featuring a genuine gold oval George Washington funeral medal shell by Jacob Perkins (Musante GW-75, Baker-169). The inside covers are detailed in brown leather, and small closed cuts behind the funeral medal suggests that it might have been removed for examination at some point, or more likely added as a substantial upgrade to another decorative piece that had been in this position originally.

Concerning the medal offered with this lot, it is this piece that draws the eye of the numismatist, and particularly the collector of Washingtoniana, as it is one of the prized rarities of the specialty. The typically seen funeral medals by Jacob Perkins, with their funeral urn motif on the reverse, have long been a favorite of collectors for their direct ties to the first president. They were produced for distribution at or just in advance of the civic funeral processions for Washington in Boston, in 1800. They, along with rarer specimens featuring the skull and crossbones reverse motif, are generally seen in silver or white metal, while rare occasions such as in our sale of the Norweb Collection of Washington medals have produced examples in gold. The gold oval shells are much rarer than their round counterparts. According to Russell Rulau and George Fuld, just eight examples are known in gold. Neil Musante, writing in his landmark reference, *Medallic Washington*, specifically mentions

this one which was probably unknown to Rulau and Fuld. Being inset into this beautiful binding and obviously of superb quality, it is a special one indeed. Some are holed, bent or otherwise damaged as they are quite thin and susceptible to anything other than careful handling. This one appears superbly preserved with gently prooflike fields and sharp details. Small breaks in the thin shell over the letters D I N T of WORLD IN TEARS are probably as made. According to a contemporary advertisement reproduced by Musante, these were intended to be used by ladies, ideally inset into locket, and were offered for sale at \$2.50 each. Some were certainly set into locket, as Musante includes images of two examples in his book.

While the viewer's first impressions of this fine book are created by the lovely custom case, the spectacular binding and rare gold medal, the interior is just as impressive. The text of the book discusses, as the title suggests, the character of Washington, and features many varied and rare engravings within. The interior is remarkably clean, with the occasional tiny foxing spot or gentle discoloration from one of the plates, but overall the pages are clean and bright. The gentle embossing from the printing process is still evident in the pages of text. The page ends are nicely gilt.

Perhaps the best basic description of this volume comes from the publisher's own note, found on page 5:

*"The Essay on the Character of Washington here republished, is from a volume issued two years since; *that on the Portraits was originally prepared for "Putnam's Monthly," and a portion of it is included in the Appendix to the Fifth Volume of "Irving's Life of Washington;" numerous corrections and important additions have since been made, and the new interest in the subject awakened by the popular Biography just completed, and the national subscriptions for the purchase of Mount Vernon, has induced the publisher, with the author's co-operation, to bring out this complete and illustrated edition."*

**Essays, Biographical and Critical, Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1857*

The *Character of Washington* portion of the book includes at least 20 engraved illustrations of Washington, some printed on bound-in cards and others affixed to same. There

is an engraving of Mount Vernon, and also an original remainder receipt for the fundraising efforts that led to the eventual purchase of Washington's home and its salvation for posterity. The illustrations of Washington include those of famous artists such as Charles Wilson Peale, Jean Antoine Houdon, Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart and others. The *Portraits of Washington* section includes more than 50 engravings and prints of Washington, a couple of Martha Washington, and a couple of the Tomb (one a full-page and in color). Many of these are large and impressive and were from very limited runs, occasionally with details pasted on the verso of the plates. The Appendices include three more portraits and a pasted-in oak leaf that we presume came from the property at Mount Vernon.

When this was last sold publicly, a decade ago, it included an original hand-written letter by George Washington, bearing his autograph signature. That letter is no longer associated with the book.

This is a truly magnificent volume on the first president, a work meant to honor him, published at a time when interest in him was perhaps as great as it has ever been since days surrounding his death, in 1799. It is quite remarkable to have the opportunity to study this book as a follow-up to our landmark sale of the William Spohn Baker Collection of Washington medals in November 2019. Baker was perhaps the leading scholar on Washington in the late 19th century, and collected more than 1,000 engraved prints of the man (as well as a vast library) alongside the more than 1,000 medals that we had the pleasure to present in our November sale. While we did not have the chance to see what must have been a magnificent collection of engravings assembled by Baker, this volume is a bit of a teaser as to what that collection would have included. It is a window into the nature of scholarship on Washington of the period and an illustration of the way he was remembered little more than a half century after his death. For the present day collector of Washington medals, it is an incredible record that speaks to the sentiments that sparked the vast series of medallic issues bearing Washington's portrait that are so enjoyed and sought after today.

Provenance: From Heritage's sale of August 2010, lot 1143.

Est. \$40,000-\$60,000



**Rare Silver Peace of 1783 Medal
The Ford-Pogue Specimen**



2x Photo

Lot 7004. "1783" (ca.1805) Washington & Franklin, Peace of 1783 Medal by Sansom. Silver. 40.3 mm. 543.5 grains. Musante GW-92, Baker-58, Julian CM-5. Specimen-64 (PCGS).

Premium Choice Uncirculated, nearly Gem, with a prooflike finish to both sides. Truly this is an exceptional example of this very rare medal. Both sides show full, deep mirror brilliance in the fields and toning of rich iridescent blue, rose, purple and russet. The surfaces are close to pristine and the light hairlines that are present are trivial compared to the overall superior quality of this piece. Sharply struck, the locations of the major U.S. cities of the day can be seen on the map on the reverse. Very rare, as only a small handful are estimated to survive; the Ford cataloger knew of only six different specimens as of May 2006. This piece is comparable to the Baker specimen, also certified Specimen-64 by PCGS, which realized \$33,600 in our November 2019 Baltimore Auction. Both are finer than the Steinberg and LaRiviere examples as well as the one in Sansom's own set.

This is the fourth and final entry in Joseph Sansom's series celebrating the History of the Revolution, the title

he himself used on the case that held the three medals of the series he retained for himself (a set that we have had the pleasure of selling at auction *intact* more than once). The C.C.A.U.S. (Commander in Chief, Armies of the United States) medal was the first of the four, followed by the Presidency Relinquished medal, the Franklin/American Beaver medal, and finally, this one. They are immensely historic, engraved by the talented John Reich, extremely rare in silver, and rightfully prized by collectors to this day. This example is truly a pleasure to study and is certainly among the finest known. It would make a fine centerpiece for most collections of early American medals.

Provenance: *Ex F.C.C. Boyd estate; John J. Ford, Jr.; our (Stack's) sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIV, May 2006, lot 340. Lot tag included.*

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



Lot 7005. 1796 Cohen-2. Rarity-4+. With Pole. MS-66 RB (PCGS).

HALF CENTS

The Spectacular Pogue 1796 With Pole Half Cent Among the Finest of this Key Date Rarity



Lot 7005. 1796 Cohen-2. Rarity-4+. With Pole. MS-66 RB (PCGS).

A Gem example of stunning originality, this is among the finest examples of the With Pole variety of the rarest date in the half cent series. This coin was discovered in England, apparently long unappreciated, and still maintains its unsophisticated and original appearance. Both sides glow with cartwheel luster, enlivening the halo of mint color that dominates the central obverse and has only barely faded to a blend of steel brown and mellowed red at the further reaches of the fields. The lustrous reverse shows less mint color, mostly confined to the area around the wreath, but its originality is intact, with light deposits still seen under magnification. While covering much of the surface inside the legends and among the details of the wreath, these deposits don't diminish the superb luster or the impressive eye appeal. The reverse ranges from dark chocolate brown at the peripheries to deep peach and lighter salmon, with an area of deep olive patina among the denticles above C of AMERICA.

The central obverse is particularly boldly struck, and the fine recutting that is apparent below the 9 of the date is evidence that this was struck from a very early die state, equivalent to Breen's state I. The denticles on the obverse are somewhat soft, typical of the issue. No significant obverse marks are seen. The reverse is likewise sharp, with long and well defined denticles at its base contrasting with softer, shorter ones atop that side, typical of the variety and showing the usual slight misalignment of the die. Two lintmarks are seen, one on the upper right serif of T in CENT, another on the leaf immediately below that letter. The die state of the reverse has not appreciably changed from its first short-lived use in the Cohen-1 marriage (using the No Pole obverse). Manley points out that the die states of the reverse are not distinct enough to inform a die emission sequence, but logically adds "the only rational reason to have used the severely cracked 1796 C-1 obverse die would have been if no other obverse die had been available." The obverse of this variety shows no evidence of failure and it must have come second.

One of a tiny number of high grade examples that have survived, this specimen was discovered in England, the source of at least three other high grade 1796 With Pole half cents. Two of the coins appeared on the market in the 1990s; another came from an otherwise commonplace collection from Salisbury, Wiltshire and sold at Woolley and Wallis in 2013. The Breen/Hanson census listed seven Uncirculated examples, at least one of which claimed English origin, as did an About Uncirculated piece that was offered in the

1969 R.L. Miles sale. One of those seven coins, the James A. Stack coin, was graded just Extremely Fine when sold in 1989, and it is possible that others wouldn't stand up to modern scrutiny as Uncirculated examples either. PCGS has issued a Mint State grade on eight occasions, including coins discovered after the publication of the Breen/Hanson census in 1983. This represents about 10% of the total population, a surprising proportion to have survived unworn. In the July 15, 1996, issue of *Penny-Wise*, Ron Manley published data collected by Del Bland indicating a confirmed population of 64 different 1796 With Pole half cents in all grades, plus an additional six that were known on good authority, making for a total population of approximately 70 pieces. That number may be 75 today.

In 1879, Ed. Frossard wrote, "The half cents of this date, in good to fine condition, are by far the rarest of the series." Frossard's intent was to point out the typical low grade of surviving specimens, as his "good to fine" aligns better to grades of perhaps Very Fine to Extremely Fine today. Little has changed in the last century and a quarter. Of the 50 total 1796 With Pole half cents graded by PCGS, fully half - 25 submissions - received grades of VG-10 or less. Many others are corroded, damaged, or otherwise flawed enough to preclude a numerical grade.

A half cent collection is often judged by its 1796, but with a spirit of forgiveness in mind. An assemblage of half cents that tends to be in Extremely Fine grade will be excused for having a 1796 in Good. A collection whose typical grade is Mint State will find cheerful pardon if its 1796 half cent is graded Fine. A specimen of this key date in a grade better than Very Fine is a monumental addition to any set. One in Uncirculated, though, is found in only the very finest cabinets. The D. Brent Pogue Collection specimen is among the very finest Mint State survivors of this classic issue.

PCGS Population: 3, 1 finer (MS-66+ RB).

Provenance: From an "old English collection" to Alan Thomas (London); Gene Reale Collection, via Superior Galleries, by sale, 1992; Sotheby's sale of the Gene Reale Collection, January 15, 1998, lot 4; John Whitney Walter Collection; our (Stack's) sale of the "Mr. 1796" John Whitney Walter Collection of The Coins of 1796, May 1999, lot 1707; our (Stack's) 65th Anniversary sale, October 2000, lot 23, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III, February 2016, lot 3009.

Est. \$400,000-\$500,000



Lot 7006. 1809 Cohen-6, Breen-6. Rarity-1. MS-65+ BN (PCGS).

Gem Mint State 1809 Cohen-6 Half Cent
The Howard Newcomb-Colonel Green Specimen
Plated in Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia*



Lot 7006. 1809 Cohen-6, Breen-6. Rarity-1. MS-65+ BN (PCGS).

A warm halo of mint color emerges from Liberty's cap band and around her head, fading into ideal frosty medium brown. The superb eye appeal matches the technical grade, with no marks of any significance present, just a dark spot of toning at C in AMERICA. A splash of toning above O of OF blends in. The strike is sharp enough to bring up the concentric lathe lines on Liberty's portrait, though the stars at left lack their centers and the lettering of STATES isn't perfectly crisp. The crack across the portrait hub seen on Cohen-4 is also seen here, as it is on every half cent coined by both obverses. The tops of STAT are joined by a subtle crack, but no cud is seen above stars 9 and 10, placing this early within this die's life, equal to Manley 1.0.

Chosen to illustrate the variety in Breen's volume on half cents, this well-pedigreed Gem stands among the finest known of both the variety and date.

PCGS Population: 2, 3 finer (MS-66 RB finest). (All 1809 varieties)

Provenance: *From the Howard Rounds Newcomb Collection; Col. E.H.R. Green, by sale, en bloc, via B. Max Mehl, 1935; Col. E.H.R. Green Estate, June 1936; B.G. Johnson and Eric P. Newman, by sale, April 1943; Eric P. Newman, by exchange; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, 1980; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Eric P. Newman and R. Tettenhorst); Ira and Larry Goldberg Auctioneers' sale of the Missouri Cabinet Collection of U.S. Half Cents, January 2014, lot 98, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V, March 2017, lot 5064.*

Est. \$35,000-\$45,000



Lot 7007. 1798 Sheldon-179. Rarity-3. Style II Hair. MS-65+ BN (PCGS). CAC.

LARGE CENTS

The Garrett 1798 Sheldon-179 Golden Biscuit Tied for Finest Known



Lot 7007. 1798 Sheldon-179. Rarity-3. Style II Hair. MS-65+ BN (PCGS). CAC.

A triumph of frost and originality, the Garrett 1798 S-179 has been blessed with one of the highest honors in the realm of the early cents: a nickname bestowed by the late C. Douglas Smith. Smith, a collector and student of the cent series who formerly cataloged for our firm, was one of the driving forces of cent collecting from the 1940s through 1990s. A creative mind and an acerbic wit, Smith gave this coin the honorary title of “golden biscuit” to describe its superb and distinctive golden tan color. Ted Naftzger savored the name just as he delighted in this coin’s quality and unparalleled visual appeal.

The surfaces of this coin are divinely lustrous, with incredible frost and unbroken cartwheel on both sides. The color has become fixed at one of the most desirable points on the continuum of copper oxidation, a process that pushes bright red through a range of tones before settling into a fixed shade ranging from lightest golden tan to deepest ebony brown. Barely fading from its original mint red, the obverse has assumed an ideal shade of golden tan, with darker olive framing the rims. Passing luster lifts up some shades that evoke the original mint color. The reverse shows both the golden biscuit shade and deeper olive, melodiously blended into a perfect satiny finish. A streak of darker color crosses the right obverse field horizontally, and some trivial and ancient spotting is noted amidst the letters of LIBERTY.

The strike is precise and bold, nearly ideally centered and crisp from center to rim. A peak of denticles frames the right side of the obverse and perfectly frames the reverse. No heavy marks or post-striking flaws are seen. An extremely subtle batch of apparent hairlines in the upper right obverse field is less likely to be the product of an abrasion that affects the metal than to be the consequence of a disturbance or wipe in the “peach fuzz,” the natural buildup that appears on a copper coin that has been left blessedly untouched for a century. It is precisely this buildup that makes this coin look so frosty, untouched and original. Untrammelled century-old buildup on a high grade copper is an incredibly rare phenomenon today.

The die state appears to be early, the result of polishing to remove die clashes that befell this marriage in an earlier state. A shallow bulge appears on the coin behind Liberty’s lowest curls, the result of a sunken area in the die face. A faint streak of spalling is seen within the curls below Liberty’s ear, and tiny rim breaks hide in the denticles above the space between STATES and OF, the left side of F, and ME of AMERICA. Breen describes this state as his state IV.

In the years following the United States centennial, New York dealer Ed. Frossard positioned himself as a leading authority on large cents. Just a few years into his career as a professional numismatist, he helped build the remarkable collection of cents gathered by George Merritt, who abruptly stopped collecting coins altogether in 1878. Frossard sold Merritt’s cabinet in January 1879; soon thereafter, he doubled down on his own collection and completed a monograph on large cents that was largely illustrated with the Merritt coins. Frossard was still building his collection when he offered “A Fine Set of United States Cents” in his 25th sale, held on November 25, 1882. Many of the cents to be sold had passed through Frossard’s hands, however. Two of them, this one and a choice 1793 Wreath, had come from one of Frossard’s favorite sources, the Parisian collector Pierre-édouard LeGras.

Beneath the description of a medal struck in Paris to commemorate Le Gras, Frossard added a lengthy biographical note:

“Le Gras, or ‘Pere le Gras,’ as he was familiarly called by his friends, is now dead, and the last part of his large cabinet will have been sold at auction in Paris at about the time this catalog makes its appearance. It was from the ‘Pere Le Gras’ cabinet that I obtained many of the rare early American coins offered by me within the last three years: A bright red Chain cent, 1793; a unique combination of the Wreath cent; the Liberty Cap cent, same year, now in the cabinet of Mr. Wm. H. Cottier; 1795 thick planchet cent, which sold for \$85, and is now valued at \$150; five uncirculated 1794 cents, now in my cabinet; many specimens of early dimes,

half-dimes, uncirculated or proof; 1794, 1795 (Bushnell sale), 1801 and 1802 half dollars, uncirculated, etc., etc. A few among the fine cents offered in the following lines also originally came from his cabinet, but are not my property at the present time. To judge from his American coins, 'Pere le Gras' must indeed have been a collector of taste and the possessor of a splendid cabinet."

In the biographical paragraph above, the "bright red Chain cent" may be familiar as the Pogue Sheldon-3, which spent nearly a century alongside this coin in the trays of the Garrett Collection. The unique Wreath cent Frossard got from Le Gras is now known as 1793 NC-5; it remains unique today. And the 1793 Liberty Cap that Frossard sold to William H. Cottier is more associated today with the Eliasberg Collection; it is considered the finest known surviving specimen.

Described as "1798 Small date. Brilliant olive obverse; fine impression and perfectly uncirculated. From the Le Gras cabinet," this cent brought \$10.25. It would not be offered again for nearly a century. In 1979, it was bid from an open of \$2,300 to a final hammer price of \$18,000, selling to Ted Naftzger's friend and agent Stanley Kesselman, after Naftzger agreed to lay off the lot as a favor to C. Douglas Smith, who coveted the coin as an upgrade to his EF-45 specimen. Naftzger didn't give up his pursuit of the Golden Biscuit, and successfully swapped what he called "an AU cleaned Chain ¢" for it over a year after the sale. It remained in the Naftzger Collection until acquired by D. Brent Pogue in 2008. When first seen at lot viewing for that sale, your cataloger's eight-word notation next to this coin's description included the word "awesome," a mention of the coin's "light faded color," and a forceful but complimentary obscenity.

This coin has been consistently ranked by Noyes as tied for finest known of the variety, always tied with two others. One of those is the Beckwith-Newcomb-Sheldon coin that sold as part of the Thomas Reynolds Collection in January 2016 as PCGS MS-65 BN; it is perhaps instructive

that Naftzger sold that one in 1992 but kept this one until his death in 2007. Aside from this coin and the Beckwith-Newcomb-Sheldon-Reynolds coin, Noyes has listed two different coins in the third "tied for finest known" position. In 1991, it was the Doug Smith-Fred Borchardt coin; Bland singled that specimen out as finest known in 2000. In Noyes' 2005 census, that coin was listed alone as fourth finest known, while the specimen sold as lot 8 in the 1989 ANA sale was elevated into a tie as finest known; the latter specimen is graded just AU-55 by Bland and is ranked in fifth position.

Condition Census rankings will inevitably cause disagreements. Tastes vary from person to person and, as seen above, even a single person's taste can change over time. In contrast to the malleability of aesthetics, this coin has remained a stunning Gem for centuries, no different today than it was when Frossard adjudged it "perfectly uncirculated" in 1882. It was plated in Q. David Bowers' iconic *The History of United States Coinage As Illustrated* by the Garrett Collection and has carried its distinctive moniker to fame within specialist circles. Today, it is the single finest 1798 cent ever certified by PCGS, the only example of the date ever graded higher than MS-65.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer. (All 1798 varieties)

Provenance: *From the Pierre-édouard LeGras Collection; Ed. Frossard's 25th sale, November 1882, lot 184; T. Harrison Garrett Collection; Robert and John Work Garrett, by descent, 1888; Robert Garrett interest to John Work Garrett, 1919; transfer completed, 1921; John Work Garrett to the Johns Hopkins University, by gift, 1942; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the Garrett Collection, Part I, November 1979, lot 91; Stanley Kesselman; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. Collection, by trade, December 1980; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. Estate; Ira and Larry Goldberg Collectibles' sale of September 2008, lot 178, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V, March 2017, lot 5064.*

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000

Top Ranked Gem 1810 Sheldon-284 Plated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*



2x Photo

Lot 7008. 1810 Sheldon-284. Rarity-3. MS-65 BN (PCGS).

Generous faded mint color persists on highly glossy surfaces. Toned a splendid rich chocolate brown on the obverse, the reverse is a shade lighter, with passing cartwheel luster bringing shades of gold, faded red, and olive to the forefront. Some light multicolored iridescence is noted on the glossiest portions of the obverse, and an area of darker toning covers Liberty's chin, lips, and throat. Scrutiny reveals only a few minor marks, including a cluster around the second 1 of the date, a short scratch under Liberty's eye, a single nick above Liberty's head, a few lines inside of star 12, and a short line above O in OF. A microscopic speck rests harmlessly at the base of the reverse. The obverse is aligned significantly to 5:00, raising a high rim around the denticles of the upper left obverse but leaving the denticles of the lower right completely off the planchet. The reverse is similarly aligned, with a high rim and long denticles at the lower left, while still showing the denticle tips at upper right. Faint clash marks are visible left of O of ONE and C of CENT, equivalent to Breen's Die State II. Two thin lapping lines or fissures in the die face, one long and one short, run parallel below the left ribbon end at the base of the reverse.

This coin illustrated the Sheldon-284 die marriage in both of Dr. Sheldon's works on early cents, *Early American Cents* (1949) and its 1958 revised second edition titled *Penny Whimsy*. Though Dr. Sheldon's numbers defined variety collecting for all subsequent generations, Sheldon himself would have called this Doughty 214, after F.W. Doughty's *The Cents of the United States: A Numismatic Study*. That reference, despite being difficult to use, was the only option for collectors seeking to attribute their 1795, 1797, 1800, and 1804 through 1814 cents until the late 1940s, when the partnership of George Clapp and Howard Newcomb, and then Dr. Sheldon, stepped forth with better products.

Sheldon bought many, perhaps most, of the cents lovingly assembled by Henry C. Hines between 1906 and his death 40 years later. John W. Adams' 1979 article on the Hines Collection remains the best source regarding its construction and dissolution, including the warning that since no inventory of the Proskey Collection exists, "Sheldon (and Downing)

made a number of mistakes in attributing Hines' cents to Proskey." Adams estimated that "more than half of the Hines pieces which ended up in the good Doctor's first-line set were originally from Proskey," a group of coins that "formed the bedrock" of the legendary Hines collection. According to Adams, whose careful studies and connoisseurship are of a very high level, George H. Clapp considered Proskey "the most knowledgeable source on large cents he had ever met." By the time Hines bought his cents, Proskey had been a professional numismatist for over 40 years.

This cent's status as the plate coin in three of the most important works on early date large cents is a testament to its remarkable technical quality and exceptional visual appeal. It was given top ranking in the Breen/Bland census and in the 1991 Noyes reference, where it was chosen to illustrate this die variety. Reflective of the imperfect nature of Condition Census-style rankings, the position of this coin among the top three known has changed in different iterations of the Noyes census, though none of the coins involved have changed, only the taste of the list maker. It surpasses the Hain-Bird PCGS MS-65 S-284 on the Bland census, a new addition since this piece was offered in 2017. The DuPont-Reale-Bird S-285 is another additional MS-65 BN (PCGS) since the 2017 Pogue V sale, making this one of the top five examples of this date certified by PCGS, inclusive of all 1810 die marriages.

PCGS Population: 5, none finer.

Provenance: *From the David Proskey Collection; Henry C. Hines Collection, by sale, en bloc, 1916; Dr. William Sheldon Collection; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. Collection, by sale, en bloc, April 1972; Eric Streiner, by sale, en bloc, via Stack's, February 1992; Jay Parrino; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington Collection, by sale, April 1996; Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. Collection, by sale, via Bob Grellman and Chris McCawley, June 2005; Ira and Larry Goldberg Coins and Collectibles, Inc.'s sale of the Dan Holmes Collection, September 2009, lot 556, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V, March 2017, lot 5134.*

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Condition Census 1828 Small Date Cent



2x Photo

Lot 7009. 1828 Newcomb-10. Rarity-1. Small Wide Date. MS-64 BN (PCGS). CAC.

Highly lustrous surfaces have toned to deep steel and olive brown which are broadly mottled across both sides. A few trivial handling marks are noted under magnification though nothing is outstanding in this regard.

Just one die state has been observed for this variety. Light traces of metal flow may be seen at the peripheries and through the left central reverse and these are the only indications of die wear. Nicely centered on the obverse with bold dentils all around, while the reverse impression was shifted slightly toward 11:00.

C. Douglas Smith described this coin on his envelope as the "Finest by far ever seen of the variety - certainly unexcelled and in all probability unmatched." While PCGS has graded a couple of pieces finer, the best being MS-64+ RB, this coin still ranks as the lone CC#1 coin in the Noyes

Census. It is to be remembered that grading is a matter of opinion, and often the keenest minds can differ. Similarly it was cataloged as the "Finest Known" in the 2009 sale of the Ted Naftzger coins. A superb example overall.

PCGS Population: 5, 2 finer (MS-64+ RB finest). (1828 Small Wide Date)

Provenance: From the Arthur C. Fritz Collection; Lester Merkin's sale of the Arthur C. Fritz Collection, October 1966, lot 152; C. Douglas Smith Collection; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. Collection, by sale, May 1983; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. estate, October 2007; Ira and Larry Goldberg Auctioneers' sale of the Ted Naftzger Collection, February 2009, lot 214, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V, March 2017, lot 5166.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

SMALL CENTS

Vibrant Gem 1858 Large Letters Cent Among Finest Known for the Variety



2x Photo

Lot 7010. 1858 Large Letters, High Leaves (Style of 1857), Type I. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

The predominantly medium tan surfaces of this Flying Eagle cent are enhanced by intermingled blushes of pale rose and antique gold. This is a fully struck, highly lustrous Gem that would do equally well in a stellar quality type set or advanced collection of Flying Eagle and Indian cents.

On May 25, 1857, when the new small cent was introduced into everyday use, a temporary booth was set up on the Mint's grounds to exchange old large cents and half cents as well as the recently demonetized foreign silver coins, mostly in the form of Spanish colonial reales in various denominations. The changeover from the old large cents of days past to the new smaller Flying Eagle cents was a resounding success; lines of people went around the block waiting to exchange their coins. Soon the old large cents, familiar since childhood, were driven from daily use, along with the foreign silver coinage.

Production of the smaller cents was stepped up from 17,450,000 pieces in 1857 to 24,600,000 the following year using dies prepared from two slightly but distinctly different obverse hubs. The first of these hubs - the Large Letters obverse - was originally used in 1857 and is most easily distinguishable from the later hub in that the letters AM in AMERICA are joined at their bases, while the second Small

Letters hub has these two letters clearly separated. The Large Letters variety seems to have been produced in marginally larger quantities, though both have long been popular among cent specialists. Longacre's graceful interpretation of the Peale-Gobrecht eagle design from 20 years earlier proved to have some fundamental deficiencies that caused problems in production as well as in circulation. Because of the way the eagle was situated in relation to the cereal wreath on the reverse combined with the relatively high relief of the design, the coins are usually found softly struck, causing an overall lack of details even in Mint State. Attempts to rectify the problem proved inconsistent, prompting Mint officials to quickly replace the entire design for 1859.

Even though all 1858 Flying Eagle cents are readily available in most grades up through Choice Mint State, finding an especially well struck example is particularly challenging. This is especially so for the Large Letters coins, as there are very few at the Gem level of preservation. As is familiar with Pogue Collection coins, the present specimen is about as crisp and well preserved as can be imagined and stands out among its peers.

PCGS Population: 8; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Significant 1860 Rounded Bust Cent



Lot 7011. 1860 Rounded Bust. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned Gem Indian cent exhibits iridescent salmon pink, powder blue and champagne-gold highlights on tan-apricot patina. Highly lustrous surfaces are satiny and nice for the assigned grade. The strike is excellent for a circulation strike of this type, and full detail even extends to the ends of the uppermost feathers in Liberty's headdress.

The supply of newer small cents in circulation had reached a point in the summer of 1860 at which the exchange program set up three years earlier to remove the old larger copper coins and small denomination foreign silver coins

ceased. As a result, cent production was lower than it had been the previous year. The majority of the 20,566,000 copper-nickel cents struck in 1860 are of the Rounded Bust variety, as here. Connoisseurs will take keen notice when this exceptional MS-66+ example crosses the block.

PCGS Population: 10; 11 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Provenance: From our (*American Numismatic Rarities'*) sale of the *Oliver Jung Collection*, July 2004, lot 13.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Stellar Gem Mint State 1877 Indian Cent Rare Full Red Designation from PCGS



Lot 7012. 1877 MS-65 RD (PCGS). CAC.

2x Photo

Frosty mint orange surfaces are exceptionally smooth and well preserved for an example of this key date Indian cent issue. It is sharply struck with superior quality and outstanding visual appeal.

Among small cent collectors, the 1877 Indian cent is almost as legendary as the 1909-S V.D.B. or 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cents. Its status resulted from several factors that combined for the "perfect storm" of rarity. The Civil War drove much of the nation's coinage out of circulation, even though production figures for cents were considerable during the war years. These hoarded coins began to re-emerge during the early years of the Reconstruction period, and were joined by millions of new cents rolling off the Mint's presses. Beginning in the 1870s, they clogged commercial channels, especially banking institutions. The coins were not required to be accepted in trade and as supply readily outweighed demand in daily use, they soon filled up bank vaults. To resolve this, Congress passed the Act of March 3, 1871, which now permitted redemption of base metal coins by the Mint, who would then use the metal to strike new coins. This, too, failed to resolve the issue since it essentially created a revolving door, replacing older cents with newly struck pieces.

Beginning in 1874, the Mint began to simply reissue the redeemed coins that were suitable for use, rather than go through the process of melting and coining. New cent

production dropped resulting in 9,908,148 cents being turned into the Mint in 1877, of which 9,821,500 pieces were cleaned and reissued. That was almost enough to satisfy the need for cents that year, requiring only 852,500 cents dated 1877 to be coined. These few coins quietly entered circulation along with the "reconditioned" earlier cents. This process of redemption and reissuing continued and while mintage figures rose in subsequent years, many 1877 cents were melted down. At the time, Proof coins adequately supplied numismatic needs and few regular circulation issues were preserved for posterity.

By the time the true rarity of the 1877 cent was realized, the few that could be found were mostly very heavily worn. Most circulation strike 1877 cents encountered by today's numismatists are at the lower end of the grade scale. Mint State examples are scarce overall and of these, most are Brown or Red-Brown. Among the rarest of the rare are those that are designated full Red. The Pogue Collection example is a member of that exclusive club. The population figures listed below no doubt include a number of resubmission. This full Red Gem is worthy of the finest of cabinets.

PCGS Population: 26; 11 finer in this category (MS-66+ finest).

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

Exceptional 1909 Indian Cent



Lot 7013. 1909 Indian. MS-67 RD (PCGS). CAC.

A delightful coin, with a bold blend of satiny mint luster and predominantly pinkish-orange color on both sides and lighter apricot in most peripheral areas. The strike is razor sharp throughout and the appearance is pristine as expected for the assigned grade. This was the final Philadelphia Mint Indian cent and is a popular issue for type purposes. This is

an outstanding specimen that is sure to please.

PCGS Population: 21; with a single MS-67+ RD finer in this category.

CAC Population: 5; 0.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Gem Key Date 1909-S V.D.B. Cent The Eliasberg-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7014. 1909-S Lincoln. V.D.B. MS-66 RB (PCGS).

Highly lustrous and frosty, both sides of this cent display wisps of iridescent pale rose, powder blue and antique gold on autumn-orange surfaces. This is a fully struck and exceptionally well preserved Gem that will please even the most discerning numismatist.

Among the most famous coins in American numismatics and one that even non-collectors have sought ever since its introduction, the 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln cent has stood the test of time in terms of popularity. The centennial of Lincoln's birth in 1909 provided an opportunity for Theodore Roosevelt to continue with his "pet crime" to revitalize the nation's coin designs. Sculptor and medalist Victor David Brenner had designed some medals for Roosevelt in 1908 and also created a bronze plaque featuring the now familiar profile of Lincoln. Brenner suggested to Roosevelt that the cent would be an excellent choice to commemorate Lincoln, especially since Longacre's Indian design was half a century old by that time. Brenner modified the bust from his plaque for the obverse and placed a pair of durum wheat stalks on the reverse surrounding the denomination, a simple but very distinctive design. Brenner placed his initials at the very bottom on the reverse, a decision that would come to be controversial. With some modifications, by late May models were prepared for approval by newly inaugurated President William H. Taft with the final version approved by Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh on July 14, for

an August 2 release date. The Philadelphia Mint had a head start on production of the new coins, while San Francisco did not receive the dies until late June. Long lines formed for the new coins and they quickly proved to be a hit with the public. Almost immediately the initials on the reverse prompted questions and soon their seemingly prominent placement proved to be too much; within days new dies were prepared with the initials removed entirely.

While the Philadelphia Mint had already produced nearly 28 million coins ahead of the release date, the San Francisco facility had only struck 484,000 examples before the initials were removed. Instantly the San Francisco Mint coins were recognized as rarities and quickly absorbed into numismatic hands with premiums charged for the pieces. Most managed to escape heavy circulation and thus exist in overall high grades, including Mint State. Despite this, many Uncirculated coins were mishandled or stored improperly, thus three times as many examples are in the Brown category as there are in Red Brown. Above MS-65, the 1909-S V.D.B. becomes conditionally challenging, making Gem specimens especially desired by numismatists seeking the highest quality.

PCGS Population: 88; 3 finer in this category (MS-67 RB finest).

Provenance: *From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, lot 668.*

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

**Exquisite Superb Gem
1919 Lincoln Cent
Virtual Perfection**



2x Photo

Lot 7015. 1919 MS-68 RD (PCGS).

Golden-orange, reddish-rose and pale gold colors are seen over both sides of this vivid and beautiful Superb Gem. Fully struck with exceptional frosty luster that borders on pristine.

The economic prosperity that followed the end of World War I prompted a spike in coin production in 1919, especially for Lincoln cents. The Philadelphia Mint alone coined more than 392 million of the denomination, an increase of over 100 million from 1918, making this issue one of the most readily available of the earlier Lincoln cents in most grades. The dies needed to produce such prodigious quantities of cents were prepared using hubs that were created three years earlier. This renders the finer details less crisp as they would have been back in 1916 on all but those coins struck from the freshest of dies. As a result, while there is a reasonably healthy clustering of specimens at the MS-64 to MS-66 levels for the 1919 cent, the herd thins out rather rapidly in Superb Gem. Above MS-67 the challenge becomes downright daunting. Considering that PCGS has recorded only 122 grading events at the MS-68 level for *any* Lincoln cent bearing the Wheat reverse in any categorization, the Pogue example is a member of quite an exclusive club indeed.

PCGS Population: 17; with a single MS-69 RD finer in this category.

Provenance: From Heritage's sale of the Jack Lee Estate Lincoln Cent Registry Set, December 2008 Houston, TX Signature Coin Auction, lot 169.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Superb Gem 1943-S Steel Cent



Lot 7016. 1943-S MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides are fully struck and have nearly pristine surfaces with a lively satin texture. This is a gorgeous example of this popular one year composition type in the Lincoln cent series, an issue that is rare when graded so high.

The entry of the United States into the Second World War shifted the focus of the American economy toward the war effort. The production of Lincoln cents consumed a substantial quantity of copper, a valuable strategic metal in the production of ammunition, especially shell casings. The Treasury Department experimented with several different alternative compositions, including aluminum, plastic, pressed fiber (a material already being used in the production of coal scrip and OPA ration tokens), and even various forms of glass. Ultimately, zinc-coated steel was selected and all three mint facilities got to work coining hundreds of millions of steel cents, of which San Francisco produced the fewest at 191,550,000 pieces. Unfortunately, the two metals employed reacted with one another, especially in damp or humid environments, which caused the coins to quickly discolor, form spots of zinc corrosion, and even rust. The composition was only used in 1943, creating a one-year type (the well known off-metal strikings notwithstanding) and the coins were quietly withdrawn from circulation. Today, steel cents are among the best known of all Lincoln cents and have been popular ever since. While readily available in Mint State, most tend to have spotting, marring what would otherwise be pristine surfaces. A careful collector, Mr. Pogue obtained among the very finest of the type, a specimen with a proven track record in specialist Registry Sets, first in the Ron Bozarth Registry Collection and then the Jack Lee Estate Lincoln Cent Registry Set.

PCGS Population: 115; 2 finer (both MS-68+).

Provenance: From Heritage's sale of the Ron Bozarth Registry Collection, January 2006 FUN Signature Auction, lot 69; Heritage's sale of the Jack Lee Estate Lincoln Cent Registry Set, December 2008 Houston, TX Signature Auction, lot 242.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Superb Gem 1943-S Steel Cent



Lot 7017. 1943-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is an outstanding example of a popular one year type in the Lincoln cent series. Bright steely-gray surfaces are highly lustrous with a softly frosted texture. Essentially brilliant and virtually pristine, there is much to recommend this lovely Superb Gem to the discerning type collector or Lincoln cent specialist.

Est. \$400-\$500

Legendary Gem Mint State 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Cent Tied for Finest Certified in the RB Category



2x Photo

Lot 7018. 1955 FS-101. Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RB (PCGS). CAC.

Delicate golden-olive toning blends with dominant orange-apricot and reddish-lilac colors on both sides of this vivid example. The softly frosted surfaces have survived the passage of time with no more than a few trivial blemishes. Solidly in the Gem Mint State category, this lovely coin is well suited for an advanced Lincoln cent set or a specialized collection of 20th century U.S. Mint error coinage.

If numismatists and non-collectors alike are asked what is the most famous error or variety of American coin, odds are the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse would be among the first mentioned. When the dies for the 1955 cents were being produced, one was given two blows from the hub, but the second blow was out of register, causing the devices to show up as two distinct impressions, most plain in the lettering and date. Despite the clear doubling on the die, it went unnoticed and the coins were pressed into service. To compound the original error, the dies were placed roughly 5% out of normal alignment with each other, a subtle and often overlooked feature of all genuine specimens. About 40,000 cents were struck before a Mint employee noticed the defect and removed the die from service and had the coins currently in a hopper behind the press destroyed. However, only about 20,000 pieces were in that bin; roughly 24,000 cents had already been removed and mixed into several bags with coins produced from other presses. The Mint figured that little notice would be paid and sent them out to the Federal Reserve Banks for distribution. The sacks of coins with the 1955 Doubled Die cents went primarily to Boston, as well as Western Massachusetts and the towns of Endicott, Johnson City, and Binghamton in New York

State. Among these, a number became “cigarette pack” cents; a pack of cigarettes cost 23¢, so two cents would be placed in the cellophane wrapper with the cigarette pack as change for a quarter.

Initially the coins entered circulation unnoticed as the Mint had hoped, but soon the coins came to the attention of Q. David Bowers and Jim Ruddy of the Empire Coin Company in Johnson City. The rush was on and the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cent became a numismatic legend. In a fascinating postscript to the story, in 2010 Richard Snow discovered an unquestionably genuine specimen with surface marks that bear the tell-tale signs that the obverse die was removed from the press to remove clash marks. This suggests that not only did the die enter use, but it was later removed, abraded to remove clash marks, then put back into service, even with the plainly visible doubling. Despite its fame, the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse still has some secrets to tell.

While a number found their way into circulation, quite a few were retrieved before they could obtain much wear – the issue is seldom found below EF. Despite this, most extant Mint State specimens are either MS-63 or MS-64. Specimens at the Gem level are extremely rare and seldom encountered. Patience will be rewarded here with one of the few examples that have attained a prized Gem grade.

PCGS Population: 10; 0 finer in this category.

Provenance: From *Heritage's sale of the Madison Collection*, January 2008 FUN Signature Auction, lot 2716.

Est. \$12,000-\$15,000

Superb Gem 1960 Small Date Cent



Lot 7019. 1960 Small Date. MS-67 RD (PCGS).

Vivid rose-red surfaces are softly frosted with a razor sharp strike to all design elements. A few blushes of pale gold are evident in the center of the reverse and at the lower border on that side, further confirming the originality of this beautiful Superb Gem. Readily found in grades through MS-66, above that level the 1960 Small Date is decidedly

rare. This is an outstanding candidate for inclusion in a Registry set.

PCGS Population: 21, with a single MS-67+ RD finer in this category.

Est. \$750-\$1,200

TWO-CENT PIECES

Full Red Gem 1864 Large Motto Two-Cent Piece



Lot 7020. 1864 Large Motto. MS-66 RD (PCGS). CAC.

This lovely 1864 two-cent piece exhibits a delightful blend of pale orange and light pinkish-roses. The texture is frosty and smooth, and the design elements are fully defined from an expert strike. From the outset, the Civil War drove large quantities of coins from circulation, which were soon supplanted by a wide range of paper currency as well as millions of base metal tokens. The wide ranging success of the tokens prompted the Treasury Department to consider additional ways of addressing the acute shortage of copper coins in circulation. Considered was a new bronze two-cent piece.

While plans for the new denomination were being finalized, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase had heard the appeals of Reverend Mark R. Watkinson of Pennsylvania and decided that the new two-cent coin would include a statement of faith, ultimately settling on IN GOD WE TRUST. The new coin was ready by 1864 and the first versions introduced bore the motto on the obverse in small letters on a ribbon above the shield, flanked by laurel sprays.

Not long after its debut, the obverse hub was modified to render the letters somewhat larger, and this hub became the standard for the rest of the short-lived series. While initially a success in commerce, production rapidly dropped off until the denomination was ultimately consigned to the history books in 1873.

The lion's share of the 19,847,500 two-cent pieces coined in the first year of the denomination are of the Large Motto variety, making it a popular choice for type sets. Examples are reasonably available in the middle range of Mint State up to MS-65, however most are Red and Brown. Only a comparative few exceed the stringent requirements to attain the full Red designation, and fewer of these grade finer than MS-65. This is a significant Gem example that bears a celebrated provenance.

PCGS Population: 66; 9 finer in this category (MS-67 RD finest).

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Beautiful Red Gem 1865 Two-Cent Piece

Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7021. 1865 Fancy 5. MS-66+ RD (PCGS). CAC.

Frosty surfaces are enhanced by vivid pink and pale orange on both sides of this beautiful Gem. The strike is universally full with razor sharp detail to even the most intricate design elements. Silky smooth and with eye appeal to spare. Mint State examples of the 1865 two-cent piece are popular for type purposes, and collectors experience little difficulty acquiring an attractive coin in grades up to and including MS-65 Red and Brown. Full Red examples are

also obtainable but they are scarce to rare in grades above MS-65 RD. Among the finest that we have ever offered for this issue, the premium Gem Pogue example would make an impressive addition to another advanced cabinet.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer in this category (MS-67 RD).

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

Beautifully Toned Gem 1853 Three-Cent Silver



2x Photo

Lot 7022. 1853 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Vividly and attractively toned, both sides of this silver three-cent piece exhibit crescents of burnt orange and olive-gold peripheral colors that yield to softer powder blue and champagne-pink elsewhere. The strike is bold to sharp and the frosty surfaces border on pristine.

The first three years of the new silver three-cent piece saw the greatest numbers struck, along with the only issue struck at a branch mint. Initially the new silver three-cent pieces circulated widely and were indeed primarily used for postage stamps as was intended. Soon, the coin's small size proved to be its greatest weakness; they were frequently damaged or lost, plus they tended to discolor easily compared to the larger silver coins that included more silver. This earned the silver three-cent pieces the sobriquet

of "fish scales" in common parlance. Production reached its zenith in 1852, and remained strong in 1853 with over 11 million struck.

The 1853 issue is among the more available dates of the denomination, even into the Mint State grade range. A decent number of Choice pieces are known, as are coins at the MS-65 level, though above that grade this issue becomes more of a challenge. Superb Gem specimens are the exceptions and are eagerly sought. The Pogue Collection specimen is among the finest for the issue.

PCGS Population: 13; 3 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 11; 0.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Superb Gem 1858 Type II Three-Cent Silver



2x Photo

Lot 7023. 1858 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This delightful Superb Gem is boldly struck with full definition, complete borders to the central shield on the obverse, and with both outlines to the star fully separated. The central devices of the reverse are similarly sharp. Minor peripheral softness is noted in the legends and reverse stars, but all major features are complete. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with artifacts clearly visible on both sides under the richly toned surfaces. Lovely gold, blue, rose and green iridescence blends with lovely mint frost.

As silver coins flowed back into circulation in the early to mid 1850s, the demand for the three-cent silver denomination gradually waned and soon the little "fish scales" became less popular with the public. By 1858, only 1,603,700 pieces were struck at the Mint, a little more than 10% of the total struck just five years earlier.

In 1854, the design was modified by including two extra lines bordering the star on the obverse as a distinguishing mark, creating the Type II design. Unfortunately, the extra lines caused even more production difficulties in a

denomination already plagued with uneven and often weak strikes, and additional refinements were needed. 1858 was the final year of the Type II design with the Type III design making its debut the following year. The Type II is the shortest-lived of the three basic types and also one of the most challenging to locate exceptionally well struck.

Because the 1858 issue has the largest mintage of the Type II dates, it is particularly well suited for type collectors. Marginally available in the Choice Mint State grades, the issue is especially challenging at Gem and above. A Superb Gem, as here, is a prize for even the most demanding of connoisseurs.

PCGS Population: 11; 3 finer in this category (all MS-67+).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2004, lot 2019*; our (*Stack's and American Numismatic Rarities'*) *Medio and Da Costa Gomez Collections sale, June 2004, lot 2519*; *Heritage's Palm Beach, FL Signature Sale of November 2004, lot 5704*.

Est. \$12,000-\$17,000

Vibrantly Toned 1861 Silver Three-Cent Piece



2x Photo

Lot 7024. 1861 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is a richly original trime that is beautifully toned in olive-gold, reddish-orange, salmon pink, powder blue and champagne-apricot. The frosty surfaces are fully lustrous and exceptionally well preserved with an appearance that is nearly pristine. Bold to sharp striking only adds to the appeal of this lovely Superb Gem.

In 1859 the third and final design modification of the tiny three-cent silver denomination was introduced when Chief Engraver James Longacre removed one of the border lines surrounding the large central star that had been added back in 1854. This seemed to improve the overall striking quality, though many of the earlier technical issues, such as clash marks and die striations, would occasionally rear their heads. In 1861, some 497,000 silver three-cent pieces were struck for circulation, the largest mintage of all Type III issues. By this time, the discontent between the North and the South had erupted into open hostility and civil war. Once the war intensified, coins of all types were driven from circulation

in the East and Midwest and soon paper currency would dominate the economy. In the North, the introduction of a three-cent fractional note in 1863 and the three-cent nickel coin in 1865 effectively made the silver three-cent coin superfluous. After 1862, production figures dropped precipitously and finally in 1873, the denomination was discontinued after a final issue of Proof specimens.

Unlike some of the earlier issues, the 1861 trime is generally well struck with overall excellent lustrous surfaces and Gem examples may be secured with only a modicum of effort. A small cluster of grading events is seen at the MS-67 level of preservation, no doubt bolstered by resubmissions, which so far has resulted in only two finer examples at PCGS (MS-67+ and MS-68). The Pogue specimen stands is very close to perfection and will be a source of considerable pride for years to come.

PCGS Population: 35, 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECE

Superb Gem Mint State 1888 Nickel Three-Cent Piece



Lot 7025. 1888 MS-67 (PCGS).

Dusted with iridescent champagne-apricot toning, this gorgeous Superb Gem nickel three-cent piece is enhanced by full, frosty mint luster. The strike is razor sharp with full detail throughout the design.

In 1888, 36,501 nickel three-cent pieces were struck for commercial use even though by that time the denomination saw very little use in commerce. The next year proved to be the coin's last year of issue and examples soon disappeared from circulation entirely. Most 1888 three-cent nickel pieces are in Mint State or very close to it, making this an especially

desirable issue for type collectors seeking choice examples of the denomination that is not from the high mintage dates of the early years of the series. In addition, the 1888 as an issue was generally well struck with crisp details, permitting the numismatist with an eye for quality to select just the right example. This Superb Gem will be at home in the finest of cabinets.

PCGS Population: 68; 8 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$2,000-\$2,500

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Gem 1866 With Rays Shield Nickel Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS



Lot 7026. 1866 Rays. MS-66+ (PCGS).

The predominantly silver gray surfaces of this Shield nickel reveal blushes of iridescent lilac-blue and champagne-apricot under a light. Both sides are smooth and satiny with isolated softness over the lower right reverse, yet with all other areas boldly to sharply defined.

Though fractional notes did their best to alleviate the shortage of small change in circulation in the East and Midwest during the Civil War, the small notes became soiled and tattered after only a short stint in daily use. Production of base metal coins was increased to rectify this situation, but silver coins were still hoarded in significant quantities. Seeing an opportunity to make a profit, nickel baron Joseph Wharton lobbied Congress to produce new coins out of various alloys of “his” metal. Nickel is notoriously difficult to use for coinage and tended to quickly wear out dies or break them. However, the overall dislike of the worn fractional

notes was such that Wharton’s campaign was successful. As was feared by Mint personnel, the specified thickness and diameter caused myriad issues for the new design. The dies cracked and broke often and the coins seldom struck up well. Today, thanks to the over 14 million struck, Mint State examples of the first year 1866 are not especially rare. However, if a strong strike and excellent luster are desired, there are precious few that fit the bill. While there are a couple hundred grading events recorded at the MS-65 level, most have substandard surfaces and lack eye appeal. Only once in a great while does an example appear that is worthy of a premium Gem appellation and the present coin is just such a piece. Destined for inclusion in the finest of type collections or Registry sets.

PCGS Population: 7; 0 finer.

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000

Exceptional 1875 Shield Nickel



Lot 7027. 1875 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Simply put, it is difficult for us to imagine a more attractive 1875 Shield nickel. Highly lustrous with an intense frosty texture, both sides are enhanced by iridescent toning in powder blue, pale gold, silver-apricot and, at the right obverse border, subtle brick red. The strike is razor sharp throughout, unusual for the type, with all stars on the reverse showing full radial lines. Silky smooth and virtually pristine, this delightful Gem will please even the most discerning numismatist. The United States Mint at Philadelphia

produced 2,097,000 nickel five-cent pieces for commercial use in 1875. Enough Mint State coins have survived to make the issue plentiful by the standards of the Shield series. The Pogue specimen is very close to perfection and we expect it to sell for a strong premium.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67 finer.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Superb Gem 1883 No CENTS Nickel



Lot 7028. 1883 Liberty Head. No CENTS. MS-67 (PCGS).

This gorgeous coin is target toned in iridescent pastel champagne-gold, powder blue and pale pink. Frosty surfaces are fully struck overall with no design elements less than sharp.

In 1881, plans to change the design of the lowest base metal coins were undertaken. For the nickel five-cent piece the design was rendered in lower relief, the diameter of the nickel was widened from 20.5 mm to 21.2 mm, and the weight was increased to 5 grams. In 1883, the new coin was ready and featured a large Roman numeral V on the reverse but without the word CENTS. Once the new coin was introduced, the missing word was immediately seized upon by less than honorable individuals who cut reeds on the edge and gold plated the coin, with the goal of passing them off as

half eagles. The Mint redesigned the reverse to include the word CENTS, but only after 5,474,300 of the No CENTS type had been coined. While there was no concerted effort to recall the original coins, many in the public thought the opposite and assumed that they would become quite rare. Many thousands were saved, with a good number in high grade. Even though this issue is quite available in Choice Mint State and even in MS-65 and MS-66, at the Superb Gem level examples are prohibitively rare with none found above MS-67+.

PCGS Population: 60; 8 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Beautifully Toned Proof 1899 Nickel



Lot 7029. 1899 Proof-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned specimen exhibits a target-like distribution to iridescent reddish-gold, powder blue and champagne-apricot on the obverse. The reverse is dominated by champagne-apricot color with only a few small blushes of powder blue and pale pink along the left border. This Proof is reflective with razor sharp striking detail. It would be perfect for a high quality type or date set. The Proof

mintage is 2,031 coins, and survivors are scarce compared to the higher mintage Liberty Head issues from 1883 to 1889.

PCGS Population: 14; 3 finer in this category (Proof-68 finest).

CAC Population: 10; 0.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Superb Gem 1911 Liberty Head Nickel

Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS



Lot 7030. 1911 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended halos of iridescent golden-apricot, powder blue and salmon pink are seen on both sides of this incredible Superb Gem. The finish is frosty and the surfaces are expertly preserved, making this 1911 nickel an important bidding opportunity for discerning collectors.

As with some of the other dates in the series, this issue can be quite challenging to locate fully struck up, as many of the finer points of Liberty's hair and the details in the stars are

often quite weak, especially on coins struck from worn dies. While available in MS-65, the number of specimens above that grade level drops sharply, making what is otherwise a plentiful issue in lower grades a notable condition rarity in the grade offered here.

PCGS Population: 7; 0 finer at this service.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000

Gem Mint State 1912-D Nickel



Lot 7031. 1912-D MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This handsome Denver Mint nickel displays golden-orange, powder blue and salmon pink toning, with partial halos of burnt orange and sandy-gray patina around the peripheries. Striking detail is overall sharp, superior to that typically seen for this challenging issue. It is expertly preserved and has full mint frost on both sides.

1912 was the first year that the Denver and San Francisco mints were authorized to produce this denomination. A utilitarian coin at the time, 8,474,000 pieces were struck at Denver, and the issue entered circulation with no

ceremony. By this time enough numismatists were active that a moderate number of Mint State pieces were saved, with the result that Choice examples may be found with a modicum of effort. The 1912-D is seldom found above MS-65; there is only a single MS-67 recorded at PCGS. The superior quality Pogue specimen is worthy of an aggressive bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 72; 9 finer (MS-67 finest).

CAC Population: 9; 0.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Superb Gem 1913-S Type I Buffalo 5¢



Lot 7032. 1913-S Type I. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Superb quality surfaces exhibit delicate powder blue and iridescent gold highlights and intense mint luster. The texture is both satin and frosty, resulting in a highly attractive Buffalo nickel. The strike is full throughout, even the Native American's hair above the ribbon knot and the bison's shoulder and tail are crisp. This is a virtually pristine coin that will please quality-conscious numismatists.

The 1913-S is the scarcest of the three circulation strike Buffalo nickels of the Type I design and in Superb Gem Mint State, as here, the issue is rare and seldom offered. The lovely toning provides additional appeal.

Designed by James Earle Fraser, the obverse features the portrait of an Indian taken from life, with three Native Americans posing as subjects. The reverse has

a bison facing right, commonly called a "buffalo." The fields of both sides are quite unlike the smooth fields used on earlier coinage. The Type I Buffalo nickel featured the bison standing on a mound on which was found the denomination FIVE CENTS. It was felt that the raised denomination would wear off quickly and within the year the Mint modified the design to lower the ground below the bison and replace the mound with a flat line. The Type II design, with FIVE CENTS recessed, was used through the end of the series in 1938.

PCGS Population: 33; 8 finer (MS-68 finest).

CAC Population: 11; 0.

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Gem 1919-S Buffalo Nickel



2x Photo

Lot 7033. 1919-S MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely cobalt blue and lilac-pink are seen on both sides. The surfaces are lustrous and frosty and the strike is well above average for the issue, with virtually all design elements razor sharp in detail. The 7,521,000 nickels produced at the San Francisco Mint in 1919 were primarily introduced into circulation with little notice. There they remained in commercial channels until the 1930s, when numismatic interest in this series picked up. By then, most had seen considerable use and were heavily worn, with many no doubt ending up as that bane of the coin dealer, the dateless Buffalo nickel. Scarce even above the Fine grade level, the 1919-S is one of the most challenging of all the Buffalo nickels to collect with excellent surface preservation and

a quality strike. As the hubs used to prepare dies gradually wore down from repeated use, the dies reflected this wear, especially so with the 1919-S. In addition, the San Francisco Mint seemed to have frequent difficulty rendering the design fully, so much so that sharply struck examples of this issue are among the leading rarities in the Buffalo series. Mint State specimens are known in modest quantities, but they are seldom found above MS-64, and are rare with sharp to full definition. The Pogue 1919-S is a beautiful Gem that would be difficult to improve upon.

PCGS Population: 30; 7 finer (MS-66 finest).

CAC Population: 9; 0 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000

Delicately Toned Satin Proof 1936 Buffalo Nickel



Lot 7034. 1936 Satin Proof-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This lovely specimen will yield dividends to the persistent viewer. While casual perusal reveals essentially even toning in soft apricot-gray, more careful inspection calls forth vivid salmon pink, sea green, powder blue and reddish-gold iridescence. The texture is satiny and smooth, and the strike is razor sharp with full detail to even the most intricate design elements. The 1936 is the first Proof Buffalo nickel produced since 1916. It is rarer than the only other Proof

Buffalo nickel of its era — the 1937. Nearly two-thirds of the coins struck were made with a satin finish, as here, though the number of Brilliant and Satin Proofs known for the date are about equal in the numismatic marketplace. Both variants are noteworthy condition rarities in the finest grades; this attractively toned Proof-67 represents the finest realistically obtainable for most collectors.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Extraordinary 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo



2x Photo

Lot 7035. 1937-D FS-901. 3-Legged. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Multicolored pastel iridescence decorates both sides of this lustrous and attractive Gem. The striking detail is truly remarkable for a 3-Legged nickel, and even the bison's shoulder and tail are boldly rendered. This smooth and impressive coin would serve with distinction in the finest Buffalo nickel set.

The 1937-D 3-Legged nickel is a classic American coin of the twentieth century that most collectors dream of obtaining. The 3-Legged reverse is the result of an attempt to prolong the life of a die that should have been taken out of service. This variety began with a pair of dies that in the course of a production clashed together without a planchet, imparting damage in particular to the reverse die. The die was pulled from service, the damage manually repaired and the entire surface was polished. The polishing was overzealous and removed one of the front legs of the bison, making it look like it has a disembodied hoof. Normally such an overpolished die would have been removed from service, but this did not happen, likely because the Denver Mint was under pressure to produce as many nickels as possible. This

was not unusual; production needs caused many nickel dies to be used well beyond their normal service life. Indeed, this particular die also shows traces of die rust, namely a diagnostic faint string of rust marks running diagonally from the bottom of the bison to the ground.

The 1937-D 3-Legged nickel was discovered in circulation quickly and gained fame in *The Numismatic Scrapbook* when C. L. "Cowboy" Franzen marketed the variety heavily after cherrypicking examples from circulation. While many circulated for a brief time, most were pulled before obtaining excessive wear. Today, a solid majority of the certified specimens are found between VF and AU, with a decent quantity of low-end Mint State pieces. Because of the very nature of the reverse die's overpolishing, strongly defined specimens with exceptional surfaces are few and far between. Gem examples are quite rare and acquiring one is a notable achievement.

PCGS Population: 54; 24 finer (MS-66+ finest).

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Rainbow Toned 1943-D Wartime 5¢



Lot 7036. 1943-D MS-67+ FS (PCGS).

This is a simply beautiful 1943-D Jefferson nickel, that should be seen to be fully appreciated. Shades of iridescent golden-orange, salmon pink, sea green and powder blue provide outstanding visual appeal. Early in World War II, nickel's role as a strategic metal in the war effort meant that an alternative for coinage needed to be found. After several experiments, the Mint came up with a seemingly odd alloy

of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese that would work, as it would have minimal impact on existing vending machines and turnstiles. Here is a truly exceptional Superb Gem notable for both for its quality and its incredible toning.

PCGS Population: 100; 7 finer in this category (all MS-68 FS).

Est. \$100-\$300

Lot 7037. Complete Set of Circulation Strike Jefferson Nickels, 1938-1965. Mint State (Uncertified).

Housed in a white Capital Plastic holders. Many examples display attractive iridescent toning. (Total: 72 coins)

Est. \$200-\$300

HALF DIMES

Extraordinary 1840 No Drapery Half Dime



2x Photo

Lot 7038. 1840 No Drapery. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This lovely Superb Gem is toned in a blend of vivid reddish-gold, pale pink, powder blue and pale olive iridescence. Both sides are fully struck with exceptionally smooth surfaces for both the type and issue. Outstanding!

Christian Gobrecht's interpretation of the Titian Peale/Thomas Sully Liberty Seated design was first used for the half dime in 1837, but would see modification through its life. The first change came in 1838 when 13 stars were added to the obverse. Then in 1840 the obverse was once again modified, this time by Robert Ball Hughes who most notably added an additional fold to Liberty's gown at her left elbow, redesigned the rock upon which she is seated, and adjusted the shield to be oriented straight up and down. Just how successful these changes are in terms of aesthetics may be disputed, but in any case they became standard going forward.

Of all the half dimes struck in 1840, 1,034,000 circulation strikes bear the original No Drapery design, three times as

many as Hughes' modified obverse with drapery. This issue is notable for the die cracks of varying intensity that are often present, although only a few are seen around the reverse periphery on the coin offered here. The 1840 No Drapery half dime is available in all circulated grades, and is not a great challenge, even in Choice Mint State. At and above the Gem level, however, this issue is progressively more difficult to locate and Superb Gems, as here, are exceedingly rare. The remarkable eye appeal and provenance of the Pogue specimen enhances its appeal and serves to highlight many of the fine nuances of the early Liberty Seated design. A jewel of a coin that is sure to please.

PCGS Population: 6; 11 finer (MS-68 finest).

Provenance: *From our Baltimore Auction of March 2011, lot 1250.*

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000

Beautiful Gem 1854 Arrows Half Dime



2x Photo

Lot 7039. 1854 Arrows. MS-65 (PCGS).

Extraordinary pastel blue iridescence dominates the obverse of this beautiful Gem. The reverse exhibits similar color around the periphery that yields to pale pink in the center. Both sides have blushes of reddish-gold in isolated areas at the borders. The surfaces are intensely satiny, silky smooth and expertly preserved in all regards. Sharply struck from heavily clashed dies, evidence of which is seen in the fields around the central design elements on both the obverse and reverse.

When the price of silver increased in relation to the price of gold due to the economic effects of the California Gold Rush, more and more silver coins disappeared from circulation throughout the early 1850s. To combat this, the Act of February 21, 1853, stipulated that the weight of all

minor silver denominations except the dollar be reduced; for the half dime, this meant a reduction in weight from 20.625 grains to 19.200 grains. Arrows were placed on either side of the date to distinguish the new tenor coins from their older, heavier counterparts. Large quantities of half dimes were struck to the new weight standard, 5,740,000 circulation strikes at the Philadelphia Mint in 1854 alone. Fortunately, this provides a nice supply of specimens for collectors, even in Mint State. Even so, the 1854 is scarce to rare in the finest grades, as here, and demand is strong given that the Arrows design is a requirement for completion of a type set of classic United States Mint coinage.

PCGS Population: 43; 20 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$500-\$1,000

Intensely Toned Gem 1856 Half Dime



2x Photo

Lot 7040. 1856 MS-66 (PCGS).

Phenomenal bull's eye toning in reddish-gold, olive-gold, cobalt blue and champagne-pink adorns both sides of this exquisite Gem, with the reverse a bit more vivid than the obverse. Satin to softly frosted surfaces are sharply struck over most design elements an quite nice for the assigned grade.

Enough of the lighter weight half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars had been produced by the end of 1855 that the identifying arrows at the date were no longer deemed necessary and were removed beginning in 1856. The large scale minting of half dimes continued that year, however, with 4,880,000 circulation strikes produced at the Philadelphia Mint. It appears that this larger output was sometimes accomplished at the expense of quality. As is typical for many half dime issues from the mid to late

1850s, the 1856 is prone to weakness, most obvious at the denticles, which are often so weak they almost appear to be missing. This feature is evident on both sides of the Pogue specimen, adding historical interest to a coin produced at a time when the Mint was far more concerned with quantity than quality. Most 1856 half dimes grade no finer than Choice Mint State and are quite often lacking in eye appeal. The *PCGS CoinFacts* website suggests that while there are some 400 Uncirculated examples extant, at most 25 or so grade at or above the MS-65 level. Exceptionally appealing specimens are few and far between in today's market, and the present Gem sure to attract significant attention from discerning specialists.

PCGS Population: 9; 7 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$700-\$900

Exceptional Superb Gem 1866-S Half Dime

Finest Certified at PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7041. 1866-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This target-toned beauty exhibits crimson red, sea green, cobalt blue, lilac-blue and golden-orange colors from the rims to the centers. It is well struck with bold to sharp detail throughout the design and displays full frosty luster.

The production of half dimes was modest through much of the 1860s and would not increase substantially until the end of the decade. The San Francisco Mint produced the lion's share of the output for 1866 with more than 120,000 produced, compared to only 10,000 at the Philadelphia Mint. Most are generally well struck, though many show traces of clashed dies. The 1866-S is available in most grades, though quite a few are impaired in some fashion,

most frequently by use on charm bracelets and other forms of jewelry. Most of the higher grade specimens are found at the Choice AU level, with maybe 50 or 60 truly Mint State specimens, an estimate that may be on the high side. Of these, maybe one-fifth can be considered Gem or finer, making them conditionally rare. Residing at the very top of this very small population of Gems is the Pogue coin, which is the sole example graded MS-67 by PCGS. This is an extraordinary little coin.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



Lot 7042. 1833 John Reich-2. Rarity-8 as a Proof. Proof-66 (PCGS).

DIMES

Extremely Rare 1833 Proof Dime One of Three Known



2x Photo

Lot 7042. 1833 John Reich-2. Rarity-8 as a Proof. Proof-66 (PCGS).

The finer of just two Proof 1833 dimes certified by PCGS, this coin is not only important for its Proof format, but is also the finest known survivor of the rare 1833 John Reich-2 die variety. Definitive sharpness of detail shows on all devices, including sculptural fineness of the hair that shows each graver stroke, peaks and valleys in the perfectly formed stars, and the individual scales on the eagle's talons. Even with its incredible strike, a few tiny flat spots remain among the tresses behind Liberty's eye. The toning is deep and original, mostly dark navy blue and pewter gray away from a light source, but in direct light the highly reflective fields alight with gold, pale blue, pastel violet, and brilliant silver pulling away from the peripheral legends. The rims are high, square, and perfectly preserved. A few small lintmarks are noted, one on the lower ribbon end behind Liberty's head, a tiny one above star 6 near the beaded border, one hidden near the border above the first A in AMERICA, a nearly invisible one at the tip of the beak, and another curled in the field off the eagle's throat. No consequential marks or defects are noted, and only in proper light can a short hairline on Liberty's cheek adjacent to her cheek curl be seen. A long die crack nearly bisects the obverse, running from the field above Liberty's cap, seemingly not quite reaching the rim though the crack probably continued to the border of the die face, through the central device, then boldly crossing from her lowest curls to the border right of the date. The dies are fresh and unclashed, with none of the further cracks described in the literature, suggesting that the diagonal bisection befell this obverse during the hardening process.

With outstanding originality and profoundly mirrored fields, this dime is the very picture of how an early United States silver Proof coin should look. It was struck in a brand new building, nine blocks from the structure that had been the only home of the United States Mint since 1792, but on the same old equipment. New equipment, designed to run with steam power, would be installed in 1836. If this coin were struck as a special presentation piece to mark the opening of the new Mint, it would likely be more common. There was precedent for such commemorative Proof issues,

namely the 1829 Proof half dimes, struck in relatively substantial numbers on July 4, 1829, the day the cornerstone was laid for the new Mint. When the building finally opened for business, no such commemorations appear to have been made; rather, the employees and their machines simply went to work, as they had for decades.

There appear to be just three known Proofs of this date, all struck from the same set of dies. This has the oldest and most impressive pedigree of the three specimens, dating back to Thomas Cleneay's collection, largely formed in the 1860s and 1870s, sold after his death in 1887. A tiny flaw near the left-pointing tip of star 13 is readily matched to the Cleneay plate and the image in the 1912 George H. Earle, Jr. sale. Walter Breen unhesitatingly identified the Cleneay coin as the piece that was later in the Howard R. Newcomb Collection, sold as lot 556 in the February 1945 J.C. Morgenthau & Co. sale that also included Newcomb's legendary early date large cents. Though the Newcomb sale was sparsely cataloged by the partnership of Wayte Raymond and James Macallister and the 1833 Proof dime lot was unlisted, Breen was probably correct. Newcomb displayed his Proof 1833 dime at the 1914 American Numismatic Society exhibition, late enough to have acquired it after its last known appearance in the Earle sale. The other two known specimens, the Will W. Neil (Mehl, 1947)-Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 1992) coin and the Dr. Christian Allenburger (Mehl, 1948)-Pittman (Akers, 1997) coin, don't fit as neatly into the timeline. The Neil coin sold for \$21 in 1947; the Neil catalog reports that it cost \$16 at some earlier date, a profit that seems unlikely in a two-year time span. The Newcomb coin sold for \$11, a reflection of the era, when "tarnish" was condemned in the pages of *The Numismatist* and dark originality was viewed as less desirable than the reflective brilliance of the Neil coin. The Allenburger sale catalog indicates that the entire group of 1833 Proof coins in the collection had been acquired together "more than a quarter of a century ago," thus eliminating the possibility that this was the coin that Newcomb still owned in 1945. Though it appears more likely than not that this is the Newcomb specimen, without something verifiable, we

have omitted Howard Rounds Newcomb's name from the provenance listing below.

Less certain, but also within the realm of the possible, is the provenance Breen suggests for this coin prior to its placement in the Cleneay Collection: the 1864 John F. McCoy sale by W. Elliot Woodward. The mid-1860s were perhaps Cleneay's busiest time for acquisitions, lending some credence to the speculation. Lot 574 in the McCoy sale was described as "1833 Brilliant proof, extremely rare." It sold for \$3.75, more than similarly described Proof dimes of 1823, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1834, less than Proofs from 1821, 1824, 1825, and 1828. Of course, without plates, or named catalogs that firmly link these specimens to pieces known in the modern era, there's little way to discern if these are even Proofs by the modern definition, let alone specific examples thereof.

David Akers knew of just two specimens, the Allenburger-Pittman coin and the Neil-Starr coin. Though this specimen was offered in a 1989 auction, its first public appearance

in decades, Akers seems to have missed it. Cataloging the Pittman coin, Akers praised the rarity of this issue while admitting it was likely to stay relatively unappreciated. "This is one of the many coins in the Pittman Collection that will be overshadowed by later and greater rarities to follow," Akers wrote, "but this coin actually ranks as one of the rarest items in the entire collection." So it goes.

No Proof 1833 dime in any grade has sold since this piece was offered in 2016.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer.

Provenance: *From the Thomas Cleneay Collection, before 1887; Thomas Cleneay estate; S. Hudson and Henry Chapman's sale of the Thomas Cleneay Collection, December 1890, lot 1509; George H. Earle, Jr. Collection; Henry Chapman's sale of the George H. Earle, Jr. Collection, June 1912, lot 3191; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Brooks Collection, June 1989, lot 90; Heritage's sale of July 2008, lot 1605, via Larry Hanks, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III, February 2016, lot 3040.*

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000

Visually Stunning Superb Gem 1839 Dime Tied for Finest Certified



2x Photo

Lot 7043. 1839 No Drapery. Fortin-102. Rarity-3. Repunched Date. MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a simply outstanding example of both the type and issue. The obverse is target toned in extremely vivid cobalt blue, reddish-rose and champagne-apricot. Similar colors adorn the reverse, with the addition of pinkish-gold around at the denticles, and an irregular blush of cobalt blue near the center. This coin is fully frosted and has a sharply executed strike. It would be difficult to imagine a more desirable example of the Stars Obverse, No Drapery Liberty Seated dime.

The 1839 dime was struck in depths of the Hard Times era, a major financial depression that affected the nation throughout much of the 1830s and the early years of the 1840s. The 1839 dime has a mintage of 1,053,115 pieces, achieved through the pairing of at least three obverse dies and eight reverse dies. 1839 also proved to be the last year of the original Gobrecht/Peale/Sully Liberty Seated design, which featured a more delicate composition than the modified hub that was used beginning in 1840. On these early dimes, the rock upon which Liberty is seated has a

more naturalistic look and the shield rests at an angle, but the most obvious difference between the two hubs is the absence of drapery on Liberty's arm.

The issue is generally well struck, though quite a few are known with weak or uneven strikes most evident on the high points of the shield. The dies saw hard use, with many showing extensive die breaks that created varieties that are popular with specialists. Even if they were not cracked, some dies show heavy wear especially along the denticles. Found in a wide range of grades, an estimated one-fifth of the 1,000 or so extant specimens may be found Mint State, primarily in the Choice levels of preservation. Gems, while available, are quite rare, and only very few survive in Superb Gem Mint State. The pursuit of perfection that characterized the collecting of D. Brent Pogue led him to this astonishing dime.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

Gem Mint State 1853 Arrows Dime The Pittman-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7044. 1853 Arrows. MS-66 (PCGS).

This vivid 1853 Arrows dime will appeal to high grade type collectors as well as toning enthusiasts. The obverse is target toned in intense brick red, powder blue, salmon pink and pale pink iridescence. The reverse is more reserved yet no less appealing, with powder blue peripheral color around a champagne-apricot center. Frosty, smooth and sharply struck, this premium quality Gem is sure to sell for a strong premium.

As the price of gold fell after the California Gold Rush began a few years earlier, the relative value of silver rose, causing the bullion value of silver coins to outstrip the face value. Most silver coins in circulation during the early 1850s ended up in personal coffers and hoards rather than out in daily use. On February 21, 1853, Congress took action and passed a law that reduced the weight of all silver coins then in production (with the exception of the dollar). To quickly identify the reduced weight coins, arrows were added flanking the date on the obverse. A modest amount of dimes were struck at the old standard in early 1853, while 12,078,010 circulation strikes of the With Arrows dimes

were coined at the Philadelphia Mint later that year. This total represents a sharp increase over all previous issues. So common were these coins in circulation that they were considered “junk silver” by coin dealers well into the 20th century. Eventually collectors came to appreciate the issue and examples are now considered essential coins in both dime cabinets and type collections.

The initial lack of interest in the 1853 Arrows dime meant that not nearly as many Gem Mint State examples were saved at the time as would be expected. High grade coins are now in constant demand as type set collectors compete alongside specialists in Liberty Seated coinage for the few Gem Uncirculated survivors. With its exemplary provenance to the Pittman and Pogue collections, the present example is certainly among the most desirable specimens of the date as well as the type.

PCGS Population: 44; 23 finer (MS-68+ finest).

Provenance: *From David W. Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part I, October 1997, lot 616.*

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1859 Dime Attractively Toned



2x Photo

Lot 7045. 1859 Fortin-107. Rarity-3. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This peripherally toned beauty exhibits halos of cobalt blue and rose-apricot around antique silver centers. Softly frosted luster is evident throughout, as are bold to sharp design elements.

The production of dimes at the Philadelphia Mint significantly declined during the late 1850s in part due to the cessation of the policy of paying for silver bullion deposits with newly minted coins, as practiced earlier by Mint Director James Ross Snowden. In 1859, only 429,200 circulation strike dimes were coined from five known die pairings. These essentially entered commerce with only

modest interest from contemporary numismatists. The 1859 dime proved to be the last year for the Stars Obverse Liberty Seated design at Philadelphia, as the next year the legend was moved to the obverse and the reverse changed to a cereal wreath. While not overly rare, the 1859 dime is still far from a common issue as a whole. Only a small group of Gem Mint State examples exist, while Superb Gems such as the Pogue specimen seldom appear on the market.

PCGS Population: 16; 4 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000

Astonishingly Beautiful Gem 1874 Arrows Dime



2x Photo

Lot 7046. 1874 Arrows. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Exceptional vivid multicolored toning is seen on both sides of this lovely coin. Shades of blue, red, gold and pink provide outstanding visual appeal. Here is a frosty, sharply struck and expertly preserved Superb Gem that would do justice to the finest type set or Liberty Seated dime collection.

One of the provisions of the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873 — often called the “Crime of ‘73” — was to increase the weight of the dime, quarter, and half dollar by a minuscule amount to bring them closer to the Latin Monetary Union in Europe. For the dime, this meant that the weight increased from 2.49 grams to 2.50 grams, an almost negligible change that would last until the cessation of circulating silver coins in 1964. The new coins were introduced later in 1873 and as in 1853, arrows were placed

on either side of the date to indicate the heavier coins. The arrows were hand punched into each die, creating a wide variety of positional varieties, and some dies were so heavily polished that the arrows nearly disappear on some specimens. After less than two years the arrows were removed in 1874, creating a short-lived type.

The 1874 Arrows dime is in constant demand by type coin specialists who seek examples to mark the design. Superb Gem Mint State examples of any Liberty Seated dime are notable, but are particularly challenging among 1874 dimes. The Superb Gem offered here ranks among the finest certified for both the type and issue, and will make a very appealing addition to a world class cabinet.

PCGS Population: 6; 7 finer (MS-68+ finest).

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Exceptional Superb Gem 1879 Dime

A Low Mintage Issue



Lot 7047. 1879 Fortin-104a. Rarity-4. Repunched Date. MS-67 (PCGS).

This beauty is ringed in halos of intense cobalt blue and reddish-orange that are more extensive on the obverse. The centers on both sides are brilliant silver white, and mint frost is evident throughout. Here is an exceptionally well preserved Superb Gem with great eye appeal. Enough dimes were in circulation by the end of the 1870s that there was little need to strike new coins, allowing more focus to be given to the mass production of Morgan silver dollars required by the Bland-Allison Act. In 1879, only the Philadelphia Mint produced dimes and even then it was just 14,000 circulation strikes. Amazingly, Gerry Fortin identified a total of five distinct die marriages, four of which were originally used for the generous Proof output of 1,100 coins (an unusual number considering the small size of the circulation strike

mintage that year). Since numismatics in the United States had increased markedly in popularity by 1879, the perceived rarity of this issue (due to the small mintage) was recognized at the time and more than a few were set aside by dealers and collectors, resulting in a significant number of Choice and Gem Mint State surviving. Long recognized as a semi-key date issue, the 1879 remains one of the more popular of the later date Liberty Seated dimes. Superb Gem specimens are quite elusive and are often tightly held in the cabinets of advanced specialists, highlighting the importance of this offering.

PCGS Population: 29; 8 finer (finest MS-68).

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Vividly Toned Superb Gem 1899 Dime

Condition Census



2x Photo

Lot 7048. 1899 MS-67+ (PCGS).

This lovely Superb Gem exhibits blended cobalt blue, salmon pink and olive-gold patina on the obverse, and target-like cobalt blue, reddish-orange and champagne-apricot on the reverse. Both sides are fully frosted and display razor sharp design elements and virtually pristine surfaces. Charles E. Barber's functional if rather artistically uninspiring design for the dime continued Longacre's cereal wreath reverse while incorporating a new somewhat low relief obverse. Barber had a fundamental understanding of the technical requirements needed for mass production, and the design allowed the Philadelphia Mint to strike 19,580,000 circulation strike dimes in 1899 alone. Thanks in part to the generous mintage, the 1899 is readily available,

though like many Barber dimes, they seem to be either in very low circulated grades or in Uncirculated, with comparatively few in the middle. In Mint State, this issue is usually found between MS-62 and MS-64; above that the 1899 dime becomes quite scarce. Above the Gem level it is a very thin population indeed. With D. Brent Pogue's keen eye for quality, it is no surprise this was the coin he selected to represent the Barber dime in his type set.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-68 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2000, lot 7145.*

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000

Vividly Toned Superb Gem 1916 Mercury Dime



Lot 7049. 1916 Mercury. MS-67 FB (PCGS). CAC-Gold Label.

This fully frosty Superb Gem combines razor sharp striking detail, superior surface preservation and vivid toning. It is sure to see spirited competition when it crosses the auction block. The rims are crisp and distinct from the peripheral design element and, the centers fully defined over even the most intricate design elements. This gorgeous coin from the first year of the Mercury dime series is outstanding!

Charles E. Barber's design for the dime, quarter, and half dollar finally reached the end of the line and were due for replacement in 1916. The new design for the dime was created by Adolph A. Weinman, who chose to feature a bust of Liberty wearing a cap with small wings on the side

to represent Freedom of Thought and Expression and the soaring American spirit. The reverse bears a representation of the Roman *fasces lictoriae*, a bundle of rods surrounding an ax representing magisterial power and authority, with an olive branch wrapped around representing the hope for peace in a world consumed in the First World War. The intended interpretation of the obverse design was missed by the general public, who quickly came to call them Mercury dimes, never mind that the Roman god Mercury wore an entirely different style of headpiece called a *petasos*. However, it is by that moniker that the coin is most commonly known.

Est. \$700-\$800



Lot 7050. 1916-D MS-67 FB (PCGS). CAC.

Remarkable Full Bands 1916-D Dime Tied for Finest Certified



2x Photo

Lot 7050. 1916-D MS-67 FB (PCGS). CAC.

Here is an incredible Superb Gem example of the famous 1916-D Mercury dime. Beautiful reddish-orange and antique gold toning is seen the obverse, while the reverse displays similar peripheral color around a softer blue-gray center. Fully struck from the rims to the centers with virtually pristine surfaces, it is little wonder that this beautiful Superb Gem is among the finest PCGS-certified examples of this key date dime. Extraordinary!

In 1916, Adolph A. Weinman's Winged Liberty dime design entered production. Over 22 million were coined at Philadelphia and another 10 million at San Francisco that first year and were released to the general public en masse in late October. They circulated widely in both the East and the West. Numismatists sought out high grade examples of the new design and were satisfied. At the Denver Mint, the dime was not one of the Colorado facility's priority denominations and so when production started, it was not in large numbers. On November 24, the Denver Mint received a large rush order for 4,000,000 quarters of the outgoing Barber type to supplement the roughly 2.5 million already struck. The production of dimes was immediately halted to divert resources towards that effort, by which time only 264,000 dimes had come off the press. A legendary key date was born.

These few coins were mostly distributed in Montana and the Upper Midwest that November, where not many coin collectors saved the issue and certainly not in high grade. The true rarity of this issue was not revealed until interest in collecting the series by mintmark took off in the 1930s and the hunt was on. Ever since, generations of collectors have searched accumulations of Mercury dimes in the hope of finding this rarity. As most 1916-D dimes saw extensive circulation before they were found by numismatists, even mid-grade examples are challenging to find. Today, most specimens grade no better than VG. Uncirculated coins are far rarer, and only 1% of the 10,000 estimated by PCGS to survive would qualify as Mint State. Of those, only about 10% are graded at the Gem level and above. Fortunately, the issue was well struck and the bands on the fascies on the reverse are often clearly defined. In a collection where only the best would do, this is a standout coin and destined to find a home in the very finest of cabinets.

PCGS Population: 10; 0 finer in this category.

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the William Dominick Collection, April 2001 CSNS Signature Sale, lot 6208; Heritage's sale of the Joshua II Collection of Mercury Dimes, #1 All-Time Finest PCGS Registry Set, August 2010 Boston ANA Signature & Platinum Night Auction, lot 4490.*

Est. \$120,000-\$150,000

A Second Gem Full Bands 1916-D Dime With Vibrant Original Toning



2x Photo

Lot 7051. 1916-D MS-65 FB (PCGS).

This beautifully toned Gem exhibits streaks and swirls of cobalt blue and rose-apricot iridescence on the obverse. Similar colors are seen in a target-like distribution on the reverse, joined by olive-gold iridescence at the border. Lustrous, sharply struck and visually appealing, this is an outstanding 1916-D dime. It is a testament to the D. Brent Pogue Collection that there are two extraordinary Full

Bands examples of this key date in the Mercury dime series.

PCGS Population: 34; 38 finer in this category (MS-67 FB finest).

Provenance: From our (Stack's) Keusch, Snow & Del Zorro Collections sale, November 2008, lot 3365.

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

Exceptional 1939-D Mercury Dime Ex Oliver Jung



Lot 7052. 1939-D MS-68 FB (PCGS). CAC.

Richly lustrous silver surfaces are accented with splashes of magenta and blue, creating a palette of artistic beauty — just the sort of coin that would serve as a highlight in the collection of an advanced toning enthusiast. The technical quality is just as superb as the eye appeal, with both sides fully struck from the rims to the centers and the surfaces bordering on pristine. Researcher David W. Lange calls the 1939-D “the quintessential type coin, being perhaps the most consistently attractive Mercury dime in the entire series.” Even among other Superb Gems, however, few can compare to the vividly toned example offered here.

Provenance: From our (American Numismatic Rarities') sale of the Oliver Jung Collection, July 2004, lot 44.

Est. \$500-\$1,000

Beautifully Toned Gem 1945-S Dime



Lot 7053. 1945-S MS-67 (PCGS).

The reverse of this lovely Superb Gem is particularly impressive with a target-like distribution of vivid multicolored toning. The more reserved obverse displays champagne-apricot iridescence. Both sides are intensely lustrous with a smooth, frosty texture throughout. Expertly preserved and a delight to behold.

World War II ended in 1945 and that was also the last year of the Winged Liberty dime design, replaced in 1946 as the nation sought to commemorate President Franklin D. Roosevelt who died on April 12, 1945. Nearly 42 million dimes were struck at San Francisco in 1945 and many were hoarded, including a large number of Uncirculated specimens. There are two major varieties of mintmark, neither of which is especially scarce: the Normal S, as here, and the so-called “Micro” S (although the size differential is slight). As the final year of issue and due to its availability in high grade, the 1945-S dime has long been popular for type set collectors focusing on the bookends of a series — the first and/or last years of issue. This is a superb specimen destined for the finest of cabinets.

Est. \$100-\$150

Lot 7054. Complete Set of Circulation Strike Mercury Dimes, 1941-1945. Mint State (Uncertified).

Housed in a black Capital Plastics holder. (Total: 15 coins)

Est. \$100-\$150

Superb Gem 1949-D Dime



Lot 7055. 1949-D MS-68 (PCGS).

Beautifully toned on the obverse with iridescent reddish-gold, sea green, pearl gray and pinkish-purple shades. The reverse is more reserved, yet equally original with splashes of golden-apricot around the periphery. Fully frosted in finish with silky smooth surfaces, this delightful Superb Gem is sure to attract strong bids.

1949 was a pivotal year as it was the year that the Soviet Union tested its first nuclear weapon, ending America's sole dominance in that area and further inflaming the Cold War. Even the dime was not immune to the "Red Scare," as the Mint was at one point compelled to issue a statement that the initials JS as found on the Roosevelt dime design stood for the designer, John R. Sinnock, and not Joseph Stalin,

as was rumored. With a mintage of slightly more than 26 million pieces, the 1949-D is far from rare. However, this is an issue that is regarded as one of the most conditionally challenging of its type. Examples that grade finer than MS-67 are rare and quite in demand by dime specialists. With its quality and outstanding toning, the Pogue specimen will certainly attract attention from bidders.

PCGS Population: 11; 0 finer in this category.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of February 2010*, lot 401; our *Baltimore Auction of November 2010*, lot 1634.

Est. \$500-\$1,000

Extraordinary Gem Full Bands 1955-D Dime None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7056. 1955-D MS-68 FB (PCGS).

Well blended toning in copper-rose, powder-blue and pale gold colors is seen both sides of this vivid Superb Gem. The underlying luster is fully frosted and intense, and the surfaces are as pristine as the day the coin emerged from the press.

The Denver Mint struck 13,959,000 dimes in 1955. At the time, collecting coins by roll was popular among collectors and quite a few rolls of this issue were soon removed from circulation. This created an ample supply of Mint State specimens, including some with downright exquisite toning,

as here. The challenge of locating a striking Gem example is further compounded by the fact that the bands on the torch on the reverse are sometimes rather weak and poorly defined. With its combination of delicate toning, bold strike, and overall impressive eye appeal, this specimen is certain to attract spirited bidding when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer in any category.

Provenance: From our sale of the *Just Having Fun Collection*, March 2011 *Baltimore Auction*, lot 1526.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Elusive Gem 1876 Twenty-Cent Piece



2x Photo

Lot 7057. 1876 BF-2. Rarity-2. Doubled Die Reverse. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Lustrous satiny silver surfaces are accented with delicate splashes of pinkish-rose iridescence toward the borders. This Gem is very sharply struck, including on the details of the eagle on the reverse, a rare situation among circulation strike coins of this denomination. A fantastic specimen, one of the very finest graded, and especially desirable from the standpoint of sharp strike, high grade, and eye appeal combined.

When the twenty-cent piece was introduced in 1875, the hope was that it would facilitate making change in a small change-starved West. Minor coins, including cents, three-cent pieces, and nickels were not used in commerce as much as in the East. Precious metal coins were preferred, even Spanish colonial and Mexican 1/2 and 1 real coins served as half dimes and dimes, respectively. With the vast output of silver from the Comstock Lode in Nevada, an opportunity arose to add a new silver coin to the nation's repertoire: the twenty-cent piece. This was not a completely strange concept; Jefferson originally proposed it instead of the quarter and Canada had been using the denomination since 1858. However, several factors doomed it from the start, first and foremost the similarity of its diameter and

design to a quarter dollar. The reverse was different enough and the edge was plain, but at first glance the obverse is essentially identical (with minor variations). In 1875, large quantities were struck at San Francisco and Carson City, with only a modest number from Philadelphia. The coin was an instant flop – the confusion with the quarter was enough and soon negative press essentially killed it as a viable coin. In 1876, only a perfunctory quantity of coins was struck at Philadelphia, none at San Francisco, and almost the entire Carson City mintage of 10,000 was melted. Today, the 1876 twenty-cent piece is popular among specialists in the more unusual denominations as well as type set collectors seeking to represent the series apart from the much more common 1875-S. At the premium Gem level, this is a challenging issue and with its superior eye appeal, this is a coin well worth the wait.

PCGS Population: 4; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Provenance: *From Heritage's Baltimore, MD Signature Sale of July 2003, lot 6895; our (American Numismatic Rarities') sale of the Oliver Jung Collection, July 2004, lot 45.*

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Second Gorgeous Gem 1876 Twenty-Cent Piece



2x Photo

Lot 7058. 1876 BF-2. Rarity-2. Doubled Die Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS).

Blushes of iridescent reddish-apricot and blue-gray toning adorn the peripheries of this otherwise brilliant, frosty white Gem. It is a fully struck, expertly preserved example that will appeal to advanced collectors.

The 1876 twenty-cent piece struck at the Philadelphia Mint is the only really collectible issue for the year. All but 20 or so (if that) of the production run at Carson City were melted down by 1877, placing the remaining examples great American rarities. Most scholars believe that the output at Philadelphia was primarily for sale as souvenirs at the 1876 Centennial celebrations held in that city, although certainly many ended up being spent. Brunner and Frost report that even with such a paltry mintage, three obverse dies and three reverse dies in four known pairings were employed, including a reuse of an 1875 reverse die. The vast majority of survivors are from two marriages, both of which used reverses with faint doubling. It is also thought that several Proof specimens that went unsold at the Centennial were placed into circulation, accounting for the occasional impaired example.

The mintage of 14,640 coin would ordinarily suggest significant rarity, but fortunately numismatists of the period also saw the writing on the wall for the coin and saved them for their collections. PCGS estimates that nearly a fifth of the entire mintage are extant, most between EF and Choice Mint State. A collector is more apt to find an AU example than one in Fine condition. Among Mint State specimens, most are no finer than Choice, with only a fraction approaching the Gem level. Beyond Gem the issue is a remarkable condition rarity; while many numismatists were able to preserve some soon after production, many experienced some handling before being placed in a coin cabinet. The Pogue Collection features two such pieces allowing advanced numismatists two chances to obtain a Superb Gem example. Prepare your bidding strategy accordingly.

PCGS Population: 12; 7 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



Lot 7059. 1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Splendid 1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS



Lot 7059. 1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Gorgeous multicolored toning is seen on both sides, with the most vivid shades at and near the borders. Lovely mint luster is evident throughout, as is razor sharp to full striking detail. Here is an exceptional Superb Gem worthy of the strongest bids.

The huge quantities of gold coming from California beginning in 1849 drove up the price of silver relative to gold. This led to a cycle of speculation, resulting in the melting of many minor silver coins, significantly impacting the supply of them in commerce. To counteract this, Congress passed the Act of February 21, 1853, which reduced the weights of the minor silver denominations, but left the silver dollar unchanged. The quarter's weight dropped from 103.125 grains (6.6 grams) to 96.000 grains (6.22 grams), significant enough to help staunch the flow of coins into the crucible. The change in standard was marked by the addition of arrows at either side of the date of all affected denominations and a halo of rays surrounding the eagle on

the reverse on the quarter and half dollar. The Philadelphia Mint struck over 15 million Arrows and Rays quarters in 1853 using more than 100 obverse and reverse dies. This would prove to be the only year of issue for the type as the rays were removed the following year.

The 1853 quarters were regularly seen in circulation until the 1930s and were specifically left off of many dealer want lists. Seen as a common date, it was frequently ignored even in the very highest preservation levels, so that while there are several thousand extant pieces, most are circulated. While a decent number of Mint State specimens exist they are predominantly at the lower end of the scale. So while this is one of the most available Liberty Seated quarter issues, it is decidedly rare at the Gem level and finer. The Pogue coin is at the very peak of perfection for the issue.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000



Lot 7060. 1854 Arrows. Briggs 2-B. MS-67 (PCGS).



Lot 7061. 1854 Arrows. MS-67 (PCGS).

Visually Stunning 1854 Arrows Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7060. 1854 Arrows. Briggs 2-B. MS-67 (PCGS).

Halos of peripheral reddish-gold and cobalt blue iridescence frame lighter pinkish-silver centers on both sides of this beautiful quarter. The frosty surfaces are as nice as would be expected at the Superb Gem level and, in fact, are close to pristine. Fully struck throughout the design, this is certainly one of the most desirable Liberty Seated quarters of the brief Arrows, No Motto design type available.

The removal of the rays from the reverse of the quarter allowed for longer die life, but even so several dozen dies would still have been required to produce the 12,380,000 quarters that came off the Philadelphia Mint's presses. The drop in production from 1853 was the start of a trend. As more and more old tenor silver coins were turned into bullion and recoined into the new pieces, the need for more coins dropped accordingly. The following year, just under three million quarters were struck at Philadelphia, while the production at New Orleans dropped to one-tenth of its mintage in 1854. Even the introductory

mintage from the still new San Francisco Mint was not substantial.

For numismatists, the 1854 Philadelphia issue is far more available in high grades than the 1854-O and all three 1855 issues, making it especially desirable for a type set. Today, *PCGS CoinFacts* estimates that some 400 examples of the 1854 Arrows quarter in Mint State remain. Demand for the 1854 quarter is perennially strong as quarter specialists, aficionados of the Liberty Seated design, and advanced type collectors all vie for the small pool of coins at the very upper echelons, especially above the Gem level. Neither of the two certification services has graded a single coin above MS-67 and the population figures no doubt reflect resubmissions hoping to break through that barrier. That the Pogue Collection contains two at this astonishing grade is an achievement few, if any, other numismatists can claim.

PCGS Population: 8; 0 finer.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Remarkable Second Superb Gem 1854 Arrows Quarter



Lot 7061. 1854 Arrows. MS-67 (PCGS).

This is a richly original Superb Gem whose frosty surfaces feature a bold blend of cobalt blue, pinkish-rose and pewter gray patina. The strike is sharp in most areas and the surfaces are perfect for the assigned grade. Remarkably, the Pogue Collection features two of these stunning pieces at the very top of the certified population. This is an extraordinary

opportunity for type coin specialists and Liberty Seated quarter enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 8; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's* sale of the James Mossman Collection, January 2009 FUN Auction, lot 1121.

Est. \$25,000-\$35,000

Exceptionally Attractive 1857 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7062. 1857 MS-67 (PCGS).

This extremely beautiful coin is vividly toned in iridescent powder blue, champagne-pink and, to a lesser extent, reddish-gold. Intensely lustrous, the surfaces reveal a frosty to modestly semi-prooflike finish under a light. The striking quality is superior for a Liberty Seated quarter from the late 1850s, with virtually all design elements sharply to fully rendered. This is an outstanding Superb Gem, expertly produced, carefully preserved and worthy of very strong bids.

In 1857, the Philadelphia Mint struck 9,644,000 pieces, the third largest mintage of the entire Liberty Seated design.

Because of its relative availability up to and including Gem specimens, the 1857 is often chosen by type collectors who desire excellence. Above MS-66, the situation changes and the population figures drop sharply (and likely include a few resubmissions). The advanced numismatist would be well advised to pay close attention as this stunning example that is so close to the very pinnacle for this issue crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 7; 4 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Superb Gem 1874 Arrows Quarter

Single Finest Certified at PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7063. 1874 Arrows. Briggs 4-C. MS-67 (PCGS).

The exquisite frosty surfaces of this quarter are enhanced by bold crescents of cobalt blue, salmon pink and reddish-orange peripheral toning on the obverse. On the reverse, thin ribbons of pinkish-rose are seen around the border, while the rest is brilliant. Fully struck throughout with silky smooth surfaces that are very close to numismatic perfection.

During the 1870s, silver became the focus of considerable attention. Huge amounts of the metal ore were discovered in Nevada's Comstock Lode. Additionally, a massive quantity of the metal was released by France and Germany when they adopted the gold standard. These factors helped to drive down the price of silver worldwide. To address this concern and mollify the silver barons out West, the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, was passed, demonetizing silver and effectively putting the United States on the gold standard. One minor addition to the bill was an ever so small increase

in the weight of the remaining silver denominations. For the quarter this translated to an increase from 6.22 grams to 6.25 grams, an almost insignificant amount. The Mint added arrows on either side of the date as it had done in 1853 with the last weight change. These arrows proved to be essentially superfluous so they were removed after 1874.

A moderate number of 1874 quarters survive, though primarily in circulated grades. Choice Mint State examples can be found, but locating a Gem can be very challenging. The present example is the only MS-67 graded by PCGS, and it is the single finest certified at that service. Here is a superb exemplar of D. Brent Pogue's eye for only the finest.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex Foxfire Collection.*

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Condition Census Gem 1878-CC Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7064. 1878-CC MS-66+ (PCGS).

A bold blend of blue-gray, salmon pink and champagne-apricot blankets the obverse, while the reverse displays rose-apricot, antique gold and powder blue. Sharply struck with full, frosty mint luster, this is an exceptionally well preserved and attractive survivor of the challenging Carson City Mint quarter series.

1878 proved to be the final year the Carson City Mint struck quarters as it increasingly directed its focus towards silver dollars. A total of 996,000 quarters were struck there, roughly one-fourth the annual production in the previous couple of years. This may have proven too generous for the Treasury's needs, as there is some thought that many were not released for use but were rather destroyed to meet a legally mandated limit of \$50 million in circulating coins and fractional currency. Three obverse and reverse dies matched in four pairings have been identified, including one with a

long thin die gouge running through Liberty, that accounts for nearly a third of the examples. Most coins originating from Carson City entered commerce and remained mostly in the West where they served a community distrustful of paper money. Fortunately, many Mint State examples were preserved, though because of the weak striking, most are at the lower end. Gems are quite rare and are eagerly pursued by advanced quarter collectors as well as Carson City Mint aficionados. With its astonishingly beautiful toning and its superlative level of preservation, it is difficult to imagine a superior example than the present coin.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: From *Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of April 2013, lot 4215.*

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Nearly Pristine 1889 Quarter



Lot 7065. 1889 MS-68 (PCGS).

Both sides of this Superb Gem exhibit blushes of powder blue peripheral toning that give way to softer pink and golden-apricot iridescence toward the centers. Highly lustrous with a frosty texture, this sharply struck and expertly preserved coin is sure to sell for a strong premium.

Beginning in 1879 and lasting through the 1880s, large quantities of silver bullion in the Treasury's coffers was diverted toward production of silver dollars to meet the requirements of the 1878 Bland-Allison Act. Consequently, production of subsidiary silver coins was curtailed, often quite severely. Such was the case with quarters from this period, for which, with only one exception the 1888-S, mintage figures hover between 5,000 to 15,200 pieces. These few coins were largely produced to reduce the possibility of creating rarities and as a pro forma gesture towards collectors who obliged the Mint by absorbing as many of these scarce

issues into their holdings as was feasible. Indeed this is what happened to the 12,000 pieces that rolled off the presses at the Philadelphia Mint, a number that comprises the entire output of quarters that year. By PCGS' estimates, there are perhaps 1,500 examples, of which 350 or so are Mint State, a proportion that supports the idea that the coins were mostly saved by collectors rather used in commerce. The 1889 quarter is relatively available in Gem and can be found in Superb levels with some perseverance. Only a select few, however, can approach the exceptional preservation of the Pogue specimen.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-68+).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Pittsburgh, PA Signature Sale of August 2004, lot 5946.*

Est. \$7,000-\$9,000

THE D. BRENT POGUE COLLECTION OF BARBER QUARTERS

Among coins of the past 150 years, Barber quarters are challenging and fascinating. Minted from 1892 to 1916, the series includes dates and mintmarks that are readily obtained, as well as those that range from scarce to rare in higher grades. The key issue is the 1901-S, which is rare in any grade. It is truly amazing that the Pogue Collection has *two* examples of this treasure; PCGS has graded one MS-67+ and one MS-66+.

Advanced specialists will want to focus on the 1896-O, 1896-S, 1897-O, and 1897-S—famous mintmarked

quarters for which an MS-65 specimen would be a cause for excitement. The Pogue coins are ultra-Gems.

These coins were gathered over a long period of years by one of America's best-known connoisseurs. Once these are dispersed it would be challenging, even with an unlimited budget, to build an equivalent set in less than a decade or two of effort. As in so many cases with our offerings from this legendary cabinet, the key word is *opportunity*.

Incredible 1892 Barber Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7066. 1892 Type I Reverse. MS-68 (PCGS).

While there are certainly many Mint State 1892 quarters from which to choose in today's market, most of which are attractive for the grade assigned by PCGS or NGC, the present example has few equals in terms of either technical quality or eye appeal. Both sides are beautifully toned, the obverse a bit more reserved than the reverse in a blend of antique copper, silver gray, pinkish-apricot and powder blue iridescence. The reverse is exceptionally vivid and sports swirls of salmon pink, emerald green, cobalt blue, orange-apricot and reddish-gold to a base of antique copper. Highly lustrous throughout, direct lighting calls forth intense semi-reflective tendencies from the fields. Full striking detail and virtually pristine surfaces round out a truly impressive list of physical attributes for this enchanting Superb Gem.

The Barber quarter debuted in 1892 with circulation

strike mintages from the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints, as well as a delivery of 1,245 Proofs from the Pennsylvania facility. With a mintage of 8,236,000 coins and an above average rate of survival as a first year issue, the circulation strike 1892 is one of the most popular type candidates in this series. This gorgeous coin would do justice to the finest cabinet.

The Type I Reverse hub was used only in 1892. It is identifiable by looking at the letter E in UNITED, whose crossbar is plainly visible. On the Type II and III Reverse hubs, the tip of the eagle's wing covers the crossbar.

PCGS Population: just 4; with a single MS-68+ finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of February 2006*, lot 962.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Second Superb Gem 1892 Barber Quarter Type II Reverse



Lot 7067. 1892 Type II Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

An exceptionally well produced and preserved example of this popular first year Barber quarter. The strike is outstanding, the dies imparting a richly frosted texture as well as razor sharp detail to both sides. Expertly preserved, the surfaces border on pristine. Regarding the eye appeal, it is truly extraordinary and features a bold blend of vivid cobalt blue, salmon pink, golden-olive and champagne-

apricot iridescence. A delight to behold, and worthy of the strongest bids. On the Type II Reverse, the tip of the eagle's right wing is flush with the top of the E in UNITED and covers the crossbar of that letter.

PCGS Population: 32; 13 finer in this category (MS-68+ finest).

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Condition Census 1892-O Barber 25¢ Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7068. 1892-O Type I Reverse. Repunched Mintmark. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a richly original, extremely appealing 1892-O quarter, displaying warm blend of reddish-russet, antique copper, silver-olive and golden-gray patina on both sides. The luster is full and frosty, and the strike is razor sharp from the rims to the centers. Expertly preserved and bordering on pristine, it is little wonder that this coin ranks among the finest examples of the issue known to PCGS.

The first New Orleans Mint issue in the Barber quarter series, the 1892-O was saved in significant numbers at the time of delivery and has long been popular for mintmarked type purposes. On the other hand, survivors are far scarcer than those of the 1892, and in the finest Mint State grades the 1892-O is a formidable condition rarity. The Pogue specimen of the Type I Reverse hub is an example of an unlisted RPM variety, the O mintmark lightly repunched along its right

side. Close inspection of the obverse reveals a curious peanut-shaped die chip at the lower corner of the neck, as well as an elongated die chip at the top edge of the cap, just below the letter G in GOD. Interestingly, we are aware of several other high grade 1892-O quarters struck from these dies that have been certified by PCGS, including a MS-67+, a second MS-67, and MS-65+. It appears that a mini-hoard from these dies existed at one time, the coins handled with the utmost care by their previous owners.

PCGS Population: 4; with a single MS-68 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's sale of the Steven Duckor Collection of Barber Quarters, August 2009 Los Angeles, CA Signature Auction, lot 1089.*

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Beautiful Gem 1892-O Quarter



Lot 7069. 1892-O Type II Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Displaying the rich originality that we have come to expect from the Pogue cabinet, this lovely 1892-O Barber quarter exhibits soft pearl gray patina at the centers. The peripheries on both sides are splashed with more vivid reddish-gold, olive-gray and cobalt blue iridescence. Lustrous and predominantly frosty, there is modest semi-reflectivity in the fields. The strike is sharp to full in virtually all areas and far superior than the typical circulation strike Barber quarter from the New Orleans Mint. Our multiple

offerings of high grade examples from the Pogue Collection notwithstanding, the 1892-O is scarcer in Mint State and far more conditionally challenging than its identically dated counterpart from the Philadelphia Mint. An important bidding opportunity for the discerning type or date collector.

PCGS Population: 15; 12 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Dallas Signature Coin Auction of October 2006, lot 948.*

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Handsome Superb Gem 1892-S Quarter Among the Finest Certified



2x Photo

Lot 7070. 1892-S Type I Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS).

Both the originality and exceptional level of preservation set this coin apart from the vast majority of Mint State 1892-S Barber quarters. This is a beautifully toned example, with silver gray, olive-russet, reddish-gold, pinkish-apricot and powder blue on both sides. Intensely lustrous, the finish is frosty throughout with hints of semi reflectivity in the fields. Full, razor sharp striking detail touches even the most intricate design elements adding to the appeal of this outstanding Superb Gem.

In 1892 the new quarter designed by Chief Engraver Charles Edward Barber was produced at three United States mints — Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

At 964,079 coins, the San Francisco Mint had the lowest mintage of the year and pieces from that mint are scarcer than the 1892 and 1892-O in all grades. This San Francisco Mint quarter is particularly elusive in Mint State, so much so that even a solidly graded and aesthetically pleasing MS-63 or MS-64 represents a significant find. The 1892-S is rare as a Gem, and exceedingly so in Superb Gem Mint State. This, in fact, is the finest example of the issue that we can ever recall handling, a coin that is a highlight of the Pogue Collection of Barber quarters. Phenomenal!

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000

Second Condition Rarity 1892-S Quarter Type II Reverse



2x Photo

Lot 7071. 1892-S Type II Reverse. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Very nearly the equal of the Superb Gem 1892-S in the preceding lot, the present coin is a very desirable example of the Type II Reverse hub. Beautiful surfaces display warm pearl gray, reddish-apricot, silver-olive, champagne-pink and, on the reverse only, powder blue. Both sides are silky smooth, as befits the assigned grade, and also offer lovely mint luster and pinpoint striking detail. The different reverse hub types of the first year Barber quarter issues have not garnered significant attention from numismatists, with only

the most advanced specialists usually seeking an example of both for the 1892, 1892-O and 1892-S. The Type II Reverse is the scarcer hub type for the 1892-S, which is the opposite of what is true for the 1892 and 1892-O. The present example is rare from a condition standpoint, and it would make an impressive addition to a world class Barber quarter set.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Lovely Gem Uncirculated 1893 Quarter



Lot 7072. 1893 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This attractive coin exhibits warm pearl gray patina on both sides. The left obverse is splashed with olive-copper, powder blue and champagne-pink iridescence with similar colors more extensively distributed on the reverse. Lustrous and frosty with a razor sharp strike and expertly preserved surfaces. Production of quarters for circulation at the Philadelphia Mint remained strong in the second year of the Barber series with a mintage of 5,444,023 coins. Placed near the start of this series, the 1893 benefited from contemporary

interest in this new coinage design, but not to the same extent as the first year 1892. Even so, enough Mint State coins have survived that the 1893 is fairly available in grades up to and including MS-64. Any finer and the conditionally rare nature of this issue comes to the fore. Among the finest that we have ever offered for the 1893 Barber quarter, we anticipate strong competition for this coin.

PCGS Population: 14; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

Est. \$1,500-\$1,800

Rare Gem Mint State 1893-O Quarter



Lot 7073. 1893-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Toning enthusiasts are sure to appreciate this beautiful Barber quarter. Both sides exhibit peripheral halos of intense cobalt blue iridescence that are wider and more complete on the obverse. Moving toward the center on each side is a thin band of reddish-pink before soft silver-apricot takes over. Intensely lustrous and frosty throughout. There is a touch of softness to isolated peripheral features, common on New Orleans Mint coins of this design type. Attractive in all regards and sure to find its way into another highly regarded Barber quarter set.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$2,800-\$3,500

Colorful Toned Gem 1893-S Quarter



Lot 7074. 1893-S MS-66 (PCGS).

This vividly toned Gem has peripheries that are splashed with particularly intense brick red toning that surrounds powder blue, pale lilac, pearl gray, olive-russet and antique silver at the centers. Highly lustrous, a razor sharp strike, and virtually pristine surfaces set this coin apart from the vast majority of Mint State 1893-S quarters. This early San Francisco Mint Barber quarter saw extensive commercial use and the typical survivor is well worn. Fortunate is the collector who locates even a solidly graded Choice Uncirculated coin. In superior quality MS-66, this impressive condition rarity would do justice to the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 3; 4 finer (MS-67 finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2001, lot 8171*; *Heritage's sale of the JFS Collection, August 2004 Pittsburgh, PA Signature Sale, lot 4082*.

Est. \$3,500-\$4,500

Underrated 1894 Quarter in Gem Mint State



Lot 7075. 1894 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This handsome quarter has warm copper-gray patina with more vivid cobalt blue, champagne-pink and golden-apricot undertones. Soft mint luster is noted on surfaces that are perfect for the assigned grade. Fully struck and very appealing. The 1894 is one of the more underrated issues from the early Barber quarter series. With 3,432,000 coins struck, it has the lowest circulation strike mintage for any Philadelphia Mint quarter from 1892 through 1909. Mint State survivors are far scarcer than those of the 1892, 1893 and other issues, although this fact is not widely recognized among more generalized collectors. As a premium Gem the Pogue specimen is a decided condition rarity that would serve as a highlight in any cabinet.

PCGS Population: 9; 5 finer (all MS-66+).

CAC Population: 8; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's San Francisco ANA Signature Auction of July 2005, lot 6053*.

Est. \$1,500-\$1,800

Lovely Gem 1894-O Barber Quarter



Lot 7076. 1894-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned Gem exhibits silver-apricot central toning that gives way to more intense reddish-rose and powder blue iridescence at the borders. The luster is full and frosty throughout, and the strike is bold from the rims to the centers. Exceptionally smooth, as befits the assigned grade. This coin ranks among the finest 1894-O quarters known to PCGS.

The New Orleans Mint produced 2,852,000 quarters in 1894. The Barber series was in its third year, by which time interest in the new design had waned considerably. Setting a trend that would continue through the end of this series in 1916, especially for the mintmarked issues, commercial use was immediate and extensive for the 1894-O. Indeed, the typical survivor is well worn and Mint State examples are scarce even in the MS-60 to MS-64 range. Gems such as the Pogue coin are rare, making this an important opportunity for the advanced collector of Barber and/or New Orleans Mint coinage.

PCGS Population: 3; with a single MS-67 finer.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Exceptional Premium Gem 1894-S Quarter



Lot 7077. 1894-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a sharply struck and incredibly frosty Gem Uncirculated example of this conditionally challenging issue. The design elements are about as crisp as ever seen for a circulation strike Barber quarter, and both sides display bold and vivid gold, blue, rose, violet and pale sea green, the sort of toning that takes decades to develop. If the beauty of this attractive Gem is not enough to tempt you, then perhaps the fact that the present coin is among the finest 1894-S Barber quarters known to PCGS may be of interest. In either case, this is a highly significant example of an issue that is scarce to rare in all but the lowest circulated grades. Remarkable!

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Baltimore, MD Signature Sale of July 2003, lot 6994; our (American Numismatic Rarities') Dr. Byron C. Pevehouse & Lester Gann Davis Collections sale, October 2004, lot 345.*

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Superb Gem 1895 Barber Quarter



Lot 7078. 1895 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

A Superb Gem that features full frosty mint luster and rich original obverse toning of bold champagne-pink, pale gold, powder blue and olive-gray patina. The more reserved, yet no less handsome reverse displays pewter gray and cobalt blue. The strike is razor sharp throughout with full detail to all of the trouble spots of this design (the obverse stars, the eagle's left talon, etc.). Expertly produced and carefully preserved, it is difficult for us to imagine a more outstanding 1895 Barber quarter. The 1895 is a bit more obtainable in Mint State than the 1894. Both issues qualify as "better dates" among circulation strike Barber quarters from the Philadelphia Mint. In PCGS MS-67+ the Pogue specimen offered here is tied for finest certified, and ranks among the finest known for this underrated issue. Worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Exceedingly Rare Gem 1895-O Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7079. 1895-O MS-67 (PCGS).

This satiny Superb Gem has intense cartwheel luster that spins broadly and effortlessly beneath pale shades of champagne-gold toning. It is gorgeous and holds up well to careful scrutiny. It will no doubt take a place of honor in another high-grade Barber quarter set. The New Orleans Mint struck 2,816,000 quarters in 1895, a smaller total for the era, especially in light of commercial demand for this issue. Indeed, heavy circulation claimed most 1895-O quarters and the typical survivor grades AG, Good or VG. David Lawrence (1994) notes that this issue enjoys "strong demand [in all grades] from Fine to MS64." The author left

out Gems and Superb Gems not because they are not in demand, but because they are so rare as to be beyond the reach of most collectors. Indeed, this is the finest 1895-O quarter that we can ever recall handling, an old friend that we first handled in our (American Numismatic Rarities') Drew St. John Sale of June 2005. It is now, as then, a coin with few rivals near the top of the Condition Census for this challenging New Orleans Mint quarter.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-68 finer.

Provenance: From our (American Numismatic Rarities') *Drew St. John Sale, June 2005, lot 1520.*

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Another Remarkable 1895-O Barber Quarter



Lot 7080. 1895-O MS-66+ (PCGS).

Here is a frosty example that features very sharp definition for a New Orleans Mint Barber quarter. Virtually all design elements are full, in fact, and the eye appeal is extraordinary due to the richly original toning that adorns both sides. The obverse exhibits powder blue and reddish-apricot peripheral iridescence around a pearl gray center, while the reverse

has reddish-gold patina that is boldest at the border. With smooth surfaces that are perfect for the assigned grade, there is much to recommend this coin to advanced collectors of Barber or New Orleans Mint coinage.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Outstanding Gem 1895-S Barber Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7081. 1895-S MS-66+ (PCGS).

With highly lustrous, vividly toned and smooth surfaces, this coin was obviously set aside at the time of issue and subsequently handled with the utmost care. Both sides are frosty and have splashes of iridescent olive-russet toning on antique silver patina. The strike is full throughout and the coin is attractive in all regards. We anticipate strong demand from advanced Barber quarter enthusiasts.

The 1895-S was produced to the extent of 1,764,681 coins, a much higher mintage than for the 1896-S the following year. However, it is still a significant condition rarity in its own right. It is undervalued in all Mint State grades, but especially in Gem. A rare find for astute collectors of Barber coinage.

PCGS Population: 4; with a single MS-67 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Handsomely Toned Superb Gem 1896 Quarter



Lot 7082. 1896 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This handsomely toned example exhibits a dominant blend of olive and steel gray patina on both sides, with more vivid highlights of reddish-rose, antique gold, powder blue and salmon pink. Swirling cartwheel luster and a razor sharp strike add to the appeal. Although over 3.8 million Circulation strike 1896 quarter dollars were struck, David Lawrence (1994) observes, “All these early dates are much tougher in F through AU than the later dates of similar mintage.” Regarding Mint Sate coins, the author makes an even more remarkable comment: “Proofs are almost

twice as common as mint state business strikes.” Indeed, it has been quite a while since we have offered another example of comparable quality to this delightful MS-67, and that coin was certified “only” MS-66. For the Barber quarter enthusiast assembling a top flight collection of this challenging series, this offering could very well be a once in a lifetime bidding opportunity.

PCGS Population: 5; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Population: 7; 0.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Gorgeous Gem 1896-O Quarter The Clapp-Eliasberg Specimen



2x Photo

Lot 7083. 1896-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Boldly to sharply struck with intense frosty luster, this is a truly memorable 1896-O Barber quarter. Both sides are beautifully toned; the obverse has vivid cobalt blue peripheral highlights around a silver-apricot center while the reverse displays champagne-gold central toning with reddish-rose and powder blue accents at the border. Absolutely beautiful in every respect.

Years ago the 1896-O was considered to be a great key date issues in the Barber quarter series, but in more recent times it has dropped from view somewhat, especially among casual collectors who mostly think of the 1896-S/1901-S/1913-S trio. Among specialists, however, the scarcity of the 1896-O is well known. Only a few coins have been certified in grades of MS-65 and higher, and we dare say

that this piece has no equals when it comes to aesthetic quality. It was purchased by J.M. Clapp directly from the New Orleans Mint at the time of issue, and clearly preserved with great care ever since then. It is one of the finest known 1896-O quarters, and a leading highlight of the Pogue Collection quarters.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: *Ex J.M. Clapp, acquired directly from the New Orleans Mint, August 1896; Clapp estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, lot 1559; Heritage's sale of the Steven Duckor Collection of Barber Quarters, August 2009 Los Angeles, CA Auction, lot 1094.*

Est. \$10,000-\$12,000



Lot 7084. 1896-S MS-66 (PCGS).

Extraordinary Gem 1896-S Barber Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7084. 1896-S MS-66 (PCGS).

Here is an absolutely outstanding example of this well known and eagerly sought key date in the Barber quarter series. Both sides exhibit a full satiny mint luster and the fields are modestly semi-reflective. There is light iridescent gold toning that appears to drift toward the rims. The strike was delivered with pin point accuracy, calling forth full detail to all design elements. Expertly preserved and pristine in most areas, this lovely Gem stands tall among the highlights in the Barber quarter offerings from the Pogue cabinet.

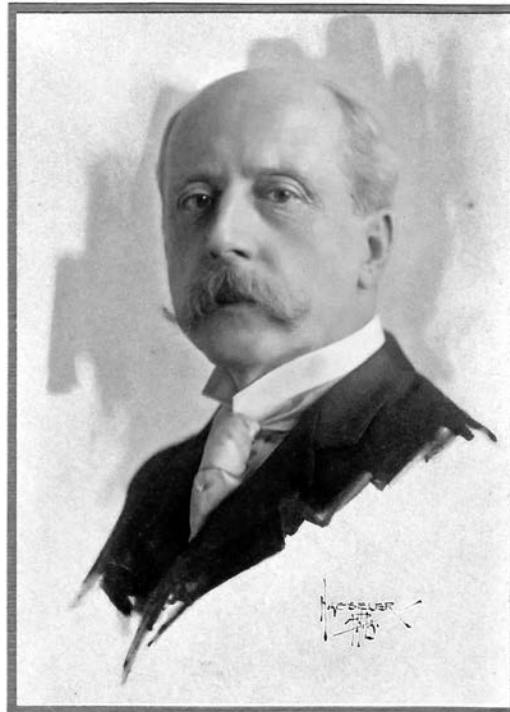
The 1896-S is the first of three key date issues in the Barber quarter series, with a mintage of just 188,039 pieces. Produced in an era when collecting mintmarked coinage was just beginning to gain momentum (Augustus G. Heaton's *Treatise on Coinage of the United States Branch*

Mints was published in 1893), most 1896-S quarters slipped quietly into circulation and remained there until worn out or lost. While low grade examples appear fairly regularly, problem free VF, EF and AU coins are highly elusive. Even rarer are Mint State survivors. The present Gem offers high grade and outstanding eye appeal and will be just right for an advanced collection of Barber coinage.

Numismatists have identified two reverse dies for this issue. This coin was struck from the first reverse with the mintmark centered between the letters R in QUARTER and D in DOLLAR.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

Est. \$50,000-\$60,000



*Portrait of Charles Barber.
(Courtesy of the Barber Coin Collectors Society)*

Superb Gem 1897 Barber Quarter



Lot 7085. 1897 MS-67 (PCGS).

This is a lovely example that offers exceptional quality and eye appeal. The reverse is untoned apart from delicate champagne-apricot peripheral iridescence, while the obverse displays blended rose-gray and powder blue. The luster is soft and frosty, and the strike is razor sharp to full throughout. For the first time since the launch of the Barber series in 1892, the Philadelphia Mint produced more than 8 million circulation strike quarters in 1897 and survivors are readily

available in all but the highest circulated grades. Mint State examples are also obtainable by the standards of the early Barber quarter series, but most grade no finer than MS-64. This high Condition Census Superb Gem is of the utmost rarity in terms of preservation, and it is also a beautiful coin that will please discerning type or date collectors.

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Incredible Gem 1897-O Barber Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7086. 1897-O MS-67 (PCGS).

Exquisite frosty surfaces are virtually pristine with Liberty's cheek particularly smooth. Both sides are beautifully toned in dominant reddish-gold iridescence that yields to blushes of powder blue at the borders. Generally well struck by New Orleans Mint standards, although we do note a touch of softness to a few of the stars on the obverse and the eagle's left talon on the reverse. The 1897-O is one in a long line up of scarce, challenging Barber quarters from the Louisiana

coinage facility. The mintage of 1,414,800 pieces saw heavy commercial use and Uncirculated survivors are elusive in today's market. This superb quality MS-67 ranks among the finest certified at PCGS. It would serve as a highlight in any advanced collection and would be especially appealing to Set Registry players.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Gem Mint State 1897-S Quarter With Exceptional Aesthetic Appeal



2x Photo

Lot 7087. 1897-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

One could search a lifetime and not find an 1897-S quarter with more visual appeal than this phenomenal premium Gem. Both sides are vividly toned in powder blue, reddish-gold, silver-olive, champagne-apricot and salmon pink iridescence. The strike is virtually full, as is the luster with a satin to softly frosted texture throughout. Smooth, appealing, and worthy of the strongest bids. The 1897-S has a mintage of 542,229 coins, and most examples entered circulation without fanfare, where they were lost or heavily worn. David Lawrence (1994) described the 1897-S as his “favorite date” in the series and put forth the intriguing question, “Where have they all gone?” Indeed, only in the lowest circulated grades through VG will most collectors

meet with success when it comes to acquiring an 1897-S. Even mid grade circulated coins are elusive, while anything better than VF is rare. Gems are exceedingly so, and the Pogue coin is the finest certified survivor that we can ever recall handling. Exquisite!

The 1897-S is the final issue in the Barber quarter series with the S mintmark in the far right position. On the present example the mintmark is above the upright of the letter D in DOL, as pictured in the Lawrence reference.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (both MS-67+).

Provenance: *Ex Dale Friend.*

Est. \$8,000-\$12,000

Beautifully Toned Superb Gem 1898 Quarter



Lot 7088. 1898 MS-68 (PCGS).

This is an exceptionally well preserved Barber quarter that will please even the most discerning numismatist. The surfaces border on pristine without so much as a single trivial blemish. The mint frost remains as full and lively as the day the coin emerged from the dies. This outstanding superior technical quality is matched by exceptionally strong eye appeal. The obverse has warm olive-copper,

powder blue and rose-gray toning while the reverse has crescents of multicolored iridescence. Razor sharp striking only enhances the appeal of this exquisite coin. This Superb Gem numbers among the finest certified and would do justice to the finest type or date set.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-68+).

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



Lot 7089. 1898-O MS-68 (PCGS).

Virtually Pristine 1898-O Barber Quarter



Lot 7089. 1898-O MS-68 (PCGS).

Even if this outstanding Superb Gem had been a survivor of one of the more readily available Barber quarter issues such as the 1892 or 1916-D, it would still be a remarkable given the nearly pristine surfaces that it possesses. The fact that it is an example of the scarce and challenging 1898-O is truly remarkable and identifies this coin as one of the most significant examples in the Pogue Collection of Barber Quarters. Serene surfaces feature full mint frost that reveals swirling cartwheel effects under a light. The striking detail is full over virtually all features, far superior to what is often noted for New Orleans Mint issues of this design type. There is just the slightest softness to star 11 on the obverse (which still displays nearly full centrils) and the eagle's left talon on the reverse. Luxurious iridescent toning enhances the already strong eye appeal. This is the most technically sound and aesthetically pleasing 1898-O quarter that your cataloger (JLA) has handled in 20 years, during which time he has been fortunate to describe several complete, high quality Barber quarter sets for auction. It is CC#2 for the

issue, and ranked just behind the equally remarkable Eugene H. Gardner specimen in PCGS MS-68+.

One of many unsung rarities in the Barber quarter series, the 1898-O tells a familiar story for a mintmarked issue from the 1890s. The mintage is 1,868,000 coins, and extensive commercial use eventually claimed most examples. Most of the few Mint States survivors likely represent coins that were set aside by contemporary dealers; collector interest at the time would have been limited given that Augustus Heaton's *Treatise on Mint Marks* had only been published five years earlier (1893). Fortunate, indeed, is the numismatist who can acquire an attractive Choice Uncirculated example in today's market. Gems are the province of advanced specialists, and there are only two PCGS-certified Superb Gems for the Barber quarter enthusiasts who will accept nothing but the finest for their cabinets.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-68+ finer.

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1898-S Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7090. 1898-S MS-66 (PCGS).

This lovely Gem features intense satin to softly frosted luster and vivid iridescent toning. Champagne-apricot patina yields to pinkish-lilac and cobalt blue over the left third of the obverse. Both sides are fully struck with surfaces that border on pristine. One of the scarcer early San Francisco Mint Barber quarters, the 1898-S is particularly elusive in

Choice AU and Mint State grades. The present example is an exceedingly rare premium Gem Uncirculated survivor from a mintage of 1,020,592 coins, the vast majority of which succumbed to the heavy commercial use. Remarkable!

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Superb Gem 1899 Barber Quarter



Lot 7091. 1899 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautiful Superb Gem ranks high in the Condition Census for the circulation strike 1899 quarter. The obverse exhibits dominant golden-olive patina with splashes of iridescent reddish-orange around the periphery. The reverse is even more vivid with a target-like distribution to cobalt blue, salmon pink, reddish-apricot and antique gold iridescence. Sharply struck with frosty, the surfaces are serene and suggestive of numismatic perfection. Circulated and lower end Mint State survivors are plentiful by 1890s Barber quarter standards. As a Superb Gem, however, the 1899 is a formidable condition rarity. This is the finest example of the issue that we can ever recall handling.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Handsome Gem 1899-O Quarter



Lot 7092. 1899-O MS-66+ (PCGS).

This richly original Gem exhibits exceptionally vivid toning, with the peripheries splashed with iridescent reddish-gold and cobalt blue. The central obverse is warm pearl gray, while the central reverse has blend of reddish-apricot and pearl gray. The luster is full and frosty throughout, and the strike is very sharp for the issue with virtually all design elements crisp. One of many highlights in the fabulous Pogue Collection of Barber Quarters, this premium quality Gem ranks among the finest 1899-O quarters known to PCGS. This is actually scarcer than a mintage of 2,644,000 pieces might imply, and we believe that most examples were lost to heavy commercial use. The offered quarter will be a find for collectors assembling advanced collections of this classic silver series.

PCGS Population: 4; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2004*, lot 6079; *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005*, lot 4122.

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Beautiful Gem 1899-S Quarter



Lot 7093. 1899-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Gorgeous premium Gem surfaces are vividly toned over lively satin luster. The obverse is splashed with iridescent powder blue, reddish-apricot and silver-olive, most vivid at the periphery. The central reverse is close to brilliant, framed in mottled peripheral iridescence in pale olive, blue and reddish-gold. The pristine-looking surfaces support a full strike. Only 708,000 1899-S quarters were struck, and

like most San Francisco Mint issues before it in the Barber series, the date circulated heavily in the bustling West Coast economy of the time. That Gems of most of these early date S-Mint Barber quarter issues exist is more a matter of chance than of intention.

PCGS Population: 11; 5 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Splendid Superb Gem 1900 Barber Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7094. 1900 Type I/II. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Luxurious frosty surfaces exhibit richly original toning, with the reverse having particularly vivid antique gold, powder blue and pinkish-apricot while the obverse has attractive blue-gray, silver-olive and pinkish-gold patina. Fully struck, as is typical of the issue, yet far more carefully preserved than most survivors. This piece is solidly in the Condition Census for this otherwise available issue and will be perfect for a high quality type or date set.

Although generally overlooked by the wider collecting community, the Barber quarter series includes several different hub types. Those of the first year 1892 have a limited

following thanks in no small part to their listing in the fifth edition of Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton's popular *Cherrypickers' Guide*, while those of 1900 are all but unknown. Clearly this is a fertile area for an advanced Barber quarter enthusiast. The present example represents the outgoing Type I/II hub combination, the obverse with no center cartilage in Liberty's ear and the reverse with the tip of the eagle's right wing flush with the top of the letter E in UNITED.

PCGS Population: 5; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Superb Rainbow Toned 1900-O Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7095. 1900-O Type I/II. MS-67 (PCGS).

Here is an incredible Superb Gem that really needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. Both sides exhibit vivid target toning in multicolored iridescence that includes brick red, antique gold, powder blue, silver-olive and medium rose. Small circular areas in the centers remain virtually brilliant. It is intensely lustrous, has a sharply executed strike, and offers essentially pristine surfaces. The Pogue 1900-O Barber quarter is among the finest known, and it would do justice to an advanced collection of Barber and/or New Orleans Mint coinage. Beautiful!

The Type I/II hub combination is not among those listed for the 1900-O by Steve Hustad (per Q. David Bowers, *A Guide Book of Barber Silver Coins*, 2019 edition). He reports only Type II/II and Type II/III for this New Orleans Mint issue although with no center cartilage in Liberty's ear, the present example was clearly struck from an obverse die prepared using the Type I hub.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (MS-68+ finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005*, lot 4125; *Heritage's San Francisco ANA Signature Auction of July 2005*, lot 6061.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Extraordinary 1900-S Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7096. 1900-S Type II/III. MS-67 (PCGS).

The remarkable Superb Gem surfaces of this San Francisco Barber quarter place it at the very top of those graded by PCGS. Both sides are smooth and lustrous with a frosty texture. Light iridescent gold toning and overall full striking detail enhance the appeal of this highly significant coin. Along with the 1898-S and 1899-S before it, the 1900-S is one of three San Francisco Mint Barber quarter issues that were sent in quantity to the Philippines. A fair number of those coins have returned to the United States after acquiring minimal wear, which explains why the 1900-S is one of the more readily obtainable mintmarked issues of this type in EF

and lower AU grades. However, attractive Choice AU and Mint State examples are elusive and undervalued. Near the pinnacle of the numismatic grading scale, the Superb Gem from the Pogue Collection is an important condition rarity. This could be a once in a lifetime bidding opportunity for advanced Barber quarter enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of May 2005*, lot 6929.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Toned Gem 1901 Quarter



Lot 7097. 1901 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This Gem 1901 quarter features blended salmon pink and reddish-apricot toning on the obverse, while the reverse is brilliant apart from a splash of color along the left border. Both the strike and luster are full throughout, and the frosty surfaces live up to the assigned grade. As with so many Philadelphia Mint issues in the circulation strike Barber quarter series, a generous mintage — in this case 8,892,000 coins — masks the conditionally challenging nature of the 1901. Quarters of this design type circulated extensively, and

the typical survivor of this issue is in the lowest circulated grades through VG. Mint State examples are usually found in the MS-60 to MS-64 grade range; this premium quality Gem is a noteworthy rarity that would do equally well in an advanced type or date set.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of February 2006*, lot 967.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Exceedingly Rare Gem Uncirculated 1901-O Quarter With Exceptional Toning



2x Photo

Lot 7098. 1901-O MS-66+ (PCGS).

Possessing the superior technical quality and extraordinary eye appeal that bidders have come to expect from the Pogue Collection, this is a gorgeous Barber quarter that ranks among the finest certified for the 1901-O issue. Both sides exhibit bull's-eye toning that passes through antique gold, cobalt blue and reddish-rose before yielding to brilliance in the centers. The luster is frosty, and the surfaces are very close to a Superb Gem grade. Sharply struck in most areas, and virtually full in this regard, it is difficult for us to imagine a more desirable example of this issue.

Although overshadowed by the fabled 1901-S, the New Orleans Mint's issue of that year is legitimately scarce in its own right. The mintage of 1,612,000 pieces circulated heavily and Mint State survivors are elusive in all grades. Gems, as here, are of the utmost rarity.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005*, lot 4128.

Est. \$10,000-\$12,000



Lot 7099. 1901-S MS-67+ (PCGS).

Legendary 1901-S Barber Quarter Delicately Toned and Truly Outstanding



Lot 7099. 1901-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This is the undisputed “King of Barber Coinage,” the rare 1901-S quarter. While even lower grade Uncirculated coins are eagerly sought, the Pogue Collection brings to market not one, but two (!) extraordinary Gems that are both solidly in the Condition Census. The MS-67 offered in this lot is a beautiful coin. The surfaces are lustrous and frosty with an overlay of slightly mottled olive and pinkish-silver iridescence. The striking detail is virtually full, and the appearance is very close to perfection.

The San Francisco Mint produced only 72,664 quarters in 1901, which would remain the lowest mintage in the series until 1913, when the San Francisco Mint delivered only 40,000 quarters. The 1901-S is much rarer than the 1913-S in all grades, however, as it was saved in far fewer numbers by the contemporary public.

Indeed, little interest seems to have been paid to the 1901-S quarter at the time of its production. What interest there was in the 1901-S seems to have been focused entirely on the issue’s usefulness in circulation. And circulate these coins did, with many of the 72,664 pieces being lost in the process and most survivors displaying heavy wear. As with most Barber coins, in fact, the only 1901-S quarters that are seen on a fairly regular basis are low grade pieces in AG, Good and VG.

Even in lower grades, however, the limited mintage guaranteed that the 1901-S would be scarce in an absolute sense. Rarity increases exponentially through the Fine, VF, EF and AU grade levels. In Mint State the 1901-S is very rare, as the small number of such pieces known survived almost purely as a matter of chance. Among the finest known to the major third party certification services, this beautiful Superb Gem from the Pogue Collection should find its way into another significant Barber quarter collection.

This coin was obtained by a visitor to the San Francisco Mint in 1901 and held by the same family until offered in Heritage’s Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2001. That sale included the 1901-S dime, half dollar and silver dollar also obtained at the same time directly from the Mint.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-68).

CAC Population: 3; 1.

Provenance: *From Heritage’s Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2001, lot 8175, where it was cataloged as “part of a four-coin consignment of 1901-S coinage (dime, quarter, half dollar, dollar) offered in this catalog, obtained by a visitor to the San Francisco Mint a century ago, and held together in the family since then;” Heritage’s FUN Signature Sale of January 2005, lot 4129.*

Est. \$150,000-\$200,000



Lot 7100. 1901-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Another Landmark Gem 1901-S Barber Quarter



Lot 7100. 1901-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

The rarity and quality of coins in the Pogue Collection never cease to amaze. You can imagine your cataloger's (JLA's) surprise when, after evaluating the MS-67 PCGS 1901-S in the preceding lot, he reached into the box and pulled out the PCGS MS-66+ offered here! Nearly the equal of the Superb Gem offered above, this is another lovely example of the "King of Barber Coinage." Both sides exhibit a dusting of iridescent reddish-apricot toning over full, softly frosted luster. The strike is virtually full, as well, with just a touch of softness to star 11 on the obverse (which

still shows complete radial lines) and the eagle's left talon on the reverse. Attractive in all regards, we cannot overstate the significance of offering two Condition Census examples of the key date 1901-S Barber quarter in this sale. It must surely be a once in a lifetime bidding opportunity for advanced collectors.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer (MS-68+ finest).

CAC Population: 1; 4.

Est. \$100,000-\$130,000



The San Francisco Mint, circa 1900.

Superb Gem 1902 Barber Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7101. 1902 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This coin offers truly outstanding quality and eye appeal for this otherwise available Barber quarter issue. It is intensely lustrous, with both sides displaying bright satin to softly frosted luster that provides appreciable cartwheel visual effects under a light. Mostly brilliant with just some delicate golden-apricot highlights around the peripheries. A razor sharp strike has imparted full detail to all design elements, including the star centrils on the obverse and the eagle's tail feathers and left talon on the reverse. Beautiful in all regards, and perfect for a top flight Barber quarter set or type collection of classic U.S. Mint coinage.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Est. \$5,500-\$7,000

Beautiful Gem 1902-O Quarter



Lot 7102. 1902-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

In addition to superior technical quality, this outstanding 1902-O quarter offers exceptionally strong eye appeal due to its vivid toning. The obverse exhibits light mottling to olive-gray, powder blue and antique gold while the reverse has a nearly target-like distribution of pale gold, cobalt blue and salmon pink iridescence. Silky smooth, sharply struck, and fully frosty, this lovely Gem will appeal to specialists in the series as well as those who love vivid toning.

Despite a mintage of 4,748,000 pieces the 1902-O is actually scarce even in middle circulated grades such as Fine and VF Rare in EF and AU, Mint State survivors are elusive at all levels and represent the small number of examples that somehow avoided entering commercial channels. At the uppermost reaches of Gem Mint State the coin offered here numbers among the finest certified and is solidly in the Condition Census for this underrated Barber quarter delivery. If you are a Set Registry competitor, here is a coin meriting your serious consideration.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Outstanding Gem 1902-S Barber Quarter Rarity



2x Photo

Lot 7103. 1902-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Wisps and blushes of iridescent reddish-apricot and olive-russet iridescence accents a base of antique silver patina on both sides. Star 11 on the obverse and the top of the eagle's left shoulder on the reverse area bit blunt, but otherwise the strike is razor sharp to full throughout the design. Frosty mint luster swirls around serene surfaces enhancing the eye appeal. From a mintage of 1,524,612 pieces, the vast majority of which are well worn. Approaching the top of the Condition Census for the semi-key date 1902-S Barber quarter, even the finest specialized collection would be enhanced by the inclusion of this gorgeous coin.

While the Jim O'Neil-RSD Collection specimen now

resides in an MS-67+ holder from PCGS, the Pogue specimen offered here is the first 1902-O Barber quarter that PCGS certified at the MS-67 level.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage ANA Sale of July 1994, lot 6534*; our *(Bowers and Merena's) Rarities Sale of August 1998, lot 169*; *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2000, lot 6671*; *Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of May 2000, lot 7330*; *Heritage's Baltimore ANA Signature Auction of July-August 2008, lot 272*.

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Premium Gem 1903 Quarter



Lot 7104. 1903 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Warm pearl gray patina is seen on both sides of this Gem quarter with blushes of iridescent golden-olive in peripheral areas. Fully struck with bountiful mint frost, both sides are as nice as would be expected for the premium Gem grade from PCGS. Despite its generous mintage of 9,759,309 circulation strikes, this is actually an underrated condition rarity, with high grade examples such as this remarkably elusive. A find for the astute Barber quarter specialist.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (both MS-66+).

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of June 2005, lot 6015; Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of September 2005, lot 2738.*

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Richly Original Premium Gem 1903-O Quarter



Lot 7105. 1903-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Beautifully toned surfaces exhibit champagne-apricot iridescence that yields to a blush of powder blue at the upper left border on the obverse. The reverse is even more vivid with splashes of brick red, antique gold and powder blue iridescence around the periphery. The striking detail is razor sharp over virtually all design elements, and the luster full with a smooth and frosty texture. The New Orleans Mint struck 3,500,000 quarters in 1903, but the issue is still scarce to rare throughout the spectrum of Mint State grades. As an upper end Gem, the Pogue coin should attract strong bids when it crosses the block.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of June 2005, lot 6016; Heritage's San Francisco ANA Signature Auction of July 2005, lot 6062.*

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Lustrous Gem 1903-S Barber Quarter



Lot 7106. 1903-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This example displays exceptional quality for a 1903-S Barber quarter, as premium Gems are rare and seldom offered. Satiny surfaces are lightly toned in iridescent champagne-pink and powder blue. The striking detail is razor sharp to full over virtually all design elements, and the surfaces are suggestive of an even higher grade. The 1903-S tells a familiar story for a San Francisco Mint Barber quarter: a smaller mintage combined with heavy commercial use resulted in an issue that is scarce to rare in all but the lowest circulated grades. While Mint State coins do survive, undoubtedly set aside at the time of issue by numismatic dealers and (less so) collectors, few grade finer than MS-64. The Pogue specimen in MS-66+ is among the finest certified and will likely become part of another highly regarded Barber quarter set.

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Superb Gem 1904 Barber Quarter Probable Finest Known



Lot 7107. 1904 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Exceedingly rare as a Superb Gem 1904 Barber quarter, this is one of only two MS-67s for the issue graded by PCGS. In your cataloger's (JLA's) opinion the Pogue specimen is far more attractive than the other coin (*Heritage 6/2014, lot 30429*). The surfaces are richly original with target-like toning that features reddish-gold, powder blue and mauve-gray patina on both sides. Razor sharp to full striking detail is evident throughout, as is a full mint frost. With a generous mintage of 9,588,143 coins and an above average rate of survival, the 1904 is not a major rarity in the circulation strike Barber quarter series. It is, however, among the scarcer Philadelphia Mint issues of the design type in the finest Mint State grades. Tied for CC#1, and finer than the only other PCGS MS-67 certified, this coin is sure to find its way into another outstanding Barber quarter set.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 1; 0.

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Colorful Superb Gem 1904-O Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7108. 1904-O MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This is a simply outstanding 1904-O quarter that features the superior quality and exceptionally strong eye appeal that we have come to expect of the Pogue Collection. The surfaces are beautifully toned with a target-like distribution of reddish-gold, golden-olive, powder blue and silver-rose. The strike is razor sharp to full throughout, particularly impressive given that David Lawrence (1994) states that the 1904-O is “usually poorly struck and often with some depression on the face.” No less impressive are the luster quality and surface preservation, the former full and frosty, the latter very close to pristine. This lovely Superb Gem worthy of the strongest bids.

The 1904-O was produced to the extent of 2,456,000 pieces, and the vast majority of survivors are well worn. Even problem free EF and AU examples are few and far between. The best the market can usually muster in a Mint State coin is an MS-64, and anything that grades MS-65 or finer is a noteworthy condition rarity. In Superb Gem MS-67+ the present example is at the top of the Condition Census for the 1904-O and belongs in the finest Barber quarter set.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Est. \$15,000-\$18,000

Impressive Gem 1905 Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7109. 1905 MS-67 (PCGS).

This wonderfully original example is layered in gorgeous olive-gray, golden-apricot and powder blue patina. The surfaces are very close to numismatic perfection and display attractive frosty luster and a full strike. This beauty is worthy of the strongest bids. Like other middle date Philadelphia Mint Barber quarter issues such as the 1903 and 1904, the 1905 is underrated in all Mint State grades. All Barber quarter issues circulated extensively and, in all but a few isolated cases (1892, 1916-D, etc.), only a small number of Mint State coins were set aside at the time of delivery. This Superb Gem that was obviously handled with great care by earlier generations of numismatists.

PCGS Population: 3; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$6,000-\$7,000

Virtually Pristine 1905-O Quarter



Lot 7110. 1905-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Vivid peripheral toning of reddish-gold, cobalt blue and rose-apricot iridescence frames brilliant centers on both sides of this captivating Gem 1905-O Barber quarter. The luster is full, frosty and smooth, and the strike is razor sharp, notably lacking the softness so often associated with New Orleans Mint quarters of this design type. A mintage of 1,230,000 coins and extensive commercial use conspired to make the 1905-O scarce to rare in the finer circulated and all Mint State grades. The Pogue Collection coin offered here is far finer than the typical Uncirculated survivor, which often has lackluster surfaces, poor striking detail and/or noticeable blemishes. This is a virtually pristine Gem that numbers among the highlights of the Pogue Collection of Barber Quarters.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67 finer.

Est. \$7,000-\$8,000

Gem 1905-S Barber Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7111. 1905-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Offered is a high Condition Census example of this semi-key date Barber quarter issue with a mintage of 1,884,000 coins. Both sides are warmly and originally toned. The obverse displays dominant pearl gray that yields to more vivid champagne-pink and powder blue at the border. The reverse exhibits pinkish-gray central toning with engaging powder blue iridescence around the periphery. The luster is smooth and frosty, and the strike razor sharp to virtually all design elements. The finest 1905-S Barber quarter known to us is the Eliasberg specimen in PCGS MS-67, which J.M. Clapp acquired directly from the San Francisco Mint in November of that year. The present example, CC#2 for the issue at PCGS, must also have been set aside at the time of delivery, and it has obviously been handled with great care over the last 115 years.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-67 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Historically Significant 1906-D Barber Quarter



Lot 7113. 1906-D MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Here is an incredible premium Gem to represent the first quarter dollar issue struck at the Denver Mint. Both sides are beautifully toned in reddish-apricot, pale blue, olive and pearl gray, with the most vivid colors evident at the borders. Sharply struck overall with a full, smooth, frosty luster. Enough of the over three million coins struck were saved at the time that Mint State examples can usually be found. In grades above MS-65, as here, the 1906-D develops into a significant condition rarity. Among the finest known to PCGS, the Pogue specimen will appeal to those building high quality Barber quarter sets or mintmarked type collections.

PCGS Population: 5; 3 finer (all MS-67).

Provenance: *From Heritage's Dallas, TX Signature Auction of November 2005, lot 1321.*

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Premium Gem Mint State 1906 Quarter



Lot 7112. 1906 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This highly lustrous and frosty Barber quarter combines a virtually brilliant reverse with an obverse that exhibits light reddish-olive iridescence. Both sides are very nice for the assigned grade with an exacting strike that is full over nearly all design elements. This premium Gem, rare from a condition standpoint, will do very well in a high quality type or date set.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Est. \$1,000-\$1,300

Highly Attractive Superb Gem 1906-O Quarter



Lot 7114. 1906-O MS-67 (PCGS).

The 1906-O Barber quarter is represented by a small number of beautifully toned Superb Gems in today's hobby. The Pogue specimen is one of these coins, a solid Condition Census example that features reddish-gold, powder blue and silver-rose iridescence on both sides. The luster is full and frosty, and the striking detail is razor sharp from the rims to the centers. The commencement of coinage operations at the Denver Mint that year may have resulted in a slight decrease in commercial need for the 1906-O coins. For whatever reason, a greater number of Mint State coins survived. Mint State survivors of the 1906-O are still scarce however, as the vast majority of coins saw extensive commercial use. Among the finest certified, this premium quality Superb Gem is rare from a condition standpoint and would serve as a highlight in the finest collection.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (both MS-67+).

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Lustrous Superb Gem 1907 Quarter



Lot 7115. 1907 MS-67 (PCGS).

Lovely satin surfaces are adorned with wisps of iridescent reddish-apricot toning. This quarter is fully struck and expertly preserved as would be expected at the Superb Gem grade. The 1907 has a high Mint State population and has long been popular with high grade type collectors. On the other hand, few numismatists will have the opportunity to acquire a certified MS-67 or MS-67+, for such coins are significant rarities from a condition standpoint. Among our finest ever offerings for this issue, the Pogue example will soon find its way into another advanced cabinet.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (both MS-67+).

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Underrated Gem Mint State 1907-D Quarter Rarity



Lot 7116. 1907-D MS-66 (PCGS).

Smoky silver-apricot patina is seen on both sides of this 1907-D quarter, with vivid undertones of champagne-apricot and some pale lilac iridescence. This coin is well produced with an overall sharp strike. It has been expertly preserved and displays softly frosted texture on both sides. The 1907-D is obtainable enough in lower Mint State grades through MS-64. As Q. David Bowers (2019) observes, however, “By all logic the 1907-D with its high mintage should be readily available in gem Mint State, but the reality is otherwise.” Obviously this issue was saved in fewer numbers than the Denver Mint’s inaugural quarter delivery of 1906. As a solidly graded and attractive premium Gem the coin offered here represents an important bidding opportunity for the advanced collector.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (both MS-66+).

Est. \$6,000-\$7,000

Vividly Toned Superb Gem 1907-O Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7117. 1907-O MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This is the most technically superior and aesthetically pleasing 1907-O quarter that we can ever recall handling. Both sides exhibit vivid brick red and golden-orange peripheral toning that blends with warmer olive-gray and powder blue patina toward the centers. Mint frost enhances the pristine surfaces and the strike is essentially full, remarkably so for this challenging issue (see below). A delight to behold, and a strong contender for CC#1 standing.

The 1907-O is one of most popular New Orleans Mint type candidates in the Barber quarter series. On the other hand, this issue is notoriously difficult to locate in high quality Mint State preservation. As Q. David Bowers (2019) observes:

“David Lawrence noted that the 1907-O was ‘the poorest struck coin in the series,’ with some pieces having distortions, scars,

and other problems....I second this. Does even one sharp coin exist? John Frost commented: ‘The 1907-O is considered the poorest and most unusually struck coin in the series, versus the 1906-O which is the weakest strike, but without the oddities found on the 1907-O coins, such as mumps (distortions on neck and jaw), scars, etc.’”

Free of these striking anomalies with virtually complete detail, this is the “sharp coin” that Bowers seeks. Virtually perfect in every way, this coin is sure to sell for a strong premium to an astute Barber quarter enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 5; 0.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Finest Certified 1907-S Barber Quarter The Eliasberg-Pogue Specimen



2x Photo

Lot 7118. 1907-S MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a Superb Gem 1907-S that challenges perfection. Warm rose-gray patina is seen on both sides, with a mixture of light blue and iridescent gold at the borders. Sharply struck and very beautiful, this is as pretty a Barber quarter as could be hoped for! As the finest certified for the issue at PCGS and NGC, and likely the finest known, this is a coin for the connoisseur.

The 1907-S is similar to many mintmarked issues in the Barber quarter series, with a lower mintage that saw extensive commercial use. The typical survivor is well worn and grades no finer than VF, with even EF and AU

examples scarce. Mint State coins are rare in all grades; the small number of Superb Gems known to PCGS and NGC represent the finest available to today's discerning numismatists. The Eliasberg-Pogue provenance adds further desirability for this remarkable MS-68.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 1; 0.

Provenance: *From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, lot 1593; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005, lot 4147.*

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000

Lovely Superb Gem 1908 Barber Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7119. 1908 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Highly lustrous surfaces display appealing mint frost. The obverse is brilliant, while the reverse is enhanced by delicate champagne-pink toning and wisps of reddish-russet. There is needle sharp detail to even the most intricate design elements. The 1908 is among the more available Barber quarters with a mintage over four million circulation strikes. As with all issues in this series, of course, the 1908 is exceedingly rare in the finest Mint State grades. This is a

remarkable Superb Gem, tied for finest certified at PCGS, and a significant find for the type or date collector seeking the finest quality.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Provenance: *From Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of May 2005, lot 6945.*

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Virtually Pristine 1908-D Quarter With Intense Original Toning



2x Photo

Lot 7120. 1908-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Very few circulation strike Barber quarters of any issue can rival this incredible 1908-D. Both sides display vivid toning of golden-olive, cobalt blue and rose-apricot. On the obverse the toning has a target-like pattern while on the reverse it is slightly more irregular. The coin is fully frosted, sharply struck overall and has virtually pristine surfaces. Although the mintage was 5,788,000 coins, Q. David Bowers (2019)

notes that Gem Mint State survivors are “rare in relation to the generous mintage.” Even rarer are the handful of Superb Gems extant, the Pogue specimen among the finest certified and worthy of the strongest bids. Gorgeous!

PCGS Population: 3; 4 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 7; 0.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Extraordinary 1908-O Barber Quarter The Single Finest Graded



2x Photo

Lot 7121. 1908-O MS-67+ (PCGS).

This virtually pristine beauty combines superior technical quality with strong eye appeal and will delight even the most advanced collector of Barber coinage. Both sides possess full mint frost that has not a single detracting blemish. Sharply struck overall, especially on the reverse, there is a touch of softness to a few of the stars along the left obverse border. Attractive blushes of multicolored peripheral iridescence framing pearl gray centers and add to the impressive eye appeal. As is true of many coins in this series, Gem and

finer examples of the 1908-O are quite elusive. Prior to this offering of the Pogue Collection, in fact, we cannot recall ever having offered an example finer than MS-65. Offered here is the single finest certified 1908-O quarter at PCGS and NGC, the ultimate example of the issue in today’s market, and worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$9,000-\$12,000

Finest Known 1908-S Barber Quarter The Eliasberg-Pogue Specimen



2x Photo

Lot 7122. 1908-S MS-68 (PCGS).

Here is a magnificent Superb Gem with champagne-pink toning in the centers changing to lovely powder blue and golden-olive iridescence around the peripheries. The aesthetic quality of this coin cannot be overstated, and combined with the high numerical grade creates an incredibly desirable coin. It is the single finest certified at PCGS, with none graded finer than MS-67 at NGC. It is undoubtedly the finest known.

In a series replete with challenging mintmarked issues, the 1908-S stands out due to its mintage of 784,000 pieces. Like most San Francisco Mint issues of this type, the 1908-S saw extensive circulation that resulted in the loss of most examples or becoming well worn from decades of commercial use. David Lawrence (1994) describes the 1908-S as, "One of my favorite dates....Never stays in stock - trouble-free coins

of any grade sell immediately. Undervalued in most mint state grades. Even though gems are no bargain compared with some other dates, you should not let one go." For the Eliasberg-Pogue specimen offered here, this is especially true as it could very well be a once in a lifetime opportunity for advanced Barber quarter enthusiasts. We recommended very strong bids if you are hoping to secure this beautiful and highly significant rarity.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no examples of this issue certified finer than MS-67 at NGC.

Provenance: From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, lot 1597; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005, lot 4151.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Richly Toned Gem 1909 Quarter



Lot 7123. 1909 MS-66 (PCGS).

Vivid peripheral toning in charcoal-russet, brick red and golden-orange frames lightly toned pale silver-olive centers. Highly lustrous and frosty, the surfaces are very nice as would be expected for the premium Gem rating assigned by PCGS. Fully struck and a delight to behold. The 1909 is readily available in grades up to MS-60 to MS-65. Any finer and this issue is scarce, if not rare. It would be hard to improve upon this handsome piece.

PCGS Population: 19; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

Est. \$700-\$900

Superb Gem 1909-D Quarter



Lot 7124. 1909-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This richly original Superb Gem exhibits a seamless blend of frosty mint luster and predominantly olive-gray patina as well as iridescent highlights of reddish-rose and antique gold. Fully struck in most areas with a pristine appearance. The 1909-D, with a mintage of over five million coins, is widely regarded as a common date in most grades, although few Uncirculated survivors grade finer than MS-65. This top-of-the-pop MS-67 is a noteworthy condition rarity that will appeal to specialists and Set Registry participants.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Est. \$6,500-\$8,000

The Gem Eliasberg 1909-O Barber Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7125. 1909-O MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned quarter exhibits pearl gray, olive-blue, reddish-orange and antique gold toning. The strike is universally sharp — rare in a New Orleans Mint Barber quarter — and the nearly pristine surfaces display frosty luster. Gorgeous!

The 1909-O is quite scarce in all grades with a mintage of 712,000 coins. Even Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated examples are elusive, and in the latter grade this is one of the most challenging Barber quarters to locate. According to David Lawrence, in a letter to Q. David Bowers in 1997:

“The 1909-O is the scarcest of all the New Orleans Mint Barber quarters in most grades, especially if with a decent strike. It is on the want list of just about everyone who wants to build a Mint State set.”

This issue is significant as the last year of New Orleans Mint coinage. The presses in that city were stopped in this year, never to resume production. Many coins, primarily of the silver dollar denomination, continued to be stored at the New Orleans Mint until 1929, when they were moved

to a vault in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, quarter dollars were not accumulated and most were paid out into the channels of commerce. In addition, they were not often saved by contemporary numismatists. Survival of Mint State 1909-O quarter is more a matter of chance than intent. Bowers was unable to locate records of any quantities of New Orleans Mint Barber quarters existing while doing research for his book *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* (published 1997). The present example not only escaped circulation, but it was handled with the utmost care by earlier generations of collectors. It now ranks as one of the finest certified survivors of this historic and challenging issue.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 6; 0.

Provenance: From our (Bowers and Merena’s) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, lot 1600; Heritage’s FUN Signature Sale of January 2005, lot 4154.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000

Vividly Toned Superb Gem 1909-S Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7126. 1909-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Splashes of red, gold and powder blue peripheral iridescence frame blue-gray and olive centers on both sides of this vividly toned beauty. The striking detail is sharp to full throughout, the luster is frosty and the surfaces are just right for the Superb Gem grade level. This is a scarce issue in all but the lowest circulated grades as the mintage was just 1,348,000 coins were struck and attrition through

circulation was high. Tied for CC#1, it is difficult for us to imagine a more attractive and desirable example of the 1909-S Barber quarter than the Pogue coin. Worthy of the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 5; 0.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Frosty Superb Gem 1910 Quarter



Lot 7127. 1910 MS-67 (PCGS).

Brilliant apart from the lightest pearl gray tinting, both sides also exhibit attractive mint frost. The strike is razor sharp to full over even the most intricate design elements. The underrated 1910 has the third lowest mintage (2,244,000 coins) among Philadelphia Mint circulation strike Barber quarters. David Lawrence (1994) describes it as, "An overlooked issue that can usually be purchased as a common coin." This is unlikely to be true for the Pogue specimen as it is solidly in the Condition Census and sure to sell for a very strong bid.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Provenance: From Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2005, lot 4156.

Est. \$3,500-\$4,500

Premium Gem 1910-D Quarter



Lot 7128. 1910-D MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This handsome and fully original Gem is layered in rich powder blue, olive-gray, golden-apricot, reddish-rose and champagne-pink toning, a little lighter on the reverse. Sharply struck overall and displaying frosty luster. As a handful of astute specialists know, the 1910-D is scarce to rare in all Mint State grades. Q. David Bowers (2019) states that Gems in MS-65 are "surprisingly rare.... for a late-date quarter with a mintage well over a million." At the MS-66 level the Pogue specimen is very rare from a condition standpoint and, with only three certified finer at PCGS, this may be the finest in quality and eye appeal realistically obtainable as far as most collectors are concerned.

PCGS Population: 12; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Provenance: From Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of June 2005, lot 6026.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Brilliant Gem 1911 Quarter Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7129. 1911 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Intensely lustrous satin surfaces are brilliant as well as virtually pristine. Razor sharp to full striking detail enhances the appeal of this beautiful Gem. Although not quite as available as some other Barber quarter issues, the 1911 is still obtainable enough in most Mint State grades to qualify as a "type coin." In an absolute sense, of course, this premium MS-66+ is rare from a condition standpoint and would do justice to an advanced collection.

PCGS Population: 22; with a single MS-67 finer. The unusually high total of 22 grading events for this issue in PCGS MS-66+ suggests multiple resubmissions of one or more coins in an effort to secure an MS-67 rating.

CAC Population: 9; 0.

Est. \$2,500-\$3,000

Superbly Toned 1911-D Barber Quarter



Lot 7130. 1911-D MS-65 (PCGS).

Vividly toned in multicolored iridescence, we note outstanding target like distribution to reddish-orange, sunset-gold, powder blue and olive-gray. The strike is virtually full and there is soft satin luster over both sides. On the one hand the 1911-D is a semi-key date due to a mintage of fewer than one million coins (933,600 pieces). On the other hand, just how elusive this issue is in Mint State is not widely appreciated. So rare is the 1911-D in the finest Mint State grades, in fact, that the Pogue Collection includes an MS-65 for this issue, whereas MS-66s and MS-67s were acquired for most other Barber quarter issues, even for key dates. This is far and away the nicest Gem Mint State 1911-D that we have handled in recent years, providing an important bidding opportunity for the astute collector.

PCGS Population: 8; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Est. \$2,500-\$3,000

Virtually Pristine 1911-S Quarter
None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7131. 1911-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

An intensely lustrous Superb Gem with modest semi-reflective tendencies in the fields enhancing an otherwise frosty finish. The strike is razor sharp to full in virtually all areas, and the surfaces are very close to pristine. As impressive as these features are, they nearly pale in comparison to the exceptionally vivid and beautiful toning on both sides. The obverse exhibits powder blue and reddish-gold peripheral highlights around freckled golden-brown central toning. The even more impressive reverse features blushes and halos of cobalt blue, reddish-rose, golden-olive, powder blue, pale pink and pearl gray. As attractive as one is likely to find for this semi-key date issue, and a remarkable condition rarity from a mintage of 988,000 coins. Outstanding!

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 7; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Palm Beach, FL Signature Sale of March 2005, lot 5608*; *Heritage's New York, NY Signature Auction of June 2005, lot 5540*.

Est. \$6,000-\$7,500

Condition Rarity 1912 Quarter
None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7132. 1912 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is an exceptionally well preserved example of this popular type issue in the Barber quarter series. Pristine-looking surfaces are silky smooth with full, softly frosted luster. Well struck overall, most design elements are sharply rendered. The reverse is brilliant, as is the central obverse, but we do note a thin halo of iridescent copper-russet peripheral toning on that side. From a mintage of 4,400,000, the typical Uncirculated coin grades no finer than MS-65. At the Superb Gem level, the Pogue specimen is a significant condition rarity that is sure to see spirited bidding.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Superb Gem 1912-S Barber Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7133. 1912-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a truly memorable quality example of this key date Barber quarter that is very scarce even in lower Mint State grades. This Superb Gem ranks near the top of the Condition Census for the issue. The surfaces are close to pristine and offer softly frosted luster and iridescent toning in pastel pink and powder blue. A sharp strike enhances already memorable eye appeal. We have handled only one other 1912-S Barber quarter that we deem the equal of the

Pogue specimen, and that is the Eliasberg coin cataloged as MS-66 in our (Bowers and Merena's) April 1997 sale (since certified MS-68). The Pogue specimen sure to sell for a strong premium to an advanced Barber quarter enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-68 finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Est. \$7,000-\$9,000

Exceptional 1913 Barber Quarter The Single Finest Graded by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7134. 1913 MS-67+ (PCGS).

Simply put, this is a beautiful coin. The obverse is splashed with intensely vivid toning in crimson-apricot, emerald green and antique gold around a brilliant center. The reverse is predominantly antique silver with mottled crimson-copper toning at the periphery. Close to pristine, the surfaces are silky smooth with full, frosty mint luster. A razor sharp strike adds to the appeal of this delightful Superb Gem.

The 1913 has the lowest mintage among Philadelphia Mint circulation strike Barber quarters at just 484,000 produced. When viewing this series as a whole, only the 1914-S and the key date trio (1896-S / 1901-S / 1913-

S) have lower mintages. However, the 1913 was saved in significant enough quantities that Uncirculated examples through MS-64 are only considered scarce, not rare. True Gems are indeed rare, while Superb Gem such as this are exceedingly so. A particularly desirable coin due to the vivid toning, the Pogue specimen would serve as a highlight in even the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of May 2005, lot 6952*; *Heritage's San Francisco ANA Signature Auction of July 2005, lot 10182*.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Pretty Gem Uncirculated 1913-D Quarter



Lot 7135. 1913-D MS-66 (PCGS).

Otherwise pearl gray surfaces exhibit mottled peripheral highlights of rose-apricot and pale russet that are far more extensive on the obverse. Smooth mint frost is seen over both sides, and the design elements are boldly to sharply rendered. This is one of the finest 1913-D quarters graded by PCGS, a Condition Census Gem that belongs in an advanced collection of Barber coinage.

PCGS Population: 11; 5 finer (MS-67 finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Dallas Signature Coin Auction of November 2006, lot 681*.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000



Lot 7136. 1913-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Extraordinary Superb Gem 1913-S Quarter The Duckor-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7136. 1913-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The 1913-S is a key issue in the Barber quarter series and this is an incredible, exceedingly rare Superb Gem example. Frosty surfaces are exceptionally smooth and very close to perfection. Mostly brilliant, close inspection calls forth delicate powder blue, pastel pink and pale gold iridescence. It has a full strike and is exceptionally lovely.

The 1913-S with a mintage of 40,000 pieces is one of the trio of key date rarities in the Barber quarter series, with the other two being the 1896-S and 1901-S. By the second decade of the 20th century numismatics and the desirability of mintmarked coins had advanced to the point where

contemporary collectors were paying closer attention to branch mint coinage. While more Uncirculated examples of the 1913-S were set aside at the time of issue than for either the 1896-S or 1901-S, such coins are still rare in the wider context of the Barber series. This offering of a Condition Census MS-67+ is a highly significant bidding opportunity for advanced Barber quarter enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-68 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 1.

Provenance: *Ex Steven Duckor Collection.*

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000

Superb Gem 1914 Barber Quarter



Lot 7137. 1914 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The splendid frosty surfaces are very close to perfection. The obverse displays silver white brilliance and pale champagne-apricot and powder blue iridescence while light reddish-apricot iridescence is more pronounced on the reverse. Virtually all design elements are fully rendered, and the eye appeal is outstanding. The 1914 has a high mintage (6,244,230 coins) and a good number were saved. Uncirculated coins in the MS-60 to MS-65 grade range always in demand for type purposes. Examples that are as well preserved as the Pogue specimen, however, are exceedingly rare and remain the province of the most advanced collectors.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Dallas, TX Signature Auction of November 2005, lot 1333.*

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Very High Grade 1914-D Quarter



Lot 7138. 1914-D MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Intense satin to softly frosted luster and pale champagne-apricot iridescence are seen both sides of this pristine-looking example. Sharply struck overall with most design elements fully rendered. Although an available issue in an absolute sense, few Uncirculated survivors grade finer than MS-65. The Pogue specimen should attract strong bids for its premium Gem grade and excellent eye appeal.

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (all MS-67).

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Low Mintage 1914-S Barber Quarter Rarity



2x Photo

Lot 7139. 1914-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is a brilliant and beautiful San Francisco Barber quarter. This is an overall crisp strike from a relatively fresh pair of (re)polished dies; both sides are modestly semi-reflective in finish with faint striations (as made) evident in the fields. The visual quality of this coin suggests a Superb Gem rating. Lovely!

The 1914-S is among the semi-key date issues in the Barber quarter series, with only the 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S trio having lower mintages. However, by the early 20th century, collecting U.S. coins by mintmark had already started to

take off so more Mint State examples of this issue have survived than for many earlier dated Barber quarters. Even so, the 1914-S remains scarce to rare in all Uncirculated grades. This Superb Gem from the Pogue Collection is among the finest certified as well as one of the finest we have offered in recent memory. It is worthy of very serious bidder consideration.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-67+).

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$9,000-\$12,000

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1915 Quarter



Lot 7140. 1915 MS-66 (PCGS).

Lustrous surfaces display full mint frost and a sharp strike. Delicate champagne-gold and pale silver highlights are evident under a light. With expertly preserved surfaces, there is much to recommend this lovely example to the high quality type or date collector.

PCGS Population: 28; 2 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$800-\$1,000

Exceptional 1915-D Barber Quarter



Lot 7141. 1915-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Quite possibly the most vividly toned 1915-D quarter in existence, this beautiful Superb Gem should be seen to be fully appreciated. Intense reddish-rose, crimson-orange, olive-gold, powder blue and pale pink iridescence are seen on both sides, with an essentially target-like distribution from the rims to the centers. Silky smooth and virtually pristine, a sharp strike and bountiful luster add to the memorable eye appeal. The penultimate Denver Mint issue in the Barber quarter series, the 1915-D is a popular mintmarked type coin with a generous number of Uncirculated survivors. Few grade finer than MS-65, however, and we know of no others that offer both the expert surface preservation and exceptionally vivid toning of the Pogue specimen offered here.

PCGS Population: 5; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Finest Certified 1915-S Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7142. 1915-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The lovely satin to softly frosted surfaces of this Barber quarter are highly lustrous and a delight to behold. Essentially brilliant on the obverse, wisps of pale champagne-apricot iridescence enliven the periphery on the reverse. Sharply struck, most design elements are fully rendered. A semi-key date in the challenging Barber quarter series, the 1915-S has a mintage of just 704,000 pieces. Survivors enjoy further demand as this is the final San Francisco Mint issue of the design type. Most examples are well worn, although several

Uncirculated coins are extant in the MS-60 to MS-64 grade range. For those seeking a premium Gem or Superb Gem, the 1915-S presents a formidable condition rarity. This gorgeous MS-67+ — the finest certified — belongs in another world class cabinet.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no examples of this issue certified finer than MS-66 ★ at NGC.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Beautifully Toned Superb Gem 1916 Barber Quarter



Lot 7143. 1916 Barber. MS-67 (PCGS).

This lovely example is toned in blended rose-apricot, olive-gold, powder blue, salmon pink and antique gold, the most vivid shades at the upper reverse border. Luster is full and frosty, the surfaces are as nice as would be expected for the assigned grade. A razor sharp strike adds to the appeal of this impressive Superb Gem. The final Philadelphia Mint issue in the circulation strike Barber quarter series, the 1916 was saved in significant quantities at the time of delivery with the result that Mint State coins are more plentiful in today's market than the mintage of 1,788,000 pieces might imply. Few grade finer than MS-65, and those in MS-66 are scarce while Superb Gems are of the utmost rarity and desirability. A find for the advanced type or date collector, this is a beautiful coin that is worthy of very strong bids.

PCGS Population: 5; 0 finer.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Exceptional 1916-D Quarter Finest Certified at PCGS



Lot 7144. 1916-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse of this beautifully toned Superb Gem exhibits mottled cobalt blue and pinkish-copper peripheral iridescence around a brilliant center while the reverse is more extensively toned in similar colors. The surfaces border on pristine and display intense luster and a razor sharp strike throughout. Produced in large numbers (6,540,800 pieces) and widely saved as a final year issue, the 1916-D is the most available Barber quarter in terms of total number of Mint State coins extant. What sets this specimen apart from the vast majority of Uncirculated survivors are its outstanding level of preservation and phenomenal eye appeal. Equally well suited for inclusion in a high grade type or date set, or a specialized collection of vividly toned silver.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From Heritage's CSNS US Coin Auction of April-May 2009, lot 498; Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of September 2009, lot 614.

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Second Superb Gem 1916-D Quarter



Lot 7145. 1916-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Unlike its counterpart in the preceding lot, this 1916-D quarter offers ice white surfaces that will appeal to collectors who appreciate brilliant silver coinage. Intense satin to softly frosted luster shines forth powerfully at all viewing angles. Bold to sharp striking detail is also easily appreciated, both sides smooth and inviting to readily uphold the validity of the coveted Superb Gem grade from PCGS. Outstanding quality for the discerning numismatist.

PCGS Population: 18; 0 finer.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Lot 7146. Complete Set of Circulation Strike Barber Quarters, 1892-1916.

Housed in a Library of Coins album, the highlights of this set are the three key date issues in the Barber quarter series, as follows: 1896-S Good; 1901-S Good; and 1913-S About Good. All other examples are in circulated grades, mostly Good to Fine, although a few VFs are noted, as well as a couple of Fairs on the other end of the spectrum. The coins are generally attractively original in preservation; all in all, a well matched and appealing set. (Total: 74 coins)

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Gem 1916 Full Head Standing Liberty Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7147. 1916 Standing Liberty. MS-65 FH (PCGS).

Here is a particularly desirable example of the key date 1916 Standing Liberty quarter issue. This coin offers superior technical quality and outstanding visual appeal. The strike is very full, with bold to sharp detail to virtually all design elements. Frosty luster swirls around both sides and blends nicely with iridescent pastel powder blue, apricot and champagne-pink toning. The smooth surfaces are suggestive of an even higher grade.

Hermon A. MacNeil's Standing Liberty quarter of 1916 is generally considered one of the high-water marks of American coin design, along with the Winged Liberty (a.k.a. Mercury) dime and Walking Liberty half dollar. MacNeil submitted plaster models which the Mint's engravers and sculptors modified significantly, apparently without input from MacNeil. Although it is widely believed that the addition of the chain mail to Liberty in 1917 resulted from widespread public outcry regarding the exposed breast, there is no evidence that this was the case. Numismatic scholar

Roger W. Burdette has not uncovered any supporting documentation to that effect. In fact, MacNeil had proposed the design change (along with some modifications to the reverse) in reaction to the Mint's modifications to his original designs before the coins were even released to the general public. The chain mail was added to symbolize Liberty's preparedness to defend the nation with the coming of the United States' involvement in World War I.

The 52,000 1916-dated Standing Liberty quarters were struck late in the year and released in mid-January alongside the first 1917-dated quarters. As far more 1917 Type I quarters were struck, more of those were saved as keepsakes. The 1916 Standing Liberty quarter has become one of the most sought after 20th century U.S. Mint issues. The Pogue specimen is a premium quality coin for both the issue and the assigned grade and should attract very strong bidding.

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000

Beautifully Toned 1917 Type I 25¢



Lot 7148. 1917 Type I. MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

Crescents of reddish-orange are seen at the left borders and give way to softer olive-gold and pearl gray patina elsewhere on the obverse and reverse, respectively. Mint frost covers both sides and the surfaces are exceptionally well preserved. More than 8.7 million of the 1917 Type I quarters were struck in the second year of the Standing Liberty series. The Type I examples were exceptionally well produced, showing sharp definition to Liberty's head and the shield, as here. Adding to this issue's desirability for type purposes is the fact that many Mint State coins were saved as the first examples of the new design. For the type or date collector who seeks the best, this Superb Gem is sure to please.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Superb Gem 1917-D Type I Quarter



Lot 7149. 1917-D Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).

The surfaces of this visually stunning Superb Gem display vivid multicolored toning of reddish-orange, sea green, powder blue, pale pink and olive-gray. Bountiful mint frost and incredible technical quality add to the eye appeal of this outstanding coin. The Denver issues from a mintage of 1,509,200, are significantly scarcer than their Philadelphia counterparts making them especially desirable for collectors seeking a branch mint issue of this famed design. A reasonable number of Gems are known, but only few above that level. The present coin is exceptionally well preserved and will be a highlight of any Standing Liberty quarter cabinet.

PCGS Population: 6; 0 finer in this category.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Gem Full Head 1917-S Type I Quarter



Lot 7150. 1917-S Type I. MS-66+ FH (PCGS).

The otherwise brilliant silver white surfaces of this Standing Liberty quarter are framed in halos of iridescent rose-russet and midnight blue peripheral toning. This is a smooth and frosty Gem with remarkably full striking detail throughout the design. The 1917-S is the rarest Type I Standing Liberty quarter of this date in all Mint State grades, and also the most challenging to locate in the Full Head category. According to J.H. Cline in the fourth edition (2007) of his standard reference *Standing Liberty Quarters*, only 5% of the mintage of 1,952,000 coins has enough detail to qualify for an FH designation from the leading certification services. This dazzling Gem is certainly among the finest obtainable in today's market, and worthy of the strong bids.

PCGS Population: 12; 21 finer in this category (MS-67+ FH finest).

Est. \$2,500-\$3,500

Gorgeous Target-Toned 1917-D Type II Quarter



Lot 7151. 1917-D Type II. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Displaying the vividness of toning that we have come to expect from the Barber and Standing Liberty quarters in the Pogue Collection, this beautiful 1917-D Type II reveals olive-gold, powder blue, salmon pink and champagne-pink colors from the rims to the centers in target-like pattern. Boldly struck in most areas with full, smooth, frosty mint luster.

This is the first Denver Mint Type II Standing Liberty quarter and has a mintage 6,224,400 coins. Mint State coins are available in all but the highest grades, but the present Pogue specimen is set apart by its toning, which will hold great appeal to collectors of rainbow-toned silver.

PCGS Population: 25; 4 finer in this category (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Superb Gem Full Head 1917-S Type II Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7152. 1917-S Type II. MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

This Superb Gem San Francisco quarter features exceptional striking quality and surface preservation for the issue. The detail is razor sharp to full throughout and is most impressive on Liberty's head, the inner shield, the surrounding rivets and, on the reverse, the eagle's breast. Bathed in softly frosted luster, The surfaces display softly frosted luster and wisps of attractive iridescent champagne-gold. This coin would be perfect for the finest Standing Liberty quarter set.

Despite having only a slightly lower mintage (5,552,000 vs. 6,224,400 coins), the 1917-S Type II is markedly

scarcer with Full Head striking detail than its Denver Mint counterpart. J.H. Cline (2007) asserts that only 3% of the mintage emerged from the dies with enough detail to qualify as Full Head. Clearly this premium quality Superb Gem represents an important opportunity for advanced collectors specializing in this popular and challenging 20th century series.

PCGS Population: 6; 5 finer in this category (MS-68 FH finest).

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000

Rare Superb Gem Full Head 1918 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7153. 1918 MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

Appealing frosty surfaces are lightly toned in iridescent pearl gray, with subtle highlights of powder blue and reddish-apricot on the obverse. Sharply struck throughout, as befits the FH designation from PCGS, with exceptionally smooth and pristine-looking surfaces. While the 1918 is among the easier early date Standing Liberty quarters to locate with Full Head definition, the Superb Gem Pogue specimen is superior to nearly all examples of the issue known and has earned approval from CAC. It is sure to catch the eye of astute bidders.

PCGS Population: 13; 2 finer in this category (both MS-68 FH).

CAC Population: 4; 1.

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the Encinitas Collection, May 2007 CSNS Signature Coin Auction, lot 2104; Heritage's sale of the Scott Rudolph Collection, January 2009 FUN Auction, lot 3803.*

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Exquisite Superb Gem 1918-D Quarter



Lot 7154. 1918-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Frosty surfaces are brilliant in the centers with lovely iridescent toning of copper-rose, powder blue and reddish-pink toward the rims. The surfaces are close perfection, and the impressive striking detail comes up short only in a couple of isolated areas on the obverse. One of the more underrated condition rarities in the Standing Liberty quarter series, the 1918-D has a mintage of 7,380,000 pieces. These quarters circulated heavily and survivors are scarce even in EF and AU grades. Even Mint State examples often display average to poor striking detail. This well struck beauty is certainly one of the best produced that we have ever seen among non Full Head pieces and is worthy of a strong premium.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer in this category.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Condition Rarity 1918-S Standing Liberty Quarter



Lot 7155. 1918-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blushes of sandy-gold patina are seen on both sides and attest to the originality of this handsome coin. The frosty surfaces are smooth and suggestive of great care in preservation by earlier generations of numismatists. The mintage for the 1918-S quarter is 11,072,000 pieces, although perhaps as few as 100 examples survive in Gem Uncirculated condition. This premium quality MS-67 offers excellent value for advanced collectors seeking a high grade coin without paying for one of the far more costly Full Head examples.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer in this category (MS-67+ finest).

CAC Population: 5; 0.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000



Lot 7156. 1918/7-S FS-101. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Phenomenal Gem Uncirculated 1918/7-S Quarter



Lot 7156. 1918/7-S FS-101. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

This is a truly amazing example of one of the leading rarities in the Standing Liberty quarter series. Splendid Gem quality surfaces are fully lustrous with a softly frosted texture. Both sides present as virtually brilliant, but there is some delicate toning in iridescent champagne-pink and powder blue that provides strong visual appeal. Both the surface preservation and the strike are superior for this challenging variety, the strike being nearly full with emerging detail to Liberty's head and a bold, clear 7 underdigit. As one of the highest graded survivors of a prized overdate, this exquisite Gem will be an important addition to the finest Standing Liberty quarter set.

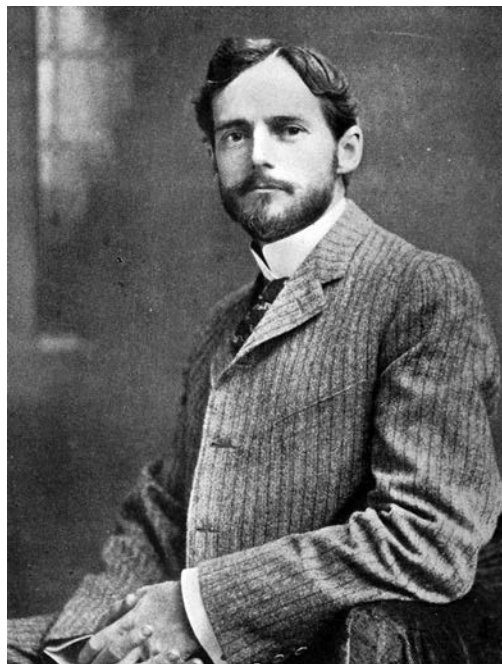
The 1918/7-S was created when Mint personnel reworked a leftover 1917-dated quarter die for use the following year. This was done in the Philadelphia Mint, where all dies were prepared at that time. Once on the West Coast this overdate die struck an unknown, although presumably small number

of the 11,072,000 quarters attributed to the San Francisco Mint in 1918. Although the overdate feature is quite bold and easily discerned with the naked eye, it escaped the attention of numismatists until 1937, by which time the vast majority of examples had entered circulation. Scarce even in worn condition, the 1918/7-S is very rare in Mint State. The remarkable Pogue coin is expertly preserved and stands head and shoulders above virtually all other Mint State survivors known in terms of surface quality. A leading highlight of the Standing Liberty quarters in the Pogue Collection, and an important bidding opportunity for the astute collector.

PCGS Population: 4; with a single MS-66 finer in this category.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Est. \$55,000-\$65,000



*Hermon A. MacNeil
(From *The World's Work*, October 1907)*

Near-Pristine 1919 Standing Liberty Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7157. 1919 MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Exceptional rainbow toning encircles the peripheries on both sides of this extraordinary Superb Gem. The centers are more lightly toned in iridescent pastel shades that enhance the outstanding eye appeal. This is a fully frosted, virtually pristine coin worthy of the strongest bids.

In 1919 the nation was in high spirits with the conclusion of World War I and the continuation of the roaring wartime economy. The need for small change was high, prompting ever greater quantities of coins from the Mint, including a substantial 11,324,000 Standing Liberty quarters. The issue is generally well struck and numismatists managed to sock away many in Mint State. The number of circulated examples still extant is often thought to be low, but the placement of the date on a raised panel exposed it to premature wear,

leading to many thousands of dateless quarters that may forever remain unassigned as to date. This design deficiency was not corrected until 1925 when the panel was recessed. Uncirculated coins are not scarce and even in Gem suitable examples can usually be found. At the very top end of the grading scale are a very select few pieces that reach for numismatic perfection. The MS-68 Pogue 1919 quarter is one of those coins and this will be an important opportunity for those building high end or Registry Sets of Standing Liberty quarters.

PCGS Population: 3; with a single MS-68+ finer in this category.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Second Beautifully Preserved Gem 1919 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7158. 1919 MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse of this lovely Superb Gem is framed in iridescent peripheral toning of reddish-copper, salmon pink and olive-russet. The reverse, equally attractive, presents as brilliant, although closer inspection reveals delicate champagne-pink highlights. Fully frosted in finish with an exacting strike that includes particularly noteworthy detail to Liberty's head, shield, and the eagle's breast. The 1919, with a mintage of 11,324,000 coins, is one of the more

frequently encountered early date Standing Liberty quarters in the FH category, offering the opportunity for collectors to own a sharp and high grade piece. Here is a second truly outstanding 1919 quarter from the Pogue Collection.

PCGS Population: 36; 4 finer in this category (MS-68 FH finest).

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000



Lot 7159. 1919-D MS-66+ FH (PCGS).

Premium Gem Full Head 1919-D Quarter



Lot 7159. 1919-D MS-66+ FH (PCGS).

Near the top of the *PCGS Population Report* for the issue, this Condition Census Gem possesses extraordinary striking detail for a 1919-D Standing Liberty quarter. Liberty's head is sufficiently full, and the balance of the devices are sharply to fully defined. Intense frosty luster covers both sides and provides swirling cartwheel visual effects under a light. It is essentially brilliant, with just the lightest blushes of pale silvery tinting here and there. Virtually pristine and with exceptional eye appeal, this high quality example would make an important addition to the finest Standing Liberty quarter set.

The 1919-D is one of the most challenging quarters of this design type to locate in the finer Mint State grades. The mintage is only 1,944,000 coins, and contemporary collectors seem to have preferred the identically dated San Francisco Mint quarter. When offered in today's market, this Denver Mint issue is apt to be worn to one degree or another. The Mint State survivors that do turn up seldom display Full Head definition. There is a good reason for

this — no more than 1% of the mintage is believed to have been produced with enough care to secure an FH designation from the two leading certification services. This estimate is per J.H. Cline (2007), who also opines that the 1919-D is actually rarer than the more highly publicized, key date 1916.

A fairly bold reverse die crack is present from the top of the eagle's left wing to the rim. This feature is as made.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-67 FH finer in this category.

Provenance: *Ex PCGS Registry "East Coast Collector," The Finest Known Set of Standing Liberty Quarters; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2000, lot 6701; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the James W. Lull Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, August 2006, lot 3144; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Malibu Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, November 2010 Baltimore Auction, lot 1760.*

Est. \$80,000-\$100,000

Full Head Gem Uncirculated 1920 Quarter



Lot 7160. 1920 MS-66+ FH (PCGS).

An exacting strike and expertly preserved surfaces combine to make this a particularly desirable 1920 quarter. Lightly toned in iridescent gold, both sides display full luster.

We seldom offer this issue in such an impressive grade as here and the bidding should be fast and furious, so plan your strategy accordingly.

PCGS Population: 7; 8 finer in this category (MS-67+ FH finest).

Est. \$2,500-\$3,500

High Condition Census 1920-D Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7161. 1920-D MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

This outstanding Superb Gem quarter has razor sharp striking detail and virtually pristine surfaces. It is the only 1920-D in MS-67 FH to have received a green sticker indicating CAC approval of the assigned grade. Frosty luster blends with iridescent gold toning to provide outstanding visual appeal. Here is another very special Standing Liberty quarter from the Pogue Collection.

PCGS Population: 5; with a single MS-68+ FH finer in this category).

CAC Population: 1; 0, according to the CAC website. However, when offered in our August 2012 Philadelphia ANA, the 1920-D quarter in PCGS MS-68+ FH was stickered by CAC.

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the Western Hills Collection, June 2005 Long Beach Signature Auction, lot 6095; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Malibu Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, November 2010 Baltimore Auction, lot 1763.*

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000

Rainbow-Toned Superb Gem 1920-S Quarter



Lot 7162. 1920-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides of this beautifully toned Superb Gem display vivid multicolored toning that include shades of red, gold, emerald green, apricot and salmon pink. The surface preservation is no less impressive than the eye appeal, as both sides are silky smooth and frosty. With a relatively modest mintage of 6,380,000 coins, the 1920-S is one of the semi-key date Standing Liberty quarters and a difficult issue to find with a Full Head designation. The present example is

tiered for finest certified at PCGS in its category. Its superior technical quality and immense eye appeal ensure that it will sell for a strong premium to an advanced Standing Liberty quarter or toning enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 5; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 6; 0.

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Outstanding Key Date 1921 Quarter



Lot 7163. 1921 MS-66 FH (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a splendid high quality survivor from this eagerly sought, low mintage Standing Liberty quarter issue. Frosty surfaces are adorned with vivid peripheral toning in reddish-gold, olive and powder blue around delicate pinkish-silver centers. An exacting strike and expert preservation are just right for the MS-66 FH grade from PCGS.

With a mintage of 1,916,000 pieces, the 1921 has long been regarded as a key date issue in this series. Attractive Mint State survivors in any grade are challenging to acquire. Only 5% of the mintage has Full Head definition (per J.H.

Cline, 2007), and the opportunity to acquire a sharply struck Gem usually comes along only once in a very long while. The present coin represents an important opportunity for Standing Liberty quarter collectors.

PCGS Population: 24; 6 finer in this category (MS-67 FH finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Coin Auction of January 2007, lot 940.*

Est. \$2,500-\$3,500

Incredibly Beautiful Gem 1923 Quarter



Lot 7164. 1923 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This Superb Gem is beautifully toned in pastel iridescence of champagne-gold, powder blue and pinkish-silver. The toning blends seamlessly with frosty mint luster, and the surfaces are very appealing for the assigned grade. Although

a tad soft on Liberty's head, this is a well struck coin for the type with most design elements sharply to fully defined. Certainly among the most visually appealing survivors and nice enough to suggest an even higher numeric grade. PQ!

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Vividly Toned Gem Mint State 1923-S Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7165. 1923-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

We have been fortunate to offer a small number of exceptionally colorful 1923-S quarters in recent years, including the stunning Pogue specimen in this lot. Splashes of sandy-red, powder blue, champagne pink and pale gold adorn both sides, the boldest colors at the upper third of the obverse. Frosty luster adds to the appeal of silky smooth surfaces that are nearly pristine. Well struck overall, the detail is about as sharp as one could hope for in the non-FH category. The modest mintage of 1,360,000 pieces accords the 1923-S date key date status in the challenging Standing

Liberty quarter series, especially in the finest Mint State grades, as here. An appealing specimen for those who enjoy lively toning on their silver coins.

PCGS Population: 4; 7 finer in this category (MS-67+ finest).

CAC Population: 16; 2.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Coin Auction of May-June 2007*, lot 987.

Est. \$15,000-\$18,000

Gem Full Head 1924 Standing Liberty Quarter



Lot 7166. 1924 MS-66 FH (PCGS).

Iridescent pinkish-bronze toning is seen on the serene surfaces on both sides of this frosty and attractive Gem. The striking detail is razor sharp throughout. The 1924 is the final Philadelphia Mint issue in the early portion of the Standing Liberty quarter series. The later portion of this series, commencing in 1925 and continuing through the end of the design type in 1930, is characterized by a recessed date introduced by the Mint to improve the durability of this critical feature during circulation. With a mintage of 10,920,000 coins. Mint State survivors are plentiful enough by the standards of the type, but only through MS-65. The 1924 is scarce in MS-66, and rare when a Full Head designation accompanies that grade, as here.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of September 2009*, lot 670.

Est. \$1,500-\$1,800

Beautifully Toned Superb Gem 1924-D Quarter



Lot 7167. 1924-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Vivid peripheral toning in reddish-gold, powder blue and salmon pink encircles the obverse of this lovely Superb Gem. The reverse retains more brilliance, although there are wisps of reddish-rose iridescence around the periphery. Sharply struck in all but a few isolated areas, both sides are frosty and smooth. Although the 1924-D is fairly available in Mint State, few of the survivors grade finer than MS-65, confirming the conditionally rare status of the Pogue specimen offered here.

PCGS Population: 11; 2 finer in this category (both MS-67+).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Houston, TX Coin Auction, December 2009*, lot 617.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,300

Sharp Gem Mint State 1924-S Quarter



Lot 7168. 1924-S MS-65 FH (PCGS). CAC.

One would have to search hard to find a more attractive Gem Uncirculated example of this challenging San Francisco Mint issue. Vivid toning at the peripheries surrounds centers that are lighter iridescent champagne-pink. The coin is frosty and sharply struck in virtually all areas, particularly at Liberty's head on the obverse. The 1924-S is one of several strike rarities among early San Francisco Mint Standing Liberty quarters. The typical survivor is well worn, and

among Mint State coins inadequate detail to Liberty's head and other focal features such as the shield, right leg and eagle's breast is the norm. Not only is the present example solidly graded in the FH category, but it is expertly preserved and beautifully toned. Certainly worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 38; 21 finer in this category (MS-67 FH finest).

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Beautiful and Rare Superb Gem 1925 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7169. 1925 MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

The frosty surfaces of this smooth and appealing Superb Gem support delicate champagne-pink iridescence, razor sharp striking detail and a virtually pristine appearance. It is sure to see spirited bidding competition among advanced Standing Liberty quarter enthusiasts.

As 1925 began, the Philadelphia Mint again adjusted the design of these quarters. The dates were placed too high on early dies by Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber, and thus the digits could wear away long before the coin was worn out. By 1924 this had come to the attention of mint officials by 1924, when coins were returned to the Mint with this specific problem. The design was changed to recess the

date deeper into the die surface so the digits would not easily wear away. Coinage of this revised design commenced with 12,280,000 1925 quarters struck for circulation at the Philadelphia Mint. The branch mints strike quarters this year, for reasons unknown. The present example is one of the finest certified by PCGS and a condition rarity par excellence from the Pogue Collection.

PCGS Population: 12; 3 finer in this category (all MS-67+ FH).

CAC Population: 6; 0.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000



Lot 7170. 1926-D MS-66 FH (PCGS).

Gem Full Head 1926-D Quarter

The Chicagoland-Malibu-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7170. 1926-D MS-66 FH (PCGS).

Remarkably, this is the third time that your cataloger (JLA) has had the privilege of handling this 1926-D quarter, a coin that is a significant condition rarity due to its overall excellent quality. Indeed, we see no detracting abrasions, and the bit of light granularity on the reverse is an as-made feature that is indicative of a worn die. The detail on that side softens a bit here and there at the border, again due to the worn die, but the balance of the features on both sides are sharply to fully struck. Lightly toned about the rims, and essentially brilliant in the centers, this coin numbers among the highlights among the Standing Liberty quarters in the Pogue Collection.

The mintmarked issues from 1926 are among the rarest Standing Liberty quarters with Full Head striking detail.

Both have fewer than 1% of their mintages sharply struck (per J. H. Cline, 2007), and both are typically offered with very poor definition that usually includes a completely flat head on Liberty's portrait. Precious few Denver Mint examples can match the present Gem.

PCGS Population: 11; 4 finer in this category (MS-67 FH finest).

Provenance: *From Heritage's Long Beach Sale of September 1998, lot 6732; Heritage's sale of the Chicagoland Collection, January 2003 FUN Signature Sale, lot 6918; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Malibu Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, November 2010 Baltimore Auction, lot 1772.*

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000

Premium Gem 1926-S Quarter



Lot 7171. 1926-S MS-66 (PCGS).

Intensely lustrous surfaces are brilliant in the centers and lightly toned around the peripheries in iridescent copper-rose patina. It is expertly preserved and solidly graded as an upper end Gem. The 1926-S quarter is a key date issue in the Standing Liberty series in all Uncirculated grades, even at in MS-60 to MS-63. In MS-66 this issue is highly elusive

and seldom offered. Once again, as so often with our Pogue Collection offerings, the word opportunity is paramount.

PCGS Population: 25; with a single MS-66+ finer in this category.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1927 Quarter



Lot 7172. 1927 MS-66 FH (PCGS). CAC.

This extremely well preserved quarter will be just right for a high grade type or date set. Razor sharp, virtually full striking detail is readily evident even to the unaided eye. The luster is frosty, lively and the surfaces are brilliant apart

from the lightest pinkish-silver toning. It is difficult for us to imagine a more desirable 1927 quarter at the assigned grade level.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

Gem Full Head 1927-D Quarter



Lot 7173. 1927-D MS-66 FH (PCGS). CAC.

Light pewter gray centers give way to warmer reddish-russet iridescence at the rims, especially on the obverse. Both sides are frosty with an impressive, full strike throughout the design. The 1927-D Standing Liberty quarter is a significant challenge to specialists of the series. With a total of just 976,000 coins produced, it has the third lowest mintage of the entire series after the rare 1916 and the 1927-S. While it is scarce with full detail to Liberty's head, it is extremely rare when other elements like the rivets on the shield, the date, and the eagle are considered for sharpness; true

connoisseurs will appreciate this attention to detail. PCGS lists only 18 coins certified at the present grade and just four finer through MS-67 FH. The population of more weakly struck examples also tops out with a single coin at MS-67, emphasizing how difficult this Denver Mint quarter is to find in the finest Mint State grades.

PCGS Population: 18; 4 finer in this category (MS-67 FH finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Coin Auction of February 2007*, lot 3321.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Key Date 1927-S Quarter Beautifully Toned



2x Photo

Lot 7174. 1927-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely toning in reddish-copper, powder blue, pale pink and pearl gray is seen on both sides of this appealing Gem. The colors are soft and iridescent, allowing full appreciation of smooth mint frost. Pleasingly bold in strike, most design elements are sharp.

With the second lowest mintage of any Standing Liberty quarter — only the 1916 has a lower mintage — the 396,000 pieces that were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1927 make this issue one of the classic rarities in its series. Little attention appears to have been paid to the 1927-S at the time of issue and as a consequence, the vast majority

of examples entered circulation and remained in commerce until worn out or lost. Today it is estimated that about 95% of surviving specimens are no finer than Good-6. 1927-S quarters are especially difficult to locate in Mint State, and the acquisition of a premium Gem Mint State example such as this is a significant achievement.

PCGS Population: 3; 6 finer in this category (MS-67+ finest).

CAC Population: 10; 0.

Est. \$15,000-\$18,000

Superb Gem Full Head 1928 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7175. 1928 MS-67 FH (PCGS).

A wonderfully original example that offers superior preservation. Dusted with sandy-silver patina, both sides exhibit blushes of charcoal-russet toning in isolated peripheral areas. Razor sharp striking detail extends even to the inner shield, most of the surrounding rivets and the eagle's breast, in addition to Liberty's head. This crisply impressed Superb Gem is in very select company near the top of the *PCGS Population Report*. Outstanding!

PCGS Population: 9; with a single MS-67+ FH finer in this category.

Provenance: *Ex PCGS Registry "East Coast Collector," The Finest Known Set of Standing Liberty Quarters; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2000, lot 6719; Heritage's Long Beach Sale of February 2000, lot 6402; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Malibu Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, November 2010 Baltimore Auction, lot 1777.*

Est. \$10,000-\$12,000

Remarkable 1928-D Quarter



Lot 7176. 1928-D MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This handsome Gem exhibits vivid and varied toning on the obverse in iridescent blue-gray, golden-apricot, salmon pink, olive-russet and mauve-gray. The iridescent silver gray reverse exhibits blended highlights of champagne-gold, powder blue and pale pink. Highly lustrous and frosty with overall sharply struck features, this is an exceptionally attractive survivor from a mintage of 1,627,600 coins.

PCGS Population: 8; 6 finer in this category (all MS-67).

Provenance: *Ex Legend Numismatics, November 1992; our (American Numismatic Rarities') sale of the Haig A. Koshkarian Collection, March 2004, lot 72.*

Est. \$300-\$500

Beautifully Toned 1928-S Quarter



Lot 7177. 1928-S Large S. MS-67 FH (PCGS). CAC.

This vividly toned and aesthetically pleasing Superb Gem is splashed with iridescent reddish-copper, blue-gray, olive and golden-rose peripheral toning that is far more extensive on the obverse. The surfaces are fully frosted and very nice for the assigned grade. Sharply struck overall, especially at Liberty's head, there is much to recommend this beautiful coin to Standing Liberty quarter enthusiasts.

More available in Mint State than a mintage of 2,644,000 pieces might imply, the 1928-S was obviously saved in significant numbers at the time of issue. However, most

survivors are poorly struck and lack definition to Liberty's head and shield elements. The present piece is a significant exception, with exceptional preservation and sharpness. The toning sets this premium quality coin apart from the vast majority of Uncirculated 1928-S quarters.

PCGS Population: 23; 5 finer in this category (all MS-67+ FH).

CAC Population: 21; 0.

Provenance: *From Heritage's Long Beach Signature Coin Auction of September 2009, lot 684.*

Est. \$5,000-\$6,000

Beautifully Toned Gem 1929 Quarter



2x Photo

Lot 7178. 1929 MS-67+ FH (PCGS). CAC.

Layered in intensely vivid colors of steel-rose, golden-orange, sea green, silver-olive and blue-gray, the only break in the toning comes near the left reverse border. This is a fully frosty, sharply struck, exceptionally attractive Superb Gem that would do equally well in a high grade type or date set, or a specialized collection of rainbow toned silver. Tied for finest certified at PCGS!

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 4; 0.

Provenance: From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Malibu Collection of Standing Liberty Quarters, November 2010 Baltimore Auction, lot 1780.

Est. \$18,000-\$22,000

Lovely Premium Gem Mint State 1929-S Quarter



Lot 7179. 1929-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Attractively toned, both sides exhibit mottled peripheral highlights of reddish-copper, sandy-gold, bright orange and powder blue. Intensely lustrous with silky smooth surfaces and about as sharp a strike as one could hope for in the non-FH category. The penultimate San Francisco Mint issue in the Standing Liberty quarter series, the 1929-S is also popular with collectors due to a mintage of just 1,764,000 coins. Many were saved, however, making this an ideal candidate for inclusion in a Gem Mint State type set.

PCGS Population: 12; 23 finer in this category (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$500-\$700

Popular Final Year 1930-S Standing Liberty Quarter



Lot 7180. 1930-S MS-66+ FH (PCGS). CAC.

Frosty surfaces exhibit dominant antique silver toning on both sides, with bolder reddish-rose and golden-olive iridescence at the obverse periphery. The strike is impressively sharp and the surface preservation is outstanding. More available in Mint State than a mintage of 1,556,000 pieces might imply; it is obvious that the final year status of the 1930-S resulted in examples being preserved by contemporary numismatists. This final coin from the extensive Standing Liberty quarter offerings in the Pogue Collection would make a lovely addition to an advanced cabinet.

PCGS Population: 7; 35 finer in this category (MS-68 FH finest).

Est. \$1,200-\$1,500

THE D. BRENT POGUE COLLECTION OF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

The Pogue Collection of Washington quarters comprises the silver issues starting with the first year of issue, 1932. The two keys to the series—the 1932-D and S—are both represented by notable Gems. Then follow other dates and mintmarks through the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, with Gems continuing to be the order of the day. Many

of these are Superb Gems, going past the MS-65 level to be among the very finest ever certified. While numerical grades are of commanding importance, eye appeal comes to the fore with the quarters in the following listing. Each was gathered with care—yielding some of the most attractive specimens we have ever seen or handled.

Vividly Toned Gem 1932 Washington Quarter



Lot 7181. 1932 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely peripheral toning frames brilliant centers on both sides of this frosty and sharply struck Gem. The toning is most vivid, varied and expansive on the obverse, where particularly impressive shades of sea green, olive-gold, lilac and salmon pink are seen. The design of the quarter was changed in 1932 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Despite being introduced in the depths of the Great Depression, many contemporary collectors and dealers were able to set aside examples of the new coins, with the result

that Mint State survivors of the 1932 are plentiful in an absolute sense. Mint staff were still working out some of the kinks in Flanagan's somewhat high relief design, however, and so more than a few were rather softly struck. This is reflected in the relative dearth of premium Gem examples. With its extraordinary eye appeal the Pogue specimen is certainly among the finest obtainable for this perennially popular first year issue.

Est. \$550-\$700

Key Date 1932-D Quarter Just Two Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7182. 1932-D MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.

This premium Gem offers superior technical quality for this key date Washington quarter issue. It displays exceptionally smooth, frosty mint luster on both sides. Originally preserved, as well, the surfaces are dusted with iridescent sandy-gold, powder blue and pinkish-apricot toning, the peripheries enhanced by splashes of warmer russet patina. Fully struck, and sure to see spirited bidding among specialists in this popular 20th century series.

The first Denver Mint issue of the type, the 1932-D is also one of the rarest due to a mintage of 436,800 pieces.

It is actually *the* rarest Washington quarter issue in grades above MS-64, surpassing even the lower mintage 1932-S. Clearly the present offering represents an important bidding opportunity for astute numismatists.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (both MS-66).

CAC Population: 17; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2003, lot 6974*; *Heritage's Palm Beach, FL Signature Auction of March 2006, lot 680*.

Est. \$15,000-\$18,000

Among the Finest Certified 1932-S Quarters None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7183. 1932-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Wisps of iridescent pinkish-copper and cobalt blue toning enhance the frosty mint luster on both sides of this appealing Gem. Sharply struck and exceptionally well preserved for an issue that is scarce even at the MS-65 grade level.

The three 1932-dated issues of the new Washington design type are the only quarters produced by the United States Mint from 1931 through 1933. The Great Depression served to limit coinage of many denominations during the early to mid 1930s, and the quarter was no exception. At just 408,000 coins struck, in fact, the 1932-S has the lowest

mintage in the circulation strike Washington series, and it is the rarest issue of its type in Gem Mint State after only the 1932-D. Tied for finest certified at PCGS, this low pop MS-66 represents an important bidding opportunity for the advanced Washington quarter enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Provenance: *From Heritage's Portland, OR Signature Sale of March 2004, lot 5752.*

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000

A Second Gem Mint State 1932-S Quarter



Lot 7184. 1932-S MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Rich mauve-gray, champagne-apricot and russet patina blankets the obverse; its iridescent quality allows appreciation of the lovely mint luster. The reverse is attractively toned in lighter and more mottled golden-apricot, pinkish-silver and copper-rose with areas of brilliance toward the lower border. Both sides are sharply struck and nice for the assigned grade. An impressive second offering from the Pogue Collection for the key date 1932-S Washington quarter in Gem Mint State.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Lustrous and Frosty 1934 Quarter



Lot 7185. 1934 FS-402. Medium Motto. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Intense frosty luster is seen on both sides, the surfaces enhanced by blushes of iridescent golden-apricot, champagne-pink and blue-gray toning. This quarter is sharply struck and has excellent eye appeal. 1934 is only the second year in which the Mint produced quarters of John Flanagan's newly introduced Washington design. The economic downturn of the Great Depression resulted in reduced need for new coinage, and the Mint did not produce any quarters in 1933. The Philadelphia Mint struck 31,912,052 quarters in 1934 and attractive Superb Gems such as this are scarce.

Est. \$400-\$500

Beautifully Toned Gem Mint State 1934-D Quarter



Lot 7186. 1934-D Medium Motto. MS-66+ (PCGS).

It would be a challenge to find a more visually appealing and desirable example of this Washington quarter than this peripherally toned premium Gem. The borders are ringed in halos of iridescent reddish-copper, autumn-orange, salmon pink and blue-gray that frame brilliant silver centers. Intensely lustrous with full mint frost and a razor-sharp strike. Here us a gorgeous Gem.

Quarter production at the Denver Mint in 1934 amounted to 3,527,200 coins, a smaller total by Washington quarter standards that confirms the key date status of this issue in all but the lowest circulated grades. As an upper end Gem with outstanding eye appeal the Pogue specimen is rare from a condition standpoint. Worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 18; 10 finer (all MS-67).

Est. \$800-\$1,000

A Second Premium Gem 1934-D Quarter



Lot 7187. 1934-D Medium Motto. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

We are pleased to be offering multiple condition rarity 1934-D quarters from the Pogue Collection in this sale. The present example is a sharply struck, fully frosted Gem with mottled copper-rose iridescence. Thin strokes to the letters in the word WE confirm the Medium Motto attribution for this coin, which is the more available obverse hub type of this key date issue in today's market.

Est. \$600-\$800

Colorful Superb Gem 1935 Quarter



Lot 7188. 1935 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This vividly toned example features iridescent champagne-apricot, salmon pink, powder blue and antique gold shades that provide outstanding visual appeal. Full frosty luster shines forth and the design elements are sharply rendered. With a mintage of 32,484,000 coins, the 1935 is among the more readily obtainable early date Washington quarters in grades up to and including MS-66. Superb Gems in MS-67 are scarce, however, while in MS-67+ the Pogue specimen is a decided condition rarity. The exceptional toning enhances this coin's desirability a collector building an advanced cabinet.

PCGS Population: 28; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$800-\$1,000

Superb Gem 1935-D Quarter



Lot 7189. 1935-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Wisps of iridescent olive and rose-orange toning engage the obverse, while the reverse is more evenly toned in champagne-pink with dappled olive-russet highlights. The frosty surfaces are silky smooth, bordering on pristine. As with all early mintmarked issues in the Washington quarter series, the 1935-D (5,780,000 coins struck) is scarce in lower Mint State grades and rare as a Superb Gem. This is one of the most appealing examples at the MS-67 level that we have ever offered.

PCGS Population: 24; 6 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 10; 0.

Est. \$900-\$1,200

Exceptional 1935-S Quarter



Lot 7190. 1935-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Iridescent olive-orange and reddish-gold toning is boldest over the upper left obverse and along the lower and left reverse border areas. Much of the reverse is brilliant, as is the central obverse. Here is a fully struck, highly lustrous Superb Gem survivor of this 5,660,000-coin issue.

PCGS Population: 10; 0 finer.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

A Second High Grade 1935-S Quarter



Lot 7191. 1935-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Brilliant in the centers, the peripheries are splashed with mottled reddish-russet and pinkish-apricot iridescence. Wonderfully original with a pristine appearance, this smartly impressed and frosty Superb Gem makes a lovely impression.

PCGS Population: 69; 10 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$600-\$750

Remarkably Vivid 1936 Quarter



Lot 7192. 1936 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Crescents of olive-bronze and sandy-gray patina add to the appeal of luster that is full and frosty. The surfaces are very close to an even higher Gem Mint State rating. This example offers exceptional quality and eye appeal. Over 41 million circulation strikes were produced of the 1936 Philadelphia Mint quarter.

Est. \$80-\$100

Phenomenal 1936-D Quarter Condition Rarity None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7193. 1936-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This is an exceptionally smooth and attractive example of a conditionally challenging Denver Mint Washington quarter issue. Otherwise brilliant, the obverse exhibits a crescent of copper-rose, powder blue and reddish-gold colors along the lower and right borders. The reverse is untoned apart from a few blushes of copper-russet around the periphery. Intensely frosted in finish with a razor sharp strike, this coin would serve as a highlight in the finest Washington quarter cabinet.

After only the 1932-D and 1932-S (and excluding varieties), the 1936-D is the rarest quarter of this design

type in Gem Mint State preservation. As a Superb Gem the 1936-D is highly elusive; the present example unsurpassed in a PCGS holder. Mintage: 5,374,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 7; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 12; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of May 2004*, lot 7214.

Est. \$7,000-\$9,000

A Second Key Date 1936-D Quarter



Lot 7194. 1936-D MS-66 (PCGS).

This is an exceptionally vivid Gem with intense reddish-apricot, salmon pink and cobalt blue undertones to dominant golden-brown patina. Fully frosted with a razor sharp strike, the surfaces are very nice for an example of this conditionally challenging, key date from the early Washington quarter series.

Est. \$800-\$1,000

Superb Gem 1937-D Quarter



Lot 7197. 1937-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Blushes of cobalt blue, pale pink and champagne-apricot iridescence blanket both sides of this fully struck example. It is intensely lustrous and frosty and will hold great appeal for advanced Washington quarter collectors or specialists in vividly toned silver. Mintage: 7,189,600 coins.

PCGS Population: 90; 9 finer (all MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$500-\$700

Incredible Superb Gem 1936-S Quarter



Lot 7195. 1936-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Iridescent golden-olive, reddish-orange, champagne-pink and powder blue toning is seen over virtually all areas of this exquisitely toned quarter. The surfaces feature lovely mint frost and razor sharp design elements. This kind of superior quality and eye appeal would be rare even on a later date Washington quarter; to have it on an example of a semi-key date San Francisco Mint issue from the 1930s is truly remarkable.

PCGS Population: 57; 8 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$600-\$750

Intensely Lustrous 1937-D Quarter



Lot 7198. 1937-D MS-66+ (PCGS).

Exceptional frosty luster is noted on both sides of this appealing Gem. The centers are brilliant and framed in iridescent peripheral toning that includes reddish-gold, powder blue, pale pink and champagne-apricot. This expertly produced and carefully preserved example will be just right for another impressive Washington quarter set.

Est. \$250-\$350

Peripherally Toned 1937 Quarter



Lot 7196. 1937 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Vivid peripheral toning in mottled olive-copper, sea green and salmon pink gives way to lighter silver-apricot in the centers. Silky smooth with full frosty mint luster, this is a beautiful and conditionally scarce survivor from a mintage of 19,696,000 circulation strikes.

PCGS Population: 86; 17 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$350-\$450

Low Mintage 1937-S Quarter



Lot 7199. 1937-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

This richly original example exhibits blushes of vivid copper-apricot toning over the right third of the obverse and along the lower reverse border. The otherwise pale antique silver surfaces are intensely lustrous with a lively satin to softly frosted texture. After only the 1932-S and 1932-D, the 1937-S has the lowest mintage in the circulation strike Washington quarter series. Just 1,652,000 pieces were produced, and survivors command a premium at all levels of preservation. This scarce upper end Gem possesses outstanding visual appeal and is worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 21; 77 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$300-\$400

Superb Gem 1938 Quarter



Lot 7200. 1938 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Partial halos of mottled copper-apricot toning ring the peripheries on both sides, the color more toward the center on the reverse. Other areas exhibit pale champagne-pink iridescence or near brilliance. The surfaces display full mint luster. As attractive a Superb Gem as we have ever offered for this lower mintage Philadelphia Mint Washington quarter issue with 9,472,000 coins struck.

PCGS Population: 93; 16 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$500-\$600

Beautiful 1938-S Quarter



Lot 7201. 1938-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse of this gorgeous Superb Gem is particularly vivid with a partial halo of rich crimson-copper, pinkish-rose and olive-blue patina around the periphery. The silver-tinged reverse is lightly toned at the left and right borders. Frosty and virtually pristine, this coin would be perfect for the finest type or date set. The only mintmarked quarter issue of its year, the 1938-S was produced to the extent of 2,832,000 coins. Although Uncirculated examples are available in all grades up to and including MS-66, over that grade this issue is scarce, and this magnificently toned MS-67+ is a noteworthy condition rarity. Tied for finest certified at PCGS.

PCGS Population: 12; 0 finer.

Est. \$600-\$750

Delicately Toned 1939 Quarter



Lot 7202. 1939 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Iridescent toning in pale silver, champagne-gold, pinkish-apricot and powder blue adorns both sides of this smooth and frosty Superb Gem. It offers superior technical quality and outstanding visual appeal for this otherwise available Washington quarter from a mintage of 33,540,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 78; 19 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$250-\$350

A Second High Grade 1939 Quarter



Lot 7203. 1939 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned example exhibits iridescent antique gold, powder blue, salmon pink and orange-apricot on smoky pinkish-gray and olive-copper surfaces. A vivid and appealing Gem that is sure to sell for a strong premium.

Est. \$50-\$75

Exceptional 1939-D Quarter

None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7204. 1939-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Slightly mottled pinkish-gray, sea green and reddish-gold patina is featured on the obverse of this lovely Superb Gem. The reverse, equally attractive, exhibits champagne-rose peripheral toning around a sunset-gold center. This frosty and smooth-looking example will nicely represent this semi-key date 1930s quarter issue with a mintage of 7,092,000 coins. It is tied for finest graded by PCGS and will appeal to advanced Washington quarter collectors and Registry Set participants.

PCGS Population: 16; 0 finer.

Est. \$800-\$1,000

Semi-Key Date 1939-S Quarter



Lot 7205. 1939-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This frosty and pristine-looking quarter has dominant pale silver patina to both sides. The reverse also reveals intermingled champagne-gold iridescence — very attractive. With a mintage of 2,628,000 coins, the 1939-S has long numbered among the more eagerly sought Washington quarter issues from the 1930s. Our offering of the Pogue Collection brings to market a conditionally scarce Superb Gem with outstanding eye appeal.

PCGS Population: 69; 11 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$1,200-\$1,500

Handsome Superb Gem 1940 25¢



Lot 7206. 1940 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautiful Superb Gem is vividly toned in olive-gold and copper-rose iridescence, the colors yielding to a circular area of brilliance in the center of the obverse. Fully frosted in finish and quite smooth for the assigned grade, this is outstanding representative from a mintage of 35,704,000 circulation strikes.

Est. \$100-\$150

Superb Gem 1940-S Quarter



Lot 7209. 1940-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Peripheral toning in vivid crimson red, golden-olive and powder blue gives way to virtual brilliance in the center of this incredible Superb Gem. Intense mint frost is seen on both sides and the surfaces border on pristine. A semi-key date Washington quarter of its era, the 1940-S has a mintage of just 8,244,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 97; 17 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$250-\$300

Low Mintage 1940-D Quarter



Lot 7207. 1940-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Layered in a blend of emerald green, pinkish-silver and champagne-apricot iridescence, this is a stunning example of both the type and issue. Pristine-looking surfaces are frosty and virtually perfect in every way. One of the lower mintage circulation strike Washington quarters, the 1940-D was produced to the extent of only 2,797,600 coins. Even circulated survivors command a premium, while in Superb Gem Mint State this issue is scarce, especially with the eye appeal offered by the Pogue specimen.

PCGS Population: 68; 10 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$400-\$500

Exceptionally Vivid 1941 Quarter



Lot 7210. 1941 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This Superb Gem is most vivid the reverse, where crescents of olive-gold, sea green, salmon pink and copper-apricot are seen. The obverse is more reserved with splashes of olive-gold and pinkish-apricot on pearl gray patina. With lovely mint frost, razor sharp striking detail and virtually pristine surfaces, it is difficult to imagine a more desirable Mint State 1941 quarter than the Pogue Collection specimen.

PCGS Population: 29; 1 finer (MS-68+).

Est. \$300-\$400

Second Superb Gem 1940-D Quarter



Lot 7208. 1940-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Mottled olive-russet and reddish-apricot iridescence enhances the pearl gray obverse. The reverse is even more vividly toned in antique copper, salmon pink, powder blue and reddish-apricot iridescence. Both sides are fully frosted in finish with silky smooth surfaces. Outstanding quality and eye appeal from a mintage of just 2,797,600 coins, one of the lowest in the circulation strike Washington quarter series.

PCGS Population: 68; 10 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$400-\$500

Richly Original 1941-D Quarter



Lot 7211. 1941-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Splashed with mottled copper-russet peripheral toning, the obverse exhibits lighter antique silver patina in the center. The central reverse is close to brilliant, framed by blushes of olive-gold and russet iridescence at the border. An exceptionally well preserved and attractive coin that will be just right for another high quality Washington quarter set. Mintage: 16,714,800 coins.

PCGS Population: 65; 20 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$400-\$500

A Second Superb 1941-D Quarter



Lot 7212. 1941-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

A base of antique silver tinting is splashed with mottled champagne-pink, olive-russet and golden-olive iridescence on both sides of this vividly toned Superb Gem. Full mint frost and silky smooth surfaces enhance this coin's suitability for inclusion in a high quality Washington quarter set or collection of beautifully toned silver.

PCGS Population: 65; 20 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$400-\$500

Gorgeous Superb Gem 1941-S 25¢

None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7213. 1941-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse periphery of this vividly toned Superb Gem is splashed with intense cobalt blue, reddish-rose and olive-russet iridescence. The reverse is predominantly brilliant, but with a blush of reddish-russet lining the lower right border. Frosty in finish and expertly preserved, this is a particularly desirable survivor from a mintage of 16,080,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 21; 0 finer.

Est. \$900-\$1,200

Second Superb Gem 1941-S Quarter



Lot 7214. 1941-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended pearl gray, champagne-pink, powder blue and silver-olive iridescence blankets both sides of this handsome and fully original Superb Gem. A second opportunity from the Pogue Collection for Washington quarter enthusiasts to acquire an outstanding example of the 1941-S issue.

PCGS Population: 95; 21 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$300-\$350

Conditionally Scarce 1942 Quarter



Lot 7215. 1942 MS-67 (PCGS).

Mottled copper-russet iridescence lines the lower and left borders on both sides, the color a bit bolder on the obverse. Fully frosted throughout with smooth surfaces, this delightful coin is sure to appeal to astute Washington quarter collectors. With the United States' economy kicking into high gear the year after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the mints stepped up quarter production. At 102,096,000 circulation strikes produced, in fact, the 1942 has the highest mintage in the Washington series up to that point in time. Even so, this issue is scarcer in Superb Gem Mint State than many earlier dates of this type, including the 1940 and 1941. The Pogue specimen delivers exceptional quality and eye appeal for this underrated issue.

PCGS Population: 57; 16 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$400-\$500

Scarce Superb Gem 1942-D Quarter



Lot 7216. 1942-D MS-67 (PCGS).

This beautifully toned example exhibits blended powder blue, golden-olive and pinkish-silver iridescence on the obverse. The reverse is even more spectacular with bull's eye toning of champagne-apricot, salmon pink, powder blue and antique gold iridescence. Frosty in finish and obviously preserved with the utmost care since striking. There is much to recommend this coin to the discerning Washington quarter collector or toning enthusiast. Mintage: 17,487,200 coins.

PCGS Population: 54; 13 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$300-\$400

Gorgeously Toned 1942-S Quarter



Lot 7217. 1942-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Vivid golden-olive and autumn-apricot peripheral toning gives way to lighter silver-blue iridescence toward the centers. The intensely frosted surfaces are carefully preserved and solidly graded at the Superb Gem level. Mintage: 19,384,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 65; 16 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$400-\$500

Second Exceptional 1942-S Quarter



Lot 7218. 1942-S MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Gorgeous target toning in reddish-orange, golden-olive and powder blue iridescence is seen on both sides of this lovely Gem. A second opportunity to acquire a high grade, exceptionally attractive 1942-S quarter from the magnificent Pogue Collection.

Est. \$200-\$250

Virtually Pristine 1943 Quarter



Lot 7219. 1943 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Delightful frosty surfaces are enhanced by blushes of iridescent salmon pink, champagne-apricot, pale gold and powder blue toning. The obverse is the more vivid of the two sides, although both are equally well preserved, bordering on pristine. This beauty from a mintage of nearly 100 million circulation strikes offers conditionally scarce Superb Gem preservation.

Est. \$200-\$250

Superb Gem 1943-D Quarter



Lot 7220. 1943-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Lovely mint frost is noted on silky smooth surfaces, with both sides displaying nearly brilliant centers with gorgeous peripheral toning in golden-apricot and pale rose iridescence. The striking detail universally full. At 16,095,600 coins produced, this Denver Mint issue has the lowest mintage of the three 1943-dated Washington quarters. Mint State examples are plentiful in an absolute sense, but with the quality offered here they are scarce.

PCGS Population: 84; 20 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$300-\$400

Second High Grade 1943-D Quarter



Lot 7221. 1943-D MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Essentially brilliant on the reverse, the obverse of this captivating Gem is splashed with mottled toning in intensely vivid crimson-orange and deep rose iridescence. Beautiful!

Est. \$150-\$200

Superb Gem 1943-S Quarter



Lot 7222. 1943-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended champagne-apricot, pale pink and pearl gray patina characterizes the obverse of this Superb Gem, while the reverse is brilliant with just a blush of copper-apricot iridescence along the upper left border. The San Francisco Mint struck 21,700,000 Washington quarters in 1943 and the Pogue specimen is certainly among the finest and most visually appealing survivors.

PCGS Population: 73; 11 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$350-\$450

Rainbow Toned 1944 Quarter



Lot 7223. 1944 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides of this spectacular Superb Gem are toned in cobalt blue, reddish-apricot, salmon pink and autumn-orange. It is a frosty, fully struck and expertly preserved coin that really needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. The second Washington quarter with a mintage of more than 100 million coins, the 1944 posted a production of 104,956,000 circulation strikes. It would be challenging to find a more beautiful example than the vividly toned Pogue specimen offered here.

PCGS Population: 97; 19 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$250-\$300

Nearly Perfect 1944-D Quarter



Lot 7224. 1944-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Washington quarter enthusiasts are sure to compete vigorously for this richly original 1944-D. Mottled peripheral toning in reddish-copper is more extensive on the obverse of this otherwise antique silver example. Frosty and smooth, this smartly impressed, expertly preserved Superb Gem is a superior quality survivor from a mintage of 14,600,800 coins.

PCGS Population: 36; 3 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$600-\$750

Peripherally Toned 1944-S Quarter



Lot 7225. 1944-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The central obverse is brilliant, ringed in a halo of handsome copper-apricot iridescence. The reverse is also peripherally toned, albeit in lighter golden-apricot with blushes of salmon pink and cobalt blue at the lower border. Fully frosted throughout with silky smooth surfaces, this Superb Gem is worthy of the strongest bids. Mintage: 12,560,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 30; 4 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$300-\$400

Beautifully Toned 1945 Quarter



Lot 7226. 1945 MS-67 (PCGS).

Blended blue-gray and golden-apricot toning envelops the obverse, while the reverse displays champagne-pink, rose and powder blue. This frosty and smooth-looking Superb Gem makes a lovely impression. Mintage: 74,372,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 46; 11 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$300-\$350

Toned Superb Gem 1945-D Quarter



Lot 7227. 1945-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Intensely vivid toning in autumn-orange, reddish-rose, golden-olive and cobalt blue are seen on both sides of this beautiful coin. Fully frosted throughout and pristine, there is much to recommend this Superb Gem to advanced Washington quarter collectors and toning enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 59; 17 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$400-\$500

Tied for Finest PCGS-Certified 1945-S Quarter



Lot 7228. 1945-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Featuring blended pinkish-silver, powder blue, golden-apricot and olive-gray iridescence, this is a lovely Washington quarter irrespective of date or issuing mint. This Superb Gem is expertly preserved and worthy of the strongest bids. Mintage: 17,004,001 coins.

PCGS Population: 16; 0 finer.

Est. \$800-\$1,000

A Second Superb Gem 1945-S Quarter



Lot 7229. 1945-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Otherwise pinkish-silver iridescence yields to a halo of steel-blue, olive-copper, salmon pink and reddish-orange peripheral toning on the obverse. The luster is full and frosty throughout, and the surfaces are very nice for the assigned grade. Lovely!

PCGS Population: 69; 16 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$300-\$350

Intriguing 1946 Washington Quarter



Lot 7230. 1946 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Obviously stored at the end of a paper-wrapped roll for many years, this lovely Gem combines a brilliant reverse with an obverse toned in a patchwork of steel-blue, pale gold and champagne-pink iridescence. Both sides are universally frosty with carefully preserved surfaces that border on pristine. Mintage: 53,436,000 coins.

Est. \$80-\$100

Beautiful 1946-D Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7231. 1946-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Here is an incredible Superb Gem whose frosty surfaces display an outstanding blend of orange-copper, golden-olive, sea green, salmon pink and champagne-rose iridescence. It would be difficult, if not impossible to improve upon this coin technically or visually.

PCGS Population: 11; 0 finer.

Est. \$2,000-\$2,500

Superb Gem 1946-S Quarter



Lot 7232. 1946-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This otherwise brilliant, frosty white Superb Gem exhibits a crescent of vivid orange-copper and crimson-rose iridescence on the obverse. Silky smooth in appearance and very beautiful, this is an exceptional survivor of this lower mintage 1940s quarter issue with 4,204,000 coins struck.

Est. \$400-\$500

Attractively Toned 1946-S Quarter



Lot 7233. 1946-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Peripheral toning in vivid orange-copper and golden-olive iridescence frames brilliant centers on both sides of this beautiful Superb Gem. Frosty, sharply struck and expertly preserved.

Est. \$400-\$500

Superb Gem 1947 Quarter



Lot 7234. 1947 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Slightly mottled toning in olive-gold, copper-rose and salmon pink dominates this appealing Superb Gem, with blushes of even more vivid cobalt blue iridescence around the peripheries. It is a frosty and smooth survivor from a mintage of 22,556,000 coins that will be perfect another high quality Washington quarter set.

Est. \$250-\$300

A Second Outstanding 1947 Quarter



Lot 7235. 1947 MS-67 (PCGS).

The superb surfaces are toned in a blend of powder blue, pale pink, olive and antique gold iridescence that provides outstanding eye appeal. A second opportunity from the Pogue Collection to acquire a beautifully toned, virtually pristine example of the 1947 Washington quarter.

Est. \$250-\$300

Remarkable 1947-D Quarter



Lot 7236. 1947-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Vivid end-of-roll toning is seen on the obverse in a bold blend of copper-apricot, pinkish-rose, powder blue and golden-olive iridescence. Brilliant on the reverse, both sides are fully frosted in finish and very close to numismatic perfection. Mintage: 15,338,400 coins.

Est. \$100-\$150

Peripherally Toned 1947-S Quarter



Lot 7237. 1947-S MS-67+ (PCGS).

Iridescent cobalt blue, golden-olive and pinkish-silver can be seen at the peripheries on both sides of this frosty and appealing Superb Gem. Brilliant in the centers, more extensively so on the reverse, this is a phenomenal survivor from one of the lowest mintage circulation strike quarter issues from the 1940s. Mintage: 5,532,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 41; 4 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$400-\$500

Superb Gem 1948 Quarter



Lot 7238. 1948 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse of this beautifully toned Superb Gem is awash in blended copper-rose, golden-olive, powder blue and salmon pink iridescence. The otherwise brilliant reverse is ringed in olive-russet, pale pink and powder blue peripheral toning. Here is a highly lustrous, frosty textured example with superior technical quality and eye appeal to spare. Mintage: 35,196,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 25; 2 finer (both MS-68).

Est. \$600-\$750

Exceptional 1948-D Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7239. 1948-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

The reverse of this coin is truly outstanding, featuring a rich blend of vivid reddish-orange, olive-gold, cobalt blue and lilac-rose iridescence. The obverse — nearly as attractive — exhibits target-like blue-gray, reddish-rose, orange-apricot and pinkish-lilac colors. Highly lustrous and very close to numismatic perfection. Strong bids are encouraged when competing for this Condition Census 1948-D quarter. Mintage: 16,766,800 coins.

PCGS Population: 15; 0 finer.

Est. \$800-\$1,000

A Second Superb Gem 1948-D Quarter



Lot 7240. 1948-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended autumn-orange, antique gold, deep rose and midnight blue patina blankets the reverse, with similar colors around the periphery of a pearl gray obverse. This is a lovely coin: vividly toned, expertly preserved and worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS Population: 63; 15 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$350-\$450

Beautifully Toned 1948-S Quarter



Lot 7241. 1948-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Shades of reddish-gold, olive, powder blue and pinkish-silver blend seamlessly from the rims to the centers on both sides of this Superb Gem. The surfaces are fully frosted in texture and very close to pristine. Mintage: 15,960,000 coins.

Est. \$150-\$200

Richly Toned 1949 Quarter



Lot 7242. 1949 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides of this Superb Gem are covered in vivid antique copper, reddish-orange, salmon pink, cobalt blue and salmon pink toning. The colors are iridescent and allow appreciation of the lovely mint frost. A smartly impressed and expertly preserved survivor from a mintage of 9,312,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 28; 2 finer (both MS-68).

Est. \$200-\$250

Gorgeous 1949-D Quarter



Lot 7243. 1949-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse exhibits the most intense and vivid highlights of cobalt blue, emerald green, golden-olive, salmon pink and reddish-orange iridescence that blend with dominant pewter gray patina. Brilliant in the center, the reverse is peripherally toned in multicolored iridescence that includes shades of reddish-copper, salmon pink and olive-blue. Both sides are fully frosted in finish and expertly preserved. The 1949-D is the only mintmarked quarter issue of its date. Mintage: 10,068,400 coins.

PCGS Population: 86; 18 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$200-\$250

Frosty and Nearly Pristine 1950 25¢



Lot 7244. 1950 MS-67 (PCGS).

This highly lustrous example exhibits lovely peripheral toning in cobalt blue and champagne-pink iridescence that is bolder and more extensive on the reverse. Here is an exceptionally attractive, virtually pristine survivor of this otherwise available Philadelphia Mint Washington quarter issue. Mintage: 24,920,126 circulation strikes.

PCGS Population: 83; 15 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$250-\$300

Nearly Perfect 1950-D Quarter None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7245. 1950-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Frosty in finish and beautifully toned, this remarkable Superb Gem exhibits blended champagne-pink, blue-gray and golden-olive iridescence on the obverse. Similar colors have a more target-like distribution on the reverse, joined by bolder crimson-russet along the lower left border. An expertly produced and preserved example that approaches numismatic perfection. Mintage: 21,075,600 coins.

PCGS Population: 9; 0 finer.

Est. \$250-\$300

Superb Gem 1950-S Quarter



Lot 7246. 1950-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Brilliant in the center, the obverse exhibits iridescent champagne-pink, powder blue and reddish-gold toward the rim. The more uniformly toned reverse is awash in delicate champagne-pink iridescence. Fully frosted throughout and approaching perfection, this coin will be just right for a top ranked Washington quarter Registry Set or more generalized collection of toned silver. The first San Francisco Mint quarter issue produced since 1948, the 1950-S has a mintage of 10,24,004 coins.

PCGS Population: 28; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$150-\$200

Exceptional 1950-S Quarter



Lot 7247. 1950-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

A second high grade example of this San Francisco Mint issue from the Pogue Collection. The peripheries of this dazzling coin display partial halos of crimson-orange, pale gold and powder blue iridescence. Brilliant in the centers and frosty throughout; both sides are nice enough to suggest an even higher Superb Gem rating. Lovely!

Est. \$40-\$50

**Beautifully Toned 1951 Quarter
None Graded Finer by PCGS**



Lot 7248. 1951 MS-67+ (PCGS).

In addition to virtually pristine frosty surfaces, this outstanding Superb Gem offers beautiful toning in vivid multicolored iridescence. Shades of powder blue, salmon pink, golden-olive and champagne-apricot are evident on one or both sides. Exceptional quality and eye appeal from a mintage of 43,448,102 circulation strikes.

PCGS Population: 14; 0 finer.

Est. \$250-\$300

A Second Superb Gem 1951 Quarter



Lot 7249. 1951 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

A bit more reserved, yet no less attractive than the MS-67+ 1951 quarter in the preceding lot, this frosty Superb Gem is toned in a blend of olive-gray, salmon pink and powder blue iridescence that leaves the central reverse brilliant. Highly appealing!

PCGS Population: 82; 14 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$25-\$40

Superb Gem 1951-D Quarter



Lot 7250. 1951-D MS-67 (PCGS).

An intense blend of copper-rose and sea green patina covers the left third of the obverse and also lines the right border on that side. The reverse is ringed in equally vivid orange-copper, salmon pink and sea green iridescence. Lustrous and frosty with virtually pristine surfaces, it is difficult for us to imagine a more appealing example of this Denver Mint issue. Mintage: 35,354,800 coins.

PCGS Population: 72; 17 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$30-\$50

**A Second Superb Gem
1951-D Quarter**



Lot 7251. 1951-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Frosty mint luster blends with pinkish-silver and champagne-apricot toning, the colors boldest along the left reverse border. A second attractive Superb Gem 1951-D quarter from the remarkable Pogue cabinet.

PCGS Population: 72; 17 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$200-\$250

Exquisite 1951-S Washington Quarter



Lot 7252. 1951-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

An off center circle of frosty white brilliance interrupts copper-apricot and pinkish-rose toning on the obverse of this attractive Superb Gem. The reverse has dominant pinkish-copper iridescence that yields to a blush of red, green and blue colors at the upper left border. A visually appealing, technical superior coin that ranks as one of the finest obtainable survivors from a mintage of 9,048,000 pieces.

PCGS Population: 36; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$150-\$200

Virtually Pristine 1952 Quarter

None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7253. 1952 MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This lovely Superb Gem is splashed with intense toning in iridescent cobalt blue, antique copper, champagne-pink, reddish-gold and salmon pink. The surfaces are frosty and as close so pristine would be expected at the assigned grade level. Mintage: 38,780,093 coins.

PCGS Population: 12; 0 finer.

Est. \$960-\$1,200

A Second Superb Gem 1952 Quarter



Lot 7254. 1952 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Warm copper-apricot and champagne-gold toning adorns both sides, yielding to silver gray in isolated areas. This is a lovely coin, vividly toned and expertly preserved.

Est. \$150-\$200

Handsome 1952-D Quarter



Lot 7255. 1952-D MS-67 (PCGS).

Toned in bold smoky mauve-gray and reddish-copper patina, this Superb Gem also displays vivid undertones of multicolored iridescence. Despite a mintage of 49,795,200 coins, the 1952-D is surprisingly elusive in the finest Mint State grades, as here. A find for both astute Washington quarter collectors and toning enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 26; 4 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$800-\$1,000

Outstanding 1952-S Quarter



Lot 7256. 1952-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Simply outstanding toning in iridescent copper-rose, cobalt blue, salmon pink, golden-olive and champagne-apricot adorns both sides of this Washington quarter. The toning yields to areas of brilliance over the upper left obverse and toward the lower left reverse border. As attractive as one is ever likely to encounter in a 1952-S Washington quarter, and worthy of the strongest bids. Mintage: 13,707,800 pieces.

PCGS Population: 37; 8 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$250-\$300

Vividly Toned 1952-S Quarter



Lot 7257. 1952-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Frosty white centers are framed in partial halos of intense brick red and copper-orange patina on both sides. This lustrous and silky smooth Superb Gem is sure to see spirited bidding from quality conscious Washington quarter collectors and toning enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 37; 8 finer (all MS-68).

Est. \$250-\$300

Frosty 1953 Quarter



Lot 7258. 1953 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

The blended blue-gray and reddish-gold obverse contrasts with a reverse that is peripherally toned in iridescent reddish-orange, olive-gold and powder blue. The surfaces are frosty and smooth throughout with eye appeal to spare. Mintage: 18,536,120 circulation strikes.

PCGS Population: 84; 10 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$150-\$200

A Second Superb Gem 1953 Quarter



Lot 7259. 1953 MS-67 (PCGS).

Peripheral toning in iridescent cobalt blue, salmon pink, champagne-rose and olive-gold is more extensive and varied on the reverse. Intensely lustrous with a smooth frosty texture, there is much to recommend this coin to advanced Washington quarter or toning enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 84; 10 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$150-\$200

Colorful 1953-D Quarter



Lot 7260. 1953-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Vivid and varied toning of reddish-gold, orange-apricot, salmon pink and sea green rings the peripheries of this attractive Superb Gem. The centers are brilliant (obverse) or lightly toned in champagne-gold (reverse). Superior quality and splendid eye appeal from a mintage of 56,112,400 coins.

PCGS Population: 39; 7 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 15; 0.

Est. \$400-\$500

Beautifully Toned 1954 Quarter



Lot 7263. 1954 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Iridescent champagne-pink, powder blue and golden-apricot toning envelops the frosty surfaces on both sides of this lovely example. Outstanding quality and eye appeal. Mintage: 54,412,203 coins.

PCGS Population: 87; 15 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$300-\$400

Iridescent Toned 1953-S Quarter



Lot 7261. 1953-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Target-like toning in iridescent reddish-orange, olive-gold, powder blue and champagne-pink is seen on both sides of this richly frosted, expertly preserved Superb Gem. Certainly among the finest 1953-S quarters and worthy of very strong bids, as such. Mintage: 14,016,000 coins.

PCGS Population: 40; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$150-\$200

Superb Gem 1954-D Quarter

None Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7264. 1954-D MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

One of the finest examples of the issue known to PCGS, this frosty Superb Gem borders on pristine. Equally as impressive as the technical quality, the eye appeal is outstanding, benefiting from iridescent toning in vivid golden-apricot, salmon pink, antique gold and, to a lesser extent, cobalt blue. The Denver Mint struck 42,305,500 quarters in 1954, and this is certainly one of the loveliest available to today's collectors.

PCGS Population: just 4; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 14; 0.

Est. \$550-\$700

A Second Superb Uncirculated 1953-S Quarter



Lot 7262. 1953-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Brilliant frosty white centers are ringed in slightly mottled reddish-copper peripheral toning. A carefully preserved, visually stunning example of this lower mintage Washington quarter from the 1950s.

PCGS Population: 40; with a single MS-68 finer.

Est. \$150-\$200

Frosty 1954-S Quarter



Lot 7265. 1954-S MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Intensely lustrous surfaces are lightly toned in iridescent silver-apricot and champagne-pink that drifts toward the borders. This is a virtually pristine example of this San Francisco Mint Washington quarter issue from a mintage of 11,834,722 coins.

PCGS Population: 22; with as single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$200-\$250

Second High Grade 1954-S Quarter



Lot 7266. 1954-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

More vividly toned than its MS-67+ counterpart in the preceding lot, this 1954-S quarter exhibits crescents of olive-gold, sea green and salmon pink iridescence along the left borders. Mottled copper-apricot is also evident around the reverse periphery, as well as over much of the remaining obverse surface. With delightful mint frost throughout, this is a desirable coin in all regards. The 1954-S is the final circulation strike Washington quarter issue from the San Francisco Mint.

PCGS Population: 96; 23 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$200-\$250

Spectacular 1955 Quarter



Lot 7267. 1955 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended blue-gray and copper-rose iridescence is seen on the obverse, while the reverse is brilliant apart from a partial halo of pinkish-copper around the periphery. Fully frosted in finish with a silky smooth appearance, there is much to recommend this coin to the discerning Washington quarter enthusiast. Mintage: 18,180,181 circulation strikes.

PCGS Population: 45; 5 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$300-\$400

Richly Toned 1955 Quarter



Lot 7268. 1955 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Slightly mottled toning in iridescent olive-gray, reddish-copper and champagne-apricot provides outstanding visual appeal for this nearly pristine Superb Gem. Beautiful!

PCGS Population: 45; 5 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$300-\$400

Low Mintage 1955-D Quarter



Lot 7269. 1955-D MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This appealing Gem exhibits dominant pearl gray patina that yields to crescents of more vivid reddish-rose and orange-gold along the left borders. With only 3,182,400 coins struck, the 1955-D has the lowest mintage of any circulation strike Washington quarter from 1941 through the end of the classic 90% silver series in 1964. Here is a superior quality survivor that will surely catch the eye of discerning collectors.

Est. \$80-\$100

Handsome 1956 Quarter



Lot 7270. 1956 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Bold copper-gray, cobalt blue, pinkish-rose and golden-apricot toning is seen on this virtually pristine Superb Gem, more vivid on the reverse. Both sides display lovely, full mint frost. Mintage: 44,144,000 circulation strikes.

Est. \$50-\$75

Scarce Superb Gem Mint State 1956-D Quarter



Lot 7271. 1956-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Ringed in reddish-gold peripheral toning, the central obverse features more reserved pearl gray patina. The reverse is truly spectacular and exhibits a wide array of vivid multicolored toning. This expertly preserved Superb Gem will provide hours of viewing enjoyment for its next owner. Mintage: 32,334,500 coins.

PCGS Population: 36; 4 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$400-\$500

Handsomely Toned 1957 Quarter



Lot 7272. 1957 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

As with so many of the Washington quarters in the Pogue Collection, this Superb Gem 1957 displays richly original toning from years of storage in an original Mint Set holder. The reverse features bold blend of steel gray, pewter, cobalt blue and antique gold. The obverse is close to brilliant in the center with mottled copper-rose iridescence around the border. Frosty, sharply struck and expertly preserved, this coin is sure to sell for a strong premium. Mintage: 46,532,000 circulation strikes.

Est. \$50-\$75

A Second Superb Gem 1957 Quarter



Lot 7273. 1957 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Smoky mauve-gray patina dominates the appearance of this handsome coin, although there are also vivid undertones of champagne-gold and pale pink iridescence. A second opportunity from the Pogue Collection to acquire a truly outstanding example of the Philadelphia Mint 1957 quarter.

Est. \$50-\$75

Attractive 1957-D Quarter



Lot 7274. 1957-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Multiple vivid colors encircle the peripheries on both sides of this beautiful Superb Gem. The central obverse exhibits competing olive-copper and salmon pink iridescence, while the central reverse is evenly endowed with champagne-gold. A truly delightful survivor of this high mintage Denver issue with 77,924,160 coins struck.

Est. \$100-\$150

Superb Gem 1958 Quarter



Lot 7275. 1958 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Delicate pearl gray iridescence on the reverse gives way to much bolder obverse toning of steel-blue and silver-mauve. Both sides are well preserved with a smooth, frosty texture throughout. Mintage: 6,360,000 coins, a smaller total for a circulation strike Philadelphia Mint quarter from the 1950s.

Est. \$50-\$75

Beautifully Toned 1958-D Quarter



Lot 7276. 1958-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautifully toned Superb Gem exhibits partial crescents of sea green, reddish-gold and salmon pink peripheral iridescence around an otherwise golden-apricot obverse. The reverse is truly spectacular with exceptionally vivid iridescent reddish-copper, deep rose, antique gold and champagne-pink. Full frosty mint luster and virtually pristine surfaces add to the appeal of this gorgeous coin. Mintage: 78,124,900 pieces.

Est. \$100-\$150

Underrated 1959 Washington Quarter



Lot 7277. 1959 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Brilliant on the reverse, the obverse is exceptionally vivid in a bold array of blue-gray, salmon pink and golden-copper iridescence. A respectable, if not overly generous mintage for the era of 24,384,000 circulation strikes conceals the conditionally challenging nature of this Philadelphia Mint issue. Indeed, the 1959 is scarce at the uppermost reaches of Gem Mint State, as here, and it is rare in Superb Gem Uncirculated preservation. With outstanding eye appeal due to the aforementioned toning, the Pogue specimen represents a significant find for the astute Washington quarter enthusiast.

PCGS Population: 29; 31 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$20-\$30

Handsome Gem 1959-D Quarter



Lot 7278. 1959-D MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

The obverse is the more boldly toned of the two sides of this frosty Gem, splashed with mottled antique copper and autumn-orange patina. The reverse is lightly toned in iridescent pink, gold and blue with subtle copper-russet highlights around the periphery. Like its identically dated Philadelphia Mint counterpart, the 1959-D is surprisingly scarce in the finest Mint State grades for a late date 90% Washington quarter with a mintage of 62,054,232 coins. A find for the astute Washington quarter enthusiast.

Est. \$30-\$40

Conditionally Scarce 1960 Quarter



Lot 7279. 1960 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely golden-copper patina blankets the obverse of this frosty and smooth-looking Gem. The reverse is more vivid with target-like copper-rose, golden-apricot and pale pink iridescence. Continuing a trend that begins with the 1959-dated issues, the 1960 is surprisingly scarce in Superb Gem relative to a high mintage of 29,164,000 circulation strikes. This beautifully toned MS-66+ represents the finest realistically obtainable for most Washington quarter enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 16; 32 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$40-\$50

Handsomely Toned Gem 1960-D Quarter



Lot 7280. 1960-D MS-66 (PCGS).

Blushes of warm rose-apricot, autumn-orange, blue-gray, golden-orange and silver-olive iridescence compete for dominance on both sides of this exciting Gem. Frosty surfaces are about as smooth as they come in a survivor of this conditionally challenging 1960s quarter issue. Mintage: 63,000,324 coins.

Est. \$20-\$30

Warmly Patinated Gem 1961 Quarter



Lot 7281. 1961 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended golden-olive, pewter gray, champagne-apricot and powder blue iridescence are seen on both sides of this frosty and smooth-looking Gem. Superb Gems are surprisingly scarce relative to the sizable mintage (37,036,000 circulation strikes), and this beautifully toned MS-66 offers outstanding value.

Est. \$30-\$40

Lovely Gem 1961-D Quarter



Lot 7282. 1961-D MS-66 (PCGS).

Ringed in blue-gray and reddish-rose peripheral toning, the obverse center displays softer golden-olive iridescence. The reverse is brilliant, and both sides have full mint luster. Elusive any finer, the 1961-D is one of several surprising condition rarities from the later 90% silver Washington quarter series. Mintage: 83,656,928 coins.

Est. \$50-\$75

Surprisingly Scarce 1962 Quarter



Lot 7283. 1962 MS-67 (PCGS).

Exceptionally well preserved surfaces are brilliant on the reverse and exhibit an overlay of vivid olive-gold, salmon pink and powder blue iridescence on the obverse. This is a lovely coin that is sure to catch the eye of astute Washington quarter specialists. Superb Gems such as this are remarkably scarce relative to the number of coins produced (36,156,000 circulation strikes).

PCGS Population: 40; 5 finer (all MS-67+).

Est. \$1,700-\$2,200

Gem 1962-D Quarter



Lot 7284. 1962-D MS-66+ (PCGS).

Golden-apricot and champagne-pink toning gives way to astounding multicolored iridescence around the peripheries. This coin should be seen to be fully appreciated. It is a surprising condition rarity for an issue with a mintage of over 120 million coins.

PCGS Population: 14; 15 finer (MS-67+ finest).

Est. \$80-\$100

Pleasingly Toned Gem 1963 Quarter



Lot 7285. 1963 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

This predominantly brilliant Gem is lightly toned around the peripheries in iridescent blue-gray and champagne-pink. Intensely lustrous and carefully preserved in all regards. Very few survivors from the mintage of 74,316,000 circulation strikes as are appealing as this premium quality MS-66.

Est. \$30-\$40

Superb Gem 1963-D Quarter



Lot 7286. 1963-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Attractive crescents of orange-copper and golden-olive iridescence decorate the peripheries of this otherwise brilliant and frosty example. Although the Denver Mint struck a large total of 135,288,184 quarters in 1963, precious few have been preserved with enough care to secure a Superb Gem rating from PCGS. A find for the astute collector specializing in the 90% silver Washington series.

PCGS Population: 25; 4 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 9; 0.

Est. \$500-\$600

Incredible Gem 1964 Quarter



Lot 7287. 1964 MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Intense toning in deep pinkish-rose, crimson-copper, lilac, golden-apricot and midnight blue envelops both sides of this phenomenal Gem. It is definitely one for the toning enthusiast. Production of quarters skyrocketed at both the Philadelphia and Denver mints in 1964, the former facility delivering over 500 million circulation strikes that year. Very few from that large mintage are as superb as this, however, either from technical or aesthetic standpoints.

Est. \$100-\$150

Exceptional 1964-D Quarter



Lot 7288. 1964-D MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Silky smooth surfaces feature billowy satin to softly frosted luster and lovely toning. The peripheries on both sides are splashed with swirls of vivid reddish-apricot, salmon pink and champagne-gold. At 704,135,528 coins struck, the 1964-D has the highest mintage in the Washington quarter series up to that point in time. Superb Gems are surprisingly scarce, and they are rare with the phenomenal eye appeal offered here in the Pogue specimen.

PCGS Population: 75; 16 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$100-\$150

HALF DOLLARS

Beautiful Gem 1853 Arrows and Rays Half Dollar Impressive Condition Rarity



2x Photo

Lot 7289. 1853 Arrows and Rays. WB-101. MS-66 (PCGS).

This handsome Gem exhibits blended steel-gray, salmon pink and champagne-apricot toning on the obverse. The reverse is even more vivid with cobalt blue, golden-apricot, salmon pink and silver-apricot iridescence. Sharply struck overall with bountiful luster and a satiny to softly frosted texture.

In the period just prior to the California Gold Rush, gold and silver coins were valued at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver equaling 1 ounce of gold. The 1848 discovery of gold in Northern California and the subsequent injection of massive quantities of that metal into the economy made silver more expensive proportionally relative to gold. By the early 1850s, a dollar's worth of current federal silver coins was worth \$1.06, providing bullion speculators an opportunity to make a profit. Silver coins were obtained in bulk, melted down, then the bullion sold for gold at 6% profit, then that in turn could be used to obtain even more silver. This caused a loss of many silver coins from commerce. Congress debated solutions for a couple of years before action was finally taken in February of 1853. The weights of the half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar were

all reduced by enough to take the profit out of melting down the newly struck coins. To distinguish the new coins, arrows were added to either side of the date and for the two largest denominations, rays were added behind the eagle on the reverse. The new standard resolved the shortage as older heavier coins were sold as bullion to be coined into the new pieces. The Philadelphia Mint struck 3,532,708 of the 1853 Arrows and Rays half dollar and these went into immediate use where they saw extensive circulation, as did 1.3 million half dollars struck at New Orleans.

For the type collector presented with only two issues of this one-year type, the Philadelphia coins are more available in higher grades than their counterparts from Louisiana, especially in Mint State. However, even lower-end Uncirculated examples can be scarce, though they are obtainable with perseverance. Beginning at the Gem level, the 1853 becomes an important condition rarity that seldom appears on the market. The appearance of an exceptional Gem specimen with the outstanding eye appeal of the Pogue example is a noteworthy event.

PCGS Population: 7; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000

Rare Superb Gem 1854-O Half Dollar Tied for Finest Graded



2x Photo

Lot 7290. 1854-O Arrows. WB-46. Rarity-3. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Wisps of powder blue, pastel pink, champagne-apricot and pale rose iridescence are seen on both sides of this gorgeous coin. The strike is exceptionally well executed for a product of the pre-Civil War New Orleans Mint, with even the most intricate design elements sharply defined. Highly lustrous and virtually pristine, this coin would serve as a highlight in the finest type or date set.

The distinct Arrows, No Motto half dollar type of 1854 to 1855 was created when the Mint decided to drop the rays from the reverse design. The rays, along with the arrows at the date on the obverse, were added in 1853 to denote a weight reduction for the denomination from 13.36 grams to 12.24 grams pursuant to the Act of February 21, 1853. Whereas the rays were discarded after 1853 (they likely complicated the striking process and led to early die breakage), the Mint continued the arrows through 1855.

The 1854-O vies with the 1854 and 1855-O as the most popular type issue of this design. However, this New Orleans Mint issue is a noteworthy rarity at and above the Gem Mint State grade level. The present high Condition Census example is a real beauty, and interested collectors are urged to bid aggressively.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's New York Signature Sale of July 2004*, lot 6493; *Heritage's Dallas Signature Sale of December 2004*, lot 6094; *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of February 2005*, lot 7053; *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2005*, lot 6256; *Heritage's Denver, CO Signature & Platinum Night Auction of August 2006*, lot 5240; *Heritage's FUN Signature Coin Auction of January 2007*, lot 981; *Heritage's Signature Coin Auction of October 2009*, lot 691; *Heritage's FUN Auction of January 2010*, lot 2547.

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000



Lot 7291. 1864 WB-101. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.



Lot 7292. 1874 Arrows. WB-102. Large Arrows. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Elusive 1864 Liberty Seated Half Dollar

Just One Graded Finer by PCGS



Lot 7291. 1864 WB-101. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Highly lustrous satin to softly frosted surfaces exhibit wisps of iridescent reddish-apricot toning around the peripheries. This is a fully struck coin with intricate detail to even the most minor design elements. Approaching numismatic perfection, this coin should be seen to be fully appreciated.

By 1864 the Civil War was in its fourth year and while the tide had turned in favor of the Union, it would not be until 1865 that the conflict would end. Most silver and gold coinage remained largely out of sight, hoarded due to the insecurity of the times. However, there was enough of a demand for half dollars in some sections of the North and West that both the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint produced the denomination in decent quantities. At Philadelphia, it seems that at least six obverse and five reverse dies were used to strike the 379,100 pieces, per Wiley and Bugert in their study of the issue. Nearly double the quantity were struck at San Francisco, where they immediately went into circulation in a coin-starved West and remained there

for years. Those coined at Philadelphia were mostly stored away in vaults, some for many years.

By the time many of these coins were released, there were enough numismatists who recognized their importance that a significant number of Mint State examples were preserved. However, the time spent in sacks with other half dollars took its toll. Only a tiny number of Gem quality coins are known, PCGS estimates perhaps 15 at most. These are coveted by highly selective connoisseurs of the series. With its exceptional quality the Superb Gem Pogue coin will attract a lot of attention when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Pre-ANA Bullet Sale of August 1999, lot 194*; *Heritage's FUN Signature Coin Auction of January 2008, lot 2884*.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Gem Mint State 1874 Arrows Half Dollar



Lot 7292. 1874 Arrows. WB-102. Large Arrows. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Silvery centers feature rich golden-apricot iridescence, while electric blue is seen around the peripheries. Here is an absolutely gorgeous coin, satiny and fully lustrous, with remarkable and artistic visual appeal.

The Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, called for a very small increase in the weight of the dime, quarter and half dollar so that they would more closely align with the silver coins of the Latin Monetary Union in Europe. The half dollar's weight was raised from 12.44 grams to 12.5 grams, enough that two half dollars would be the equivalent of the French 5 franc coin. To signal this change, beginning in 1873 arrows were added on either side of the date, a feature that was directly hand punched into the working dies causing an array of minor arrow placement varieties. The arrows appear on some of the issues of 1873 and all of

those from 1874, after which the arrows were removed since they were deemed unnecessary especially for such a minor statutory weight change.

At 2,359,600 pieces, the 1874 Arrows half dollar has the largest mintage of the two-year type, making it very popular as a type coin. However, it can be remarkably daunting to locate at Gem and finer, with only about two dozen qualifying as such. Only a single 1874 half dollar has been certified finer than MS-66+ by PCGS. This condition rarity will be a very fine addition to an advanced cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Provenance: From our (*American Numismatic Rarities*) sale of the *Haig A. Koshkarian Collection, March 2004, lot 87*.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000



Lot 7293. 1874-CC Arrows. WB-3. Rarity-4. MS-66 (PCGS).

Finest Known 1874-CC Half Dollar



Lot 7293. 1874-CC Arrows. WB-3. Rarity-4. MS-66 (PCGS).

This is a simply outstanding example of the key date 1874-CC half dollar, a coin that offers both unrivaled condition rarity and a mystery surrounding its provenance. The surfaces are lovely, both sides dusted with iridescent antique silver, champagne-pink and powder blue over full, softly frosted luster. A touch of softness to the top of Liberty's head and stars 7 to 12 is common for the issue and hardly worthy of mention, especially since the balance of the design elements are sharply to fully rendered. Exceptionally smooth and virtually pristine. Here is a phenomenal condition rarity with superior technical quality and strong eye appeal that will do justice to the finest collection of Liberty Seated or Carson City Mint coinage.

The 1874-CC is one of only two Carson City Mint issues in the Arrows, Motto half dollar type of 1873 to 1874. It is rarer than the 1873-CC Arrows in all grades and, with a mintage of 59,000 pieces, it is one of the key issues among Liberty Seated half dollars. According to Bill Bugert in the 2010 reference *A Register of Liberty Seated Half Dollar Varieties, Volume II: Carson City Branch Mint*, only 300 to 350 examples of the 1874-CC are extant in all grades. In his forthcoming book *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*, Carson City Mint expert Rusty Goe takes a more conservative view with an estimate of just 165 to 220 coins known. Most survivors are of the WB-3 variety, as here, and the vast majority are in low grades with heavily worn or impaired surfaces. Locating a Mint State example is extremely challenging, with Rusty Goe estimating that only 16 to 19 Uncirculated coins are extant. These high grade coins survived almost purely as a matter of chance since there was no known numismatic interest in Carson City Mint coinage during the 1870s.

This extraordinary Gem is the finest certified for the 1874-CC, although its earliest provenance has apparently been lost. Its first confirmed auction appearance was as lot 792 in RARCOA's session of Auction '90, certified MS-64 by PCGS at the time. Writing about this coin in his forthcoming book, Rusty Goe states:

"The specimen in that 1990 RARCOA sale, as observed by the cataloger, stood at the top of the condition census, thanks to the

MS-64 grade PCGS's experts had assigned it. In its very-early-generation PCGS MS-64 slab it realized \$26,400. And then it disappeared. Sometime around 2003 an MS-66 submission event suddenly appeared in PCGS's database. It represented this coin from that 1990 RARCOA auction. That was of course a huge leap in condition rating, from MS-64 to MS-66. And it once again moved this piece to the number one position on the condition census."

The PCGS CoinFacts website confirms the 2003 grading event referred to by Rusty Goe: "The PCGS MS66 example remains a mystery as it has not appeared on the market since it was first graded in 2003." Rusty Goe further states, "Sometime around October 2012 the owner of this coin put it up for sale through a dealer-broker reportedly at a price in excess of \$100,000." The eventual buyer was D. Brent Pogue, and the coin is now making its first auction appearance as a PCGS-certified MS-66. We anticipate a new record price for the issue when this highly significant 1874-CC half dollar crosses the auction block.

The Carson City Mint employed three obverse dies and a single reverse die in three marriages to strike all known 1874-CC half dollars. As stated, most survivors are from the WB-3 die pairing, the reverse in a later state than in the WB-1 and WB-2 marriages, with a small raised die defect at the back of the eagle's head below the letter T in TRUST. Bill Bugert refers to this curious feature as a "cowlick." An even later state of this reverse die is known, attributed as WB-3a and referred to as the "Railroad Track Reverse" due to prominent die damage from the rim through the letters TE in STATES.

Stack's Bowers Galleries thanks Rusty Goe and Bill Bugert for providing historical and other numismatic information on the 1874-CC half dollar issue, as well as provenance information on the Pogue specimen.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no examples of this issue certified finer than MS-65 ★ at NGC.

Provenance: From RARCOA's session of Auction '90, August 1990, lot 729.

Est. \$80,000-\$100,000



Lot 7294. 1878-S WB-1. Rarity-5. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Incredible Gem Mint State 1878-S Half Dollar

Single Finest Known for this Key Date



Lot 7294. 1878-S WB-1. Rarity-5. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Beautiful pearl gray and silver-mauve patina and iridescent undertones can be seen on both sides of this extraordinary Gem. Razor sharp detail is noted throughout and the surfaces are lovely and frosty. This is an extraordinary example of an issue that is highly elusive in all grades.

The conditions that created the extreme rarity of the 1878-S half dollar date to the Civil War and the hoarding of all forms of coinage, especially gold and silver. When the anticipated quick Union victory in 1861 never came, some larger Northern banks became nervous and ceased paying out gold for paper money at par, thus beginning the mass hoarding of coins that would last for the duration of the conflict. Even the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 and the collapse of the Confederate government failed to end the hoarding. Consumer confidence was shaken and it would take much of the early Reconstruction period for it to become more stable.

In the early 1870s, great quantities of silver continued to flow eastward from the vast riches of the Comstock Lode, this process made easier with the rapid expansion of the railroads. This and certain international factors caused a plummeting of the price of silver, which had the effect of prompting some previously hoarded silver to come out of the woodwork. As silver became even cheaper in relation to gold, a drive to eliminate bimetallism and move to a strict gold standard grew. In February 1873 the Coinage Act was passed, which had the principal effect of demonetizing silver coin and eliminating a silver dollar for domestic use. With the end of bimetallism came the elimination of the strictly regulated issuance of silver coins, leading to the "Free Silver" movement, allowing the government to inject even more silver into circulation to combat the effects of the Panic of 1873. Consequently, large quantities of subsidiary minor silver coins were produced throughout the mid-1870s, resulting in a sharp decrease in the need for new coinage by 1877.

The silver barons of the Western states were now burdened with large amounts of a precious metal that was becoming not so precious. They banded together and convinced several senators to pass the Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878, which re-established the domestic silver dollar (and eliminated the trade dollar except in Proof format), and required the Treasury to purchase between \$2 and \$4 million worth of new domestically mined silver bullion every month to coin specifically into silver dollars. Importantly, the silver could not be of foreign origin nor could it be recycled.

The effect of the Bland-Allison Act on the half dollar was swift and dramatic. While 1,377,600 were minted in Philadelphia in 1878, at the Western branches almost all production switched immediately to the Morgan dollar. Carson City managed 62,000 half dollars but at San Francisco only 12,000 were struck. A single pair of dies was all that was required to coin the 1878-S half dollar and all bear the same diagnostic raised lump at the top left of the first open stripe on the reverse shield. This feature is found on all genuine specimens and can be seen even on low grade examples. For those patient enough to count them, all 1878-S half dollars have 147 reeds on the edge, different from the edge reeding used at the other mints that year.

The 1878-S half dollar is one of the legendary key dates of the entire Liberty Seated series and was recognized as a true rarity not long after it was issued. In the West, silver coins were popular, heavily used and tended to enter circulation largely unnoticed. However, fairly early on the rarity of the 1878-S half dollar became apparent especially when collecting by mintmark became popular in the 1890s. According to P. Scott Rubin, the earliest record of an 1878-S half dollar appearing at auction was in 1882. Nineteenth century numismatist Augustus G. Heaton remarked in 1893 in his highly influential treatise, *Mint Marks*, that with the "1878 we have the *great rarity* of the San Francisco half dollar coinage." Today, the estimated number of survivors in any grade is 50 and 60 pieces. Residing at the very pinnacle for this legendary rarity is the Pogue Collection 1878-S half dollar. It is an astonishing example of a great numismatic rarity that is certain to go down in history when it crosses the auction block.

Stack's Bowers Galleries thanks Bill Bugert for the provenance information that he provided on this coin.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer at either service.

Provenance: From our (Stack's) sale of the Howard D. Egolf Collection, May 1961, lot 1131; our (Stack's) sale of the R.E. Cox, Jr. Collection of Half Dollars, April 1962 Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention Sale, lot 2024; our (Stack's) sale of the Dr. E. Yale Clarke Collection, October 1975, lot 352; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) Fairfield Collection sale, October 1977, lot 552; our (Stack's) sale of the Robison Collection, February 1982, lot 1721; our (Stack's) sale of the Queller Family Collection of United States Half Dollars, October 2002, lot 678.

Est. \$200,000-\$250,000

Virtually Pristine Proof 1899 Half Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7295. 1899 Proof-67+ Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a glorious Superb Gem that would be perfect for the finest Proof type or date set. The obverse has rich original toning of sandy-gold, reddish-orange, olive-charcoal, cobalt blue and pale pink. On the reverse there is a bull's-eye distribution to similar colors, with the center brilliant over and around the shield. On both sides the toning is iridescent and enhances the mirror-finish fields. The design elements

are set part with a softly frosted texture, displaying the cameo finished noted on the PCGS insert. Fully struck and expertly preserved, this is an outstanding survivor from a mintage of 846 Proofs for the 1899 Barber half dollar.

PCGS Population: 4; 5 finer in this category (Proof-69 Cameo finest).

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000

Superb Richly Toned Gem 1900 Half Dollar None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7296. 1900 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This lovely Superb Gem displays the rich toning that characterizes many of the most beautiful and original Mint State Barber half dollars. The obverse features a warm blend of mauve-gray, powder blue and antique gold patina. The reverse is even more vivid with similar colors and an intermingling of salmon pink, orange-golden, deep olive and pewter gray. Full striking detail extends even to the star centrils on the obverse and the eagle's left talon

on the reverse. Intensely lustrous and virtually pristine, it is difficult to imagine a more desirable example of this popular turn-of-the-century type issue in the Barber half dollar series. Exquisite!

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 3; 0.

Est. \$15,000-\$18,000

Rare Premium Gem 1901-S Half Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7297. 1901-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Dominant pearl gray patina is seen on both sides of this fully original Gem with some vivid reddish-apricot peripheral highlights. The strike is razor sharp and the surfaces display smooth frosty luster.

Among Barber half dollars the 1901-S is front row, center in terms of its elusive quality, especially in high grades. The mintage is modest with just 847,044 pieces produced. The presently offered 1901-S Barber half dollar compares readily

to Eliasberg: 2093 (April 1997, called MS-66 and offered uncertified), a specimen that was purchased at the San Francisco Mint in March 1901 by J.M. Clapp. We suspect many Barber half dollar specialists will queue up for an opportunity to bid on this beauty.

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (MS-67+ finest).

CAC Population: 2; 0.

Provenance: *Ex Dale Friend Collection.*

Est. \$12,000-\$15,000

Superb Gem 1904-O Half Dollar None Graded Finer



2x Photo

Lot 7298. 1904-O MS-67 (PCGS).

Satin to softly frosted luster blends with powder blue, antique gold, pearl gray and pale pink iridescence on both sides of this gorgeous Superb Gem. The detail is exceptional for a circulation strike half dollar of this design type, especially one from the New Orleans Mint. We note razor sharp definition that extends even to the eagle's left talon and shoulder on the reverse. Virtually pristine, this expertly produced and preserved coin makes a lovely impression.

In 1904, the New Orleans Mint produced 1,117,600 half dollars that entered circulation unceremoniously where they saw constant use for decades. Thanks to its fairly substantial

mintage, it can be easily found in lower grades, mostly about Good-4. The 1904-O rapidly becomes scarce at the middle circulated grade levels. In Mint State, finding an appealing example becomes quite difficult, with PCGS CoinFacts estimating 120 in all Uncirculated grades, a quarter of these at the Gem level or above. As with many of the coins in the Pogue Collection, this half dollar is at the very peak of quality for preservation and for eye appeal. This outstanding representative will be a trophy in the case of its new owner.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer. The highest graded at NGC is MS-66.

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000

Condition Census 1916-D Walking Liberty Half Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7299. 1916-D MS-67 (PCGS).

This impressive Superb Gem has sweeping cartwheel luster that supports a vivid array of incredible rainbow toning, that includes gold, green, lilac, blue, and more! Not only does this coin get high points for beauty, but for its quality as well. The strike is strong for the issue, with much hand and cap detail seen on the obverse. If you love gloriously toned silver, prepare to bid strongly for this beautiful condition rarity 1916-D half dollar.

The Barber-designed silver coins were on their way out in 1916 when outside artists were invited to submit designs for the dime, quarter, and half dollar. For the half dollar and the dime, designs by New York City artist Adolph A. Weinman were selected. These have long been considered among the most beautiful American coin designs. Even though the dies for the new Walking Liberty half dollar did not arrive at the Denver Mint until November 27, 1916, the

branch mint managed to strike 1,014,400 of the new coins, almost as many as at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints combined. For 1916 and part of 1917, the mintmark was located on the obverse; later in 1917 it was moved to the reverse and a short-lived minor subtype was created. Generally well struck, a couple thousand Uncirculated coins were saved as first of their kind making this issue somewhat more available than the other two for the year. Superb Gems comprise no more than 1% of the certified Mint State population reported at PCGS, far fewer than needed to satisfy the demand for this first year of issue coin. Here is a rare opportunity for the quality conscious aficionado of 20th century silver.

PCGS Population: 4; 0 finer.

Provenance: From our (*American Numismatic Rarities'*) *New York Connoisseur's Collection* sale, March 2006, lot 816.

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

Gem Full Bell Lines 1957 Half Dollar



Lot 7300. 1957 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).

Bright iridescent rose-apricot, cobalt blue and olive-gold toning is seen on both sides of this exquisite Gem with a pronounced target-like distribution from the rims to the centers. With its quality and outstanding toning, this half dollar is sure to sell for a strong premium.

The mintage of 5,114,000 half dollars for circulation at the Philadelphia Mint (with an additional 1,247,952 Proofs) represents one of the lower production figures for this facility. With a glut of Walking Liberty half dollars still in circulation,

need for the relatively new Franklin half dollar was still fairly low. The main challenge facing the numismatist interested in the series is locating an example with Full Bell Lines on the reverse, not found on many issues. The Pogue 1957 Franklin half dollar offers an excellent opportunity for the selective numismatist desiring an appealing specimen for a modern type cabinet.

Provenance: From our (*American Numismatic Rarities'*) sale of the *Haig A. Koshkarian Collection*, March 2004, lot 263.

Est. \$500-\$1,000



Lot 7301. 1964 SMS. Specimen-67+ (PCGS).

Enigmatic 1964 SMS Kennedy Half Dollar

A Significant Modern Rarity



Lot 7301. 1964 SMS. Specimen-67+ (PCGS).

Predominantly brilliant surfaces are enhanced by occasional blushes of iridescent champagne-gold. A fully struck, satin to semi-reflective specimen with exceptional visual appeal.

The shocking assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963 at Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas sent the entire nation into mourning. Efforts to commemorate the slain president on the nation's coinage began just a few days later, and quickly the half dollar was chosen as the preferred denomination. On November 27, Mint Director Eva Adams instructed Chief Engraver Gilroy Roberts to design and prepare models for a new half dollar to replace the 16-year-old Franklin half design the following year. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy was closely consulted, and she recommended that the new coin should be based on Kennedy's official inaugural medal produced by the Medallic Art Company with a left-facing profile bust on the obverse and the Presidential Seal for the reverse. Work on the new design was divided between Roberts who worked on the obverse and Assistant Engraver Frank Gasparro who modeled the reverse. Only three weeks after the president's death, trial strikes were ready to be presented to Mrs. Kennedy and U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for their feedback. They approved the design with some minor revisions. To bypass the 25 year coin design restriction, Congress quickly debated and passed the Act of December 30, 1963 allowing for the coin to be put into production. This commenced in early January 1964 with the first of the Proof coins. They were soon followed by production of circulation pieces at Denver on January 30, then at Philadelphia the following week. On March 24, 1964 - only four months after Kennedy's assassination — the coins were officially released to the public to great success. An enormous number were struck: 273,304,004 at Philadelphia, 156,205,446 at Denver, and then finally 3,950,762 Proof coins.

With such a ubiquitous coin type as the 1964 Kennedy half dollar it is hard to imagine that within it is one of the great modern rarities. But there are a dozen or so mysterious specimen strike examples known that are unlike

any other Kennedy half. The strike on these few coins is particularly bold with crisp definition and a squared off wire rim. The surfaces also show clear evidence of extensive and purposeful die preparation work. This preparation is most clearly observed by the discernible die polishing lines on the reverse connecting the bottom tip of the lower crossbar of the F in OF to the A in AMERICA and another prominent polishing line leading from the tip of the lower crossbar of the F in HALF extending all the way to the rim just near the D in DOLLAR. The principal diagnostic marker is on the obverse in the form of the so-called "Dangling 4" - a small but clearly defined protrusion hanging from the tip of the right crossbar in the 4 in the date that is evident on all but one known specimen. These dies appear to have been specifically prepared for just these few coins and have not been observed on any other 1964 half dollar. To date the purpose of these coins has not been determined.

The first of these coins appeared to the numismatic community as lot 591 in our (Stack's) June 1991 sale of a five-piece coin set all with the same distinctive specially prepared finish. Two months after the first set appeared for sale, Adams died on August 23, 1991. The generally accepted explanation is that the coins were produced for Director Adams who may have intended them to be distributed them as gifts or to keep for herself. The coins were then sold by her family or possibly another Mint employee through New York coin dealer Lester Merkin toward the end of her life. Merkin himself died in June 1992 and any remaining sets in his estate were also sold through Stack's from 1991 to 1995, for a total of nine such sets. Since then about a dozen of these special 1964 half dollars have so far been traced, making them the rarest non-error issue of the entire Kennedy series and one of the most challenging of all modern US coins. Most are tightly held in advanced cabinets and only once in a great appear at auction. A spectacular example of one of the rarest and most intriguing modern coins.

PCGS Population: 2; 6 finer (Specimen-69 finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Coin Auction of January 2010*, lot 2793.

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000

Lovely Premium Gem 1964-D Half Dollar



Lot 7302. 1964-D MS-66+ (PCGS).

Luxurious frosty surfaces are brilliant at the centers with iridescent golden-apricot, olive-copper, powder blue and pinkish-silver, mainly at the peripheries. Thus us a premium quality coin that is very close to a Superb Gem rating. So popular was John F. Kennedy and so tragic his assassination in Dallas at the hands of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, that plans were immediately set in motion for a memorial coin. As early as November 27, in fact, Mint Director Eva Adams authorized work on the project, and by January 2, 1964, the first dies had been completed. The obverse was designed by Chief Engraver Gilroy Roberts by adapting the portrait from the president's 1961 inaugural medal. The reverse, which features a rendition of the

presidential seal, is the work of Assistant Engraver Frank Gasparro.

The Denver Mint produced the lower mintage of the two circulation strike issues for the 1964-dated Kennedy half dollar, but the mintage still topped 150 million. In addition, the new Kennedy half dollars from both the Denver and Philadelphia mints were saved in large numbers by a mourning public. The Pogue specimen is more visually appealing than most Gem Mint State examples of the 1964-D that we have brought to auction over the years, and it is sure to sell for a nice premium.

Est. \$100-\$150

Superb 1967 SMS Kennedy Half Dollar



Lot 7303. 1967 SMS. Specimen-68 (PCGS).

Powder blue, antique-gold, olive-gray and champagne-pink iridescence are seen on both sides of this expertly preserved Superb Gem. Universally reflective with a full strike and a virtually pristine appearance.

Circulating silver coinage in the United States ended in 1964 with the removal of all silver from the dime and quarter. However, the half dollar remained silver, but only 40% silver clad instead of the earlier statutory 90% fineness, a composition used through 1970. During this period there was a shortage of coins in circulation, erroneously blamed on numismatists hoarding coins. The Mint went into high gear to produce the required coins and briefly discontinued

Proof sets. Instead, they offered what they called Special Mint Sets featuring coins struck from overpolished dies using higher tonnage presses but without the additional preparation required for Proofs. These coins bear no mintmarks, though all were struck at San Francisco. Only a couple dozen out of the 1.8 million SMS half dollars struck exclusively for collectors are known at the SP-68 level. As such, the Pogue specimen is extraordinary and worthy of careful consideration.

PCGS Population: 56; 0 finer in this category.

Est. \$150-\$200

The King of American Coins

The United States Silver Dollar of 1804



Lot 7304



Lot 7304. 1804 Class III Restrike. BB-306. Second Reverse. Proof-55 (PCGS).

SILVER DOLLARS

The Berg-Garrett Specimen of the Legendary 1804 Silver Dollar

In the Garrett Family Collection from 1883 to 1942

Class III Circa 1859



Lot 7304. 1804 Class III Restrike. BB-306. Second Reverse. Proof-55 (PCGS).

We are very pleased to once again offer at auction the Berg-Garrett specimen of the Class III 1804 dollar, a rarity whose fame has only grown in the 40 years since we first had the honor of presenting it in our landmark sale of the Garrett Collection.

The steel gray surfaces exhibit warm lilac and golden-gray highlights throughout. Though some light wear is evident on the highest points, it is unlikely this piece ever made it into circulation, raising the possibility that it was skillfully “worked” to simulate light wear, or perhaps it was a pocket piece for some brief span between 1859 (the probable first year of production of the Class III 1804 dollars) and the late 1870s when it first came to the notice of American numismatists. Whatever the circumstances, the surfaces are remarkably well preserved and appealing. The Berg-Garrett 1804 dollar offered here is the plate coin for the Class III dollars in Q. David Bowers’ *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia* (1993).

The strike is similar to that seen on other Class III 1804 dollars, with much boldness of detail despite the assigned grade. Liberty’s tresses and the eagle’s feathers are all appropriately presented, and the overall sharpness easily lives up to the grade. The reverse is noticeably double struck with the details plainest at the ribbon, the eagle’s beak and adjoining star, and the tops of the eagle’s wings. There are also signs of doubling on the shield stripes, both vertical and horizontal, and at the berries and branch in the eagle’s claw.

The die variety is B-306. Second Reverse. Obv: The same die as the Class I 1804 dollars, with light cracks showing a later state than seen in the earliest use of the die. Rev: The letter E

in STATES is over the junction between two clouds. It is Die State I from Bowers’ *Encyclopedia*, described there as: “With hairline crack beginning to the left of the top of L in LIBERTY, about 60% of the way toward the nearest upper point of star 7, and in line with the top of the L, extending through LIBER, to top of the left upper serif of T, then at a slight angle toward the border, ending above the junction of the upright of T and its left arm; this crack being that seen on Die State III of the Class I 1804 dollars.” The Bowers reference goes on to describe a more advanced die state for the Class III issues, but the present specimen appears to be early in the Class III, Die State I pecking order, as the cracks at LIBERTY are somewhat faint overall.

THE STORY OF THE 1804 SILVER DOLLARS

There are rarer coins, but in the federal series there are none that challenge the fame, tradition, and glory given to the 1804 silver dollar over a long period of years.

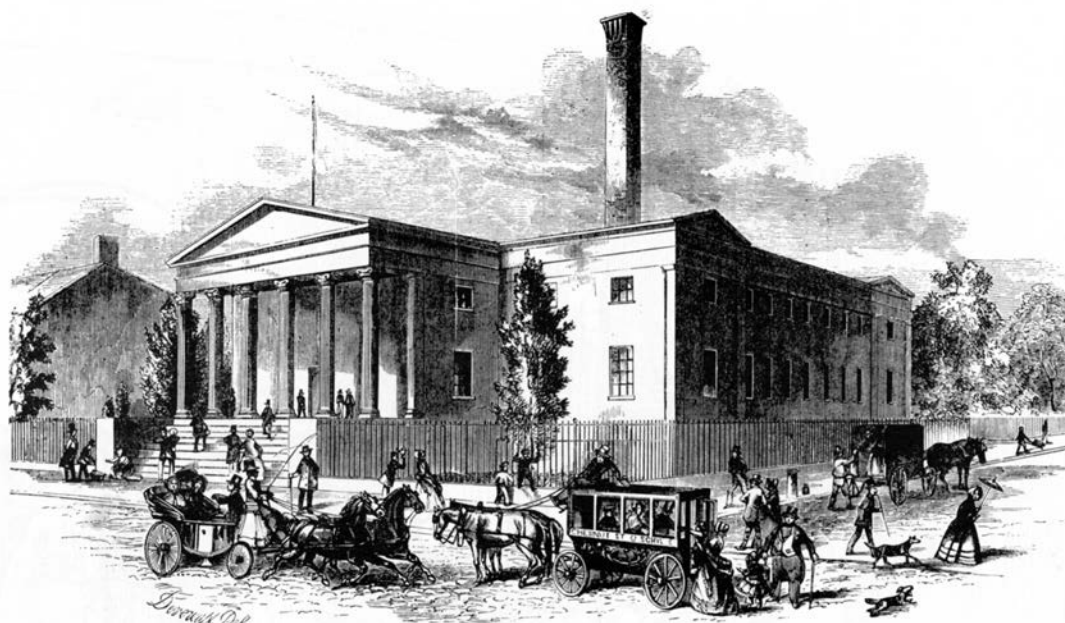
In 1941 B. Max Mehl called it “The King of American Coins,” and it still commands that numismatic throne.

Over a long period of years it has been our pleasure to have handled most of the 15 1804 dollars in existence. Eight Class I dollars are known, one Class II (in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution), and six of the Class III, including the presently offered coin. Each of our past offerings has created a sensation. The ownership of an 1804 dollar places the buyer in a Pantheon of numismatic fame.

This is the fourth time we’ve had the honor and distinct pleasure to present the Berg-Garrett 1804 dollar in one of our catalogs. It first



T. Harrison Garrett



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

appeared in our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of Part II of the Garrett Collection in March 1980, its first appearance in the numismatic marketplace in 97 years! Now this great treasure is offered as part of the magnificent Pogue cabinet, and it will surely find its way into another world class collection.

Among the great and popular rarities that dot the American numismatic landscape, there is a small group that have been written about time and time again, and deservedly so; the 1804 dollar, the "King of American Coins," is one of those coins. Indeed, no offering of an 1804 silver dollar would be complete without a background story, as its history is filled with colorful figures and fascinating stories of the inner workings of the Mint in early to mid-19th century America.

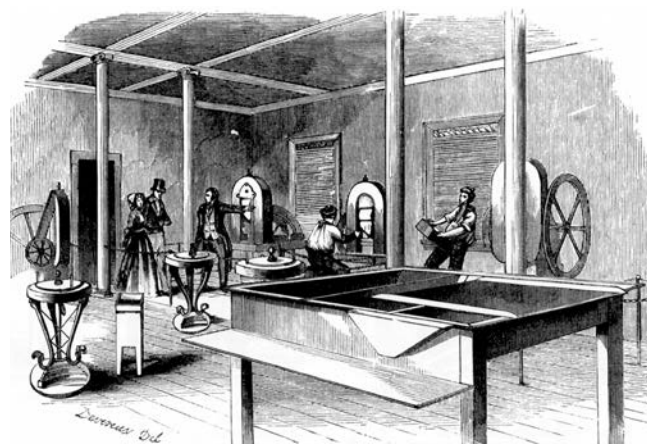
Though Mint records show a silver dollar mintage for 1804 of 19,750 pieces, these were all probably dated 1803. It was common practice at the early United States Mint to record annual mintages, but it was also common to use leftover, previously dated dies into the following calendar year, typically until the die steel gave out. The fact that only 15 Draped Bust 1804 dollars have ever come to light since the first notice of them appeared in print in 1842 — with certain of the others appearing in collections after 1858 — gives testimony to the unreliability of the 19,750-piece mintage figure for calendar year 1804. After 1803, no dated circulation strike silver dollars were forthcoming from the Mint until 1,000 Gobrecht dollars were struck in 1836, followed by others of that design in smaller numbers in 1838 and 1839. In 1840 the new Liberty Seated design came to fruition, marking the first year in the denomination since 1803 to be struck in quantities large enough for actual circulation.

The story of the 1804 dollar was the subject of much speculation until 1962 when Eric P. Newman and Kenneth E. Bressett's book *The Fascinating 1804 Dollar* was issued by Whitman. In 1999 a detailed study by Q. David Bowers *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804* added to the information.

We now know that on November 11, 1834, the Department of State made a request for special sets of

coinage of the realm to be made for presentation purposes to monarchs on the far side of the world. Detailed histories of two deliveries, one to the King of Siam and the other to the Sultan of Muscat, are given in the above-mentioned books. It was desired to include one of each authorized denomination: the half cent, cent, half dime, dime, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle — which were to be struck in Proof finish for inclusion in the specially made boxed sets. Most of these denominations were being made currently, and thus it was a simple matter to add 1834-dated Proofs. A search of mintage records revealed that silver dollars and eagles had last been minted in 1804. In order to make the sets accurately reflect history, new dies dated 1804 were made for these two coins. Although eagles minted in 1804 were actually dated 1804, in 1834 it was not realized that the dollars minted that year had an earlier date. Thus, in 1834 the first 1804-dated dollars made their debut.

Two of the gift sets, one boxed in red leather, the other in yellow leather, were delivered by Edmund Roberts, special envoy of President Andrew Jackson on a voyage that took place from 1835 to 1837 (although Roberts became sick and died in June 1836, before the expedition was completed). One set was presented to the Sultan of Muscat in October

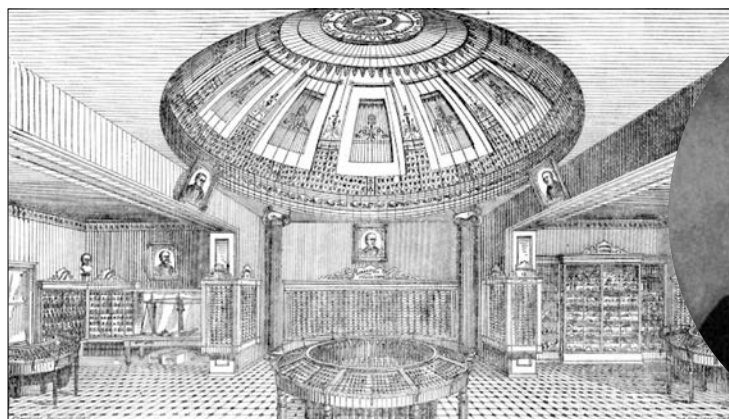


PRESSING AND MILLING ROOM OF THE U. S. MINT, PHILADELPHIA.

1835. That now known as the King of Siam set, which we (Bowers and Merena) offered in October 1987, was presented by Roberts in April 1836. The above mentioned 1999 book by Q. David Bowers, gives fascinating details of Roberts' memorable voyage. These two pieces plus six others make up the entire known population of 1804 Class I silver dollars. Named specimens include the Mint Cabinet specimen; Stickney specimen; King of Siam specimen; Sultan of Muscat specimen; Dexter specimen; Parmelee specimen; Mickley specimen; and the Cohen specimen. Several of the Class I 1804 dollars are permanently impounded in or on loan to museum collections.

The 1804 dollar was recognized as a prime rarity after Matthew A. Stickney obtained one in trade with the Mint Cabinet in 1843. The reputation and fame spread, creating demand that could not be filled unless an owner decided to part with one, which did not happen often.

Enter Mint Director James Ross Snowden, in office since 1853 and an ardent numismatist. In 1859 he was busy collecting tokens and medals of George Washington to add to the Mint Cabinet, specifically for display in the Washington Cabinet that was to be unveiled on February 22, 1860, the president's birthday. To gain desired pieces and also as an unofficial avenue for private profit, Director Snowden restruck many earlier coins, made new rarities in the pattern series, and, important to the present narrative, created at least seven more 1804-dated dollars, an activity that is thought to have commenced in the spring of 1859. The same obverse die used in 1834 to strike the presentation coins was dusted off and used in combination with a reverse



James Ross Snowden and the Mint Cabinet.

of the same design as used earlier, but with slightly different details. One was struck over an 1857-dated Swiss shooting thaler, with traces of the undertype still visible. That piece is the unique Class II in the Smithsonian. At least six others were struck using regular blank planchets.

Rather than offer them as Proof coins suitable for a cabinet, in the manner of such restrikes as half cents from the 1840s and silver dollars of 1851 and 1852, Snowden and his allies sought to present these as rare surviving examples of 1804-dated dollars actually struck in 1804. No numismatic research up to that time suggested that such originals were not made. Accordingly, the Class III pieces, as they are now designated, were mixed with other coins or in some manner jostled to give them the appearance of having been lightly circulated — coins used in commerce since 1804. Most if not all of these were marketed by two Philadelphia dealers with close private connections to the Mint — William Idler and Capt. John W. Haseltine.

In time these found their way to leading numismatists, including the presently offered example to T. Harrison Garrett, who in the late 19th century had the largest coin collection in private hands in America.

Roster of the Class III 1804 Dollars

Sources: Adapted from *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver Dollars 1794-1804* (2013, Stack's Bowers Galleries) by Q. David Bowers, with slight additions and amendments presented by Heritage in their June 2018 Long Beach Signature Auction catalog.

1 - Proof-63. The Linderman Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex Mint Director Henry R. Linderman, 1870s, who may have been present at this coin's striking; Linderman died on January 27, 1879, after which the coin became part of his estate, 1879-1888; Lyman H. Low's sale of the Linderman Collection, June 28, 1887, lot 40, unsold, as the entire collection was withdrawn due to a pending federal inquiry as to the legality of certain coins within; J.W. Scott's sale of the Linderman Collection, February 28, 1888, lot 40, virtually the same catalog produced earlier by Low, who by 1888 was a Scott employee, although a few items had been withdrawn; James Ten Eyck, 1888-1910; James Ten

Eyck estate, 1910-1922; B. Max Mehl's sale of the Ten Eyck Collection, May 2, 1922, lot 394; Lamont DuPont, 1922-1952; Willis H. DuPont, 1952-1994, although for half of this period the coin was not in DuPont's possession, having been stolen in an armed robbery at the DuPont home in Florida, October 5, 1967; recovered March 16, 1982; loaned to the American Numismatic Association Museum, Colorado Springs, 1994; donated to the Smithsonian Institution, 1994. 413.52 grains. Blundered edge lettering. As might be expected given that Mint Director Linderman was this coin's first owner, this specimen was not artificially worn. It was kept with its original Proof surface (as was just one other, under somewhat similar circumstances; see the Idler specimen below).

2 - Proof-60. The Idler Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex William K. Idler, 1870s; Captain John W. Haseltine, 1870s-1907; Capt. John W. Haseltine and his protege and partner, Stephen K. Nagy, 1907-1908; H.O. Granberg, 1908-?, displayed at the American Numismatic Society, 1914, and illustrated on Plate 17 of the catalog titled *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*, January 17 to February 18, 1914; William Cutler Atwater, ?-1940; William Cutler Atwater estate, 1940-1946; B. Max Mehl's sale of the William Cutler Atwater Collection, June 11, 1946, lot 214; Will W. Neil, 1946-1947; B. Max Mehl's sale of the Will W. Neil Collection, June 17, 1947, lot 31; Edwin Hydeman, 1947-1972; Abe Kosoff's sale of the Edwin Hydeman Collection, March 3-4, 1961, lot 994, bought in; on consignment to or owned by Abe Kosoff, 1961-1972; included in *Illustrated History of U.S. Coinage*, 1962, fixed price list, lot 45b; advertised by Kosoff in *The Numismatist*, January 1972; 1972: World-Wide Coin Investments, Ltd. (John Hamrick and Warren Tucker), 1972, sold by private treaty to the following; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Inc., 1972-1974, first offered for sale in *Rare Coin Review* No. 19; Continental Coin Galleries (Kent M. Froseth and Chuck Parrish), 1974; Mark Blackburn, 1974-1979; subsequently offered for sale by Continental Coin Galleries, which had owned it earlier; Larry Demerer, 1979; Superior Galleries, agent for Dr. Jerry Buss, Los Angeles sports team owner, February 1979; Dr. Jerry Buss, 1979-1985; Superior's sale of the Dr. Jerry Buss Collection, January 1985, lot 1337; Aubrey and Adeline Bebee, 1985-1991; on loan to the American Numismatic Association, 1985-1991, subsequently donated by Mr. and Mrs. Bebee; American Numismatic Association Museum, 1991-date. 411 grains. Rust on eagle's head. Weakly struck at centers. Sharpest edge lettering of any 1804 dollar (per Newman-Bressett).

3 - PCGS Proof-58. The Adams Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex Captain John W. Haseltine; 1875-1876; J.W. Haseltine's "Centennial Coin and Curiosity Sale" I, March 30, 1876, lot 194, Haseltine himself seems to have been the buyer (bidding on his own coin); Phineas Adams, 1876-circa 1880; Henry Ahlborn, circa 1880; John P. Lyman, 1880-1913; S.H. Chapman's sale of the Lyman Collection, November 7, 1913, lot 16; Waldo C. Newcomer, 1913-1932, displayed at the American Numismatic Society, 1914, and illustrated on Plate 17 of the catalog titled *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*, January 17 to February 18, 1914; B. Max Mehl, 1932, on consignment from Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, 1932-1936; "Colonel" Green estate, 1936-circa 1943; A.J. Allen, circa 1943-1946; F.C.C. Boyd, 1946; Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg), 1946, on consignment from Boyd; Percy A. Smith, 1946-1949; B. Max Mehl, 1949-1950, who had it in his inventory by October 1949; B. Max Mehl's Golden Jubilee Sale (Jerome

Kern and other collections), May 23, 1950, lot 804; Amon Gamaliel Carter, Sr., 1950s; Amon G. Carter, Jr., 1950s-1982; Amon G. Carter, Jr. family, 1982-1984; our (Stack's) sale of the Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection, January 1984, lot 241; John Nelson Rowe III, 1984, agent for the following; L.R. French, Jr., 1984-1989; our (Stack's) sale of the L.R. French, Jr. Family Collection, January 1989, lot 15; Rarities Group, Inc. (Martin B. Paul), 1989; National Gold Exchange (Mark Yaffe), 1989; Heritage Rare Coin Galleries, 1989; Indianapolis collection, 1989-November 1993; unknown private collection, November 1993-1998; David Liljestrand, 1998; unknown Midwest collection, 1998; David Liljestrand, 1998; National Gold Exchange and Kenneth Goldman, 1998; Legend Numismatics, Inc. (Laura Sperber), 1998; Phillip Flanagan, 1998-2001; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Phillip Flanagan Collection, May 2001, lot 4303; Donald H. Kagin; our (Bowers and Merena's) Baltimore ANA Auction of August 2003, lot 2026; West Coast collector, via Kevin Lipton; Heritage Rare Coin Galleries; East Coast collector, March 2006; Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of April 2009, lot 2567; John Albanese. 416.25 grains. Edge lettering fairly sharp. 0 in date aligned with the second T in STATES.

4 - PCGS Proof-55. The Berg Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex Captain John W. Haseltine, 1875-1876, who displayed the coin at Edward Cogan's Jewett Sale, January 1876; O.H. Berg, 1876-circa 1883; J.W. Haseltine's sale of the Berg Collection, May 23-24, 1883, lot 568; George W. Cogan, agent for Thomas Harrison Garrett, 1883; T. Harrison Garrett, 1883-1888; Robert and John Work Garrett, by descent, 1888; Robert Garrett interest to John Work Garrett, 1919, transfer completed 1921; John Work Garrett, 1919-1942; The Johns Hopkins University, 1942-1980; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the Garrett Collection for the Johns Hopkins University, Part II, March 1980, lot 698; Pullen & Hanks (William Pullen and Larry Hanks), later in combination with Santa ("Sam") Colavita; Sam Colavita, 1980-1982, who purchased the interest of Pullen & Hanks on April 17, 1980; offered for sale through Texas dealer Ed Hipps; Pullen & Hanks' Long Beach Collector Series I Sale, February 1982, lot 1076, unsold; Sam Colavita, 1982, but continued on consignment with Pullen & Hanks, who in the same year transmitted it by private treaty to the following; Mike Levinson, acquired in trade for eight acres of land in El Paso, Texas, 1982-1984; Pennsylvania private collection, 1984-1986; our (Bowers and Merena's) Harry Einstein Collection sale, June 1986, lot 1736; Rarities Group, Inc. (Martin B. Paul), 1986; American Coin Portfolios (Dan Drykerman), November 1986, agent for the following; Mrs. Laura Sommer; private Southern California collector; our Chicago ANA Auction of August 2014, lot 13146; D. Brent Pogue. 402.8 grains. Edge lettering blundered and doubled in areas. Double struck on reverse. Reverse slightly rotated (0 in date is aligned with the second T in STATES). *The present example.*

5 - Proof-40. The Davis Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex J.W. Haseltine, as custodian (conjectured), 1870s; William E. Dubois, curator of the Mint Cabinet, sold through J.W. Haseltine, October 23, 1877; 1877-1883: R. Coulton Davis, 1877-1883; J.W. Haseltine, 1883; George M. Klein, 1883-1888; W. Elliot Woodward's 95th Sale, May 21-25, 1888, lot 1940; J. Colvin Randall, 1888, agent for R. Coulton Davis (who had owned the coin earlier); R. Coulton Davis, 1888; R. Coulton Davis estate, 1888-1890; J.W. Haseltine, 1890; John M. Hale, 1890-1897; John M. Hale family, 1897-1950; R.H. Mull, 1950; Parke-Bernet Galleries' George Singer Collection sale, May 11, 1950, lot 221; Mrs. Fullerton, 1950, agent for her father, Henry P. Graves; Henry P. Graves, 1950-1952; Henry P. Graves estate, 1952-1954; our (Stack's) Davis-Graves Sale, Part I, April 8-10, 1954, lot 1333; Ben H. Koenig, 1954-1960; our (Stack's) Fairbanks Collection sale, December 10, 1960, lot 576; Samuel Wolfson, 1960-1963; our (Stack's) sale of the Samuel Wolfson Collection, Part II, May 1963, lot 1394; Norton Simon, 1963-1971; sold by private treaty via Stack's to the following; James H.T. McConnell, Jr., November 21, 1971-date. 415.9 grains. Edge lettering doubled and blundered in places. 0 in date aligned with the second T in STATES.

6 - Proof-40. The Driefus-Rosenthal Specimen.

1859-1872: Believed to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint during this time period. Ex location unknown, 1870s-1893; W. Julius Driefus, 1893; Isaac Rosenthal, 1893-1894; Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Oliver C. Bosbyshell, February 15, 1894, agent for the following; Col. James W. Ellsworth, 1894-1923, displayed at the American Numismatic Society, 1914, and illustrated on Plate 17 of the catalog titled *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins*, January 17 to February 18, 1914; Wayte Raymond, 1923-1924, via Knoedler & Co.; Gutttag Brothers, 1924, agent for the following; Farran Zerbe, 1924-1928; Chase National Bank Collection, 1928-1978, which became known as the Chase Bank Money Museum, in later times as the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum; American Numismatic Society, 1978-date. Weight 415.48 grains. Edge lettering blundered and doubled in places. 0 in date aligned with the second T in STATES.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The present offering of the "King of American Coins" is an event that will create great excitement among those who attend the sale in person, and the thrill will no doubt extend to all who follow the action on the StacksBowers.com website. In our experience, sometimes the excitement at an auction gathering is so palpable it can nearly be felt, and we expect that will be the case in the auction room when the Berg-Garrett 1804 dollar comes up for sale. There are just a handful of collectors who have the ability to purchase an 1804 dollar, and there are no doubt also a handful of dealers who will show an interest in owning the present rarity. Once sold, this coin will likely reside for another generation or so with its next numismatic steward, where it will remain a focal point, a piece of great rarity with a legendary story to tell, and a prize that will forever be cherished as a piece of numismatic history. Its owner will have earned a place in numismatic history and tradition as well.

Provenance: *Ex Captain John W. Haseltine, 1875-1876, who displayed the coin at Edward Cogan's Jewett Sale, January 1876; O.H. Berg, 1876-circa 1883; J.W. Haseltine's sale of the Berg Collection, May 23-24, 1883, lot 568; George W. Cogan, agent for Thomas Harrison Garrett, 1883; T. Harrison Garrett, 1883-1888; Robert and John Work Garrett, by descent, 1888; Robert Garrett interest to John Work Garrett, 1919, transfer completed 1921; John Work Garrett, 1919-1942; The Johns Hopkins University, 1942-1980; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the Garrett Collection for the Johns Hopkins University, Part II, March 1980, lot 698; Pullen & Hanks (William Pullen and Larry Hanks), later in combination with Santa ("Sam") Colavita; Sam Colavita, 1980-1982, who purchased the interest of Pullen & Hanks on April 17, 1980; offered for sale through Texas dealer Ed Hipps; Pullen & Hanks' Long Beach Collector Series I Sale, February 1982, lot 1076, unsold; Sam Colavita, 1982, but continued on consignment with Pullen & Hanks, who in the same year transmitted it by private treaty to the following; Mike Levinson, acquired in trade for eight acres of land in El Paso, Texas, 1982-1984; Pennsylvania private collection, 1984-1986; our (Bowers and Merena's) Harry Einstein Collection sale, June 1986, lot 1736; Rarities Group, Inc. (Martin B. Paul), 1986; American Coin Portfolios (Dan Drykerman), November 1986, agent for the following; Mrs. Laura Sommer; private Southern California collector; our Chicago ANA Auction of August 2014, lot 13146.*

Est. \$1,200,000-\$1,500,000



Lot 7305. 1863 OC-1. Rarity-3-. MS-67 (PCGS).

Stunning Superb Gem 1863 Silver Dollar

Finest Certified by PCGS



Lot 7305. 1863 OC-1. Rarity-3-. MS-67 (PCGS).

This richly and originally toned Superb Gem is truly lovely, with warm steel and pewter gray patina and exceptional undertones of vivid cobalt blue and lilac-purple. Fully struck, highly lustrous, and virtually pristine.

Since its introduction in 1840, the Liberty Seated silver dollar saw more use in international trade than for domestic commerce. Overseas, particularly in European and Chinese markets, gold and silver was preferred over paper currency, which could very easily be devalued or even rendered worthless. As early as the 1840s, silver dollars traded at a 3% to 6% premium domestically over bank notes limiting their use in normal day to day circulation. The silver dollar therefore became an early trade dollar, a position that was further solidified when the enormous quantities of gold discovered in California drove up the price of silver, causing wide-scale domestic hoarding of silver coins. While the Act of February 21, 1853 reduced the weight of the half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar, the silver dollar's standards remained unchanged, essentially ensuring its use for international commerce. The comparatively small quantities of silver dollars struck in the 1850s and 1860s were primarily ordered by importers and exporters who used the large silver coins for purchasing goods overseas.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, confidence in paper currency was even less than it was before. Because specie payments were in suspension, the small quantities of silver dollars struck during the conflict were almost exclusively the province of bullion depositors seeking coinage for

use overseas. Since the silver dollar seldom saw domestic use, only a small number were taken up by the nascent numismatic community; the few active coin collectors of the era preferred to order Proofs instead. Such is the case for the 27,200 circulation strike silver dollars coined at the Philadelphia Mint in 1863. The coins were produced in four distinct batches from an unknown number of dies: 3,800 pieces on March 9; 1,400 on March 26; 15,400 on April 10, and finally 6,600 coins on November 22.

Estimates vary widely as to the number of extant 1863 silver dollars in any grade. At the high end, PCGS CoinFacts provides an estimate of 1,100 specimens. Bowers postulates somewhere around 275 to 400 remain, while Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing account for only 450 coins in their recent study, *Liberty Seated Dollars: A Register of Die Varieties*. Because of the preference for Proof coins in the early years of American numismatics, Proof specimens are seen more frequently at auction than Mint State pieces, which tend to cluster around the Choice level. While some Liberty Seated dollars appeared in the Treasury holdings released in the 1960s, none were dated 1863 and it is highly unlikely any hoard will turn up. Gem examples are of the highest rarity and most often change hands via private treaty rather than across the auction block. This is the finest available in a PCGS holder and will attract considerable interest and spirited bidding.

PCGS Population: 1;0 finer.

Est. \$95,000-\$120,000



Lot 7306. 1866 OC-1. Rarity-2. Repunched Date, Doubled Die Reverse. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Striking Gem Mint State 1866 Silver Dollar

Condition Census



Lot 7306. 1866 OC-1. Rarity-2. Repunched Date, Doubled Die Reverse. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Gorgeous reddish-gold peripheral toning is more expansive on the reverse, where it blends with blushes of powder blue iridescence. Lustrous and frosty throughout, this sharply struck and visually appealing Gem is sure to please.

During the Reconstruction period, silver dollars continued their use as a trade coin rather than in domestic commerce. The statutory weight of the silver coinage remained at its original 1840 standard and was higher than the equivalent minor coinage. Some Liberty Seated dollars did see use at home though this was largely in the Western states, in particular the later issues from Carson City.

One of the lasting effects of the Civil War was the 1864 adoption of the motto “In God We Trust” on the nation’s coinage. In 1861 when the nation’s morale was at a low point, Reverend M.R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, Pennsylvania petitioned Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase urging the placement of a motto acknowledging “Almighty God in some form in our coins.” Chase received this petition positively and instructed the director of the Mint to create designs and prepare patterns with various versions of the motto that he could take to Congress. On April 22, 1864, Congress passed a law that specified the addition of IN GOD WE TRUST on the newly created two-cent coin. On March 3, 1865, the Congress passed further legislation to authorize the placement of the motto In God We Trust on major silver coins and all gold coins. The motto first appeared on the silver dollar in 1866 and

remained for every subsequent issue. Only two Proof 1866 dollars were produced without the motto sometime in the 1870s or even 1880s.

The Philadelphia Mint was the only facility to produce silver dollars in 1866, striking a total of 48,900 pieces accomplished in five deliveries: 6,700 on January 30; 15,900 on May 8; 6,600 on June 21; 13,900 on July 30; and 5,800 on August 24. A San Francisco mintage was contemplated with the Mint going so far as to provide the branch mint two obverse and six reverse dies, but these were never used. As with earlier issues, the bulk of these coins comprised bullion deposits ordered for use in international commerce, many of which were ultimately melted down, especially those that ended up in China. The few survivors likely represent coins that remained in government hands until a decline in bullion prices during the early to mid 1870s allowed their release. At that point they were eagerly acquired by numismatists. Today, perhaps a couple hundred remain in all grades. Of these, maybe between 50 and 100 are Mint State, mostly between MS-62 and MS-64. As with other contemporary dollar issues, the 1866 is prohibitively rare above Gem and seldom appears at public sale. As is befitting the Pogue Collection, the present coin is among the best of the best and is worthy of inclusion in the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (both MS-67).

CAC Population: 1; 1.

Est. \$70,000-\$90,000

Premium Gem 1885-CC Morgan Dollar



Lot 7307. 1885-CC MS-66+ (PCGS).

This vividly toned Carson City Morgan dollar exhibits intense cobalt blue peripheral iridescence with slightly mottled reddish-apricot and pinkish-rose toward the centers. It is frosty and sharply struck with carefully preserved surfaces that are well deserving of the premium Gem Mint State rating.

While many of the coins struck at the Carson City Mint entered immediate circulation region, this does not appear to have been the case with the 1885-CC silver dollar. Almost

the entire mintage was stored in Treasury vaults for decades and for many years the 1885-CC was considered rare. The situation began to change in the 1930s when Bowie, Maryland dealer John Zug obtained a few specimens at the Treasury Cash Window in downtown Washington. Over the next couple decades, additional bags were paid out, ending with the GSA sales in the 1970s. The delightful blue toning on the Pogue example adds visual appeal to this Morgan dollar from the historic Nevada mint.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000

Significant Gem High Relief 1921 Peace Dollar



Lot 7308. 1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Extremely beautiful iridescent toning in pastel pink, gold, apricot, powder blue and olive graces the surfaces of this extraordinary High Relief Peace dollar. Both sides are frosty, exceptionally smooth and very close to Superb Gem quality. The strike is far superior to what is typically seen in survivors of this challenging issue.

With the conclusion of World War I and the signing of the Versailles Treaty in 1919, there was widespread hope that this would usher in a new era of peace and prosperity worthy of commemoration on coinage. The passage of the Pittman Act in 1918 required the Treasury to melt as many as 350 million silver dollars to be used as bullion for the production of subsidiary silver coinage or to be sold as bullion. It also required that the Mint strike replacement silver dollars for any coins of that denomination that were destroyed. In just two years, more than 270 million silver dollars ended up in the Mint's crucibles as a result of the Pittman Act. To meet the terms of the act, low relief 1921 Morgan dollars were produced in prodigious quantities.

With the encouragement of the ANA, legislation was proposed and approved by Congress in May 1921 to issue

a new silver dollar to celebrate the return of peace. The Commission of Fine Arts sponsored a competition among invited artists to design the new coin. The design by Italian immigrant Anthony de Francisci was selected the winner. The winning design featured a bust of Liberty modeled on his wife, Teresa, and a proud eagle standing on a rock engraved with the word PEACE surrounded by a glory of rays on the reverse. The new design was not ready until late in the year and the entire production of 1,006,473 coins took place between December 26 and 31. The first of these coins were released just a few days later on January 3. The 1921 was produced in high relief, which was found to cause excessive wear on the dies, so the relief was reduced beginning in 1922, creating a highly desirable one-year design type. The 1921 High Relief Peace dollar is highly sought after by numismatists, especially at the very highest levels of preservation. Well preserved and with significant eye appeal, this is certainly one of the nicest to come on the market in recent times.

PCGS Population: 5; 6 finer (all MS-67).

Est. \$7,500-\$10,000

Premium Gem 1934-S Dollar
Key Issue in the Peace Series



2x Photo

Lot 7309. 1934-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Lustrous satin white surfaces are lightly and attractively toned around the borders in mottled reddish-gold and olive-russet iridescence. The striking quality is superior for a San Francisco Mint Peace dollar and features sharp to full detail that even extends to central high points on both sides. Lovely!

After a six year hiatus, the silver dollar resumed production at all three mints in 1934 for a brief two-year run before the denomination would be suspended again, this time effectively permanently. The San Francisco Mint coined 1,011,000 silver dollars in 1934 and many of these coins went directly into circulation in the West where the denomination was not as unfamiliar in daily use as it was in the East.

For many years, the 1934-S went largely ignored by much of the numismatic world and was considered just an “ordinary” Peace dollar through much of the 1940s and

1950s. They could be bought in quantity for face value plus shipping expenses, though not in bag quantities, under the presumed impression that bags of the issue still lie in wait at the San Francisco Mint and local banks. Once the Treasury Department started paying out silver dollars in bulk, the true rarity of the 1934-S was realized. No more than a couple thousand examples were ultimately released and soon the coin was listed as a desirable key date, a status it retains to this day. The 1934-S is not the rarest Peace dollar at the MS-65 level - the 1923-S, 1924-S, and 1928-S are scarcer - but it is the rarest in terms of total number of Uncirculated coins extant. As a key to the series, the 1934-S is one of the most popular dates and is in constant demand. The acquisition of an MS-66 specimen, as here, is a noteworthy achievement.

PCGS Population: 35; 2 finer (both MS-66+).

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

TRADE DOLLAR

Outstanding Gem Mint State 1878-S Trade Dollar An Impressive Condition Rarity



2x Photo

Lot 7310. 1878-S Trade. MS-66 (PCGS).

This handsome and originally toned Gem trade dollar has rich olive-gray, champagne-pink, antique gold and powder blue patina. Intense mint luster shines under a light, enhancing the eye appeal. The strike is sharp and the preservation is excellent as would be expected for the impressive MS-66 grade from PCGS.

The trade dollar was introduced in 1873 as a replacement of the standard silver dollar which ended production that same year. The new trade dollars, intended for international commerce, were heavier and clearly stated the quantity and fineness of the silver they included, which at the time equaled \$1.02. The coin achieved some measure of success abroad as testified by the large number of surviving examples that bear Chinese chopmarks, a form of private guaranty mark that the coin was genuine and of good silver.

In 1876 silver prices dropped sharply so that a trade dollar contained only 91¢ of the metal. This price collapse prompted Congress pass the Act of July 22, 1876 which demonetized the trade dollar for domestic use (before then, the coin had seen some limited use stateside). Even with this law, production continued apace for overseas use, and almost ten million trade dollars were struck at San Francisco in 1877. Treasury Secretary John Sherman was opposed to the trade dollar and on February 22, 1878, he ordered its production stopped and the presses be dedicated to striking the new Morgan dollar introduced required by the Bland-Allison Act. After 1878, the trade dollar would only be struck Proof format and only at Philadelphia until it was

officially discontinued in 1883 (the 1884 and 1885 Proof trade dollars were coined under unclear circumstances).

By the time Sherman's February order to stop trade dollar production was received at the San Francisco Mint, 1,695,819 pieces had already been coined. Production continued until April as the Mint still had bullion deposit orders for the coins that were required to be met. The final mintage at San Francisco for 1878 equaled 4,162,000 pieces. As with the earlier issues, most of these coins were overseas, primarily in Asia where they were eagerly accepted in commerce. While a large number were melted overseas, some returned to the United States where it is believed that many were likely melted at the San Francisco Mint. Most of the surviving extant examples bear chopmarks (sometime called shroff marks); far fewer have been saved in Mint State. Fortunately, the 1878-S is one of the most widely available trade dollar in Mint State, albeit mostly at the lower half of the scale. The issue emerges as a significant rarity in the finest Mint State grades with barely two dozen finer than Gem. This coin is certainly among the finest of these pieces and its exceptional technical quality and eye appeal are certain to attract attention from advanced numismatists.

PCGS Population: 13; 10 finer (MS-68 finest).

Provenance: From *Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of September 2002*, lot 7272; *Heritage's Palm Beach, FL Signature Sale of November 2004*, lot 7652.

Est. \$12,000-\$17,000

MODERN DOLLARS

Vividly Toned Silver Clad 1972-S Eisenhower Dollar



Lot 7311. 1972-S Eisenhower Dollar. Silver Clad. MS-68 (PCGS).

Blushes of cobalt blue and reddish-rose iridescence enhance lovely golden-olive toning on both sides of this exquisite Eisenhower dollar. This softly frosted, silky smooth example is among the finest obtainable in PCGS-certified MS-68.

In 1969, President Dwight Eisenhower died not long after Apollo 11 landed on the Moon, and a coin was soon authorized to commemorate both events. After the five-year ban on dollar production expired, the new cupro-nickel dollar was selected and released to the public in 1971. Some were struck specially for collectors at the San Francisco Mint in the same 40% silver cladding as used in the earlier half dollars; in 1972 the mintage for these special issues was 2,193,056. The challenge with the 40% silver Uncirculated dollars is that little care was taken in their handling at

the Mint. The insert in the blue envelope in which the coins were packaged remarkably states this plainly: "The uncirculated coins, unlike the individually produced proof coins, are minted on high speed presses, moved along conveyors, and run through counting machines. No attempt is made to impart a special finish such as appears on the hand-processed proof coins." The insert then notes - in bold text no less - that "The Treasury cannot guarantee that the uncirculated coins will be free from blemishes." This somewhat lackadaisical attitude towards handling makes the comparatively few coins at the MS-67 level and finer very desirable to quality conscious collectors.

Est. \$100-\$200

Premium Gem 1974 Eisenhower Dollar



Lot 7312. 1974 Eisenhower Dollar. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Predominantly pearl gray surfaces reveal intermingled powder blue, olive-gold and pale pink highlights under a light. Expertly produced and very carefully preserved.

With a mintage of more than 27 million coins, the 1974 cupro-nickel Eisenhower dollar is not a rare issue. However, not a lot of attention was paid to it at the time of production and few Gems are known. Several factors account for the lack of nice examples; they were carelessly made and had overall low relief making them more susceptible to early wear especially when jostled around in pockets or stored in

sacks. In addition, once the novelty of the coin wore off, the only real customer for them was casinos where they spent time in dollar slot machines getting all sorts of mechanical damage. Assembling a top tier collection of Eisenhower dollars can be surprisingly formidable. Only a single MS-67 is recorded at each of the certification services with none finer, making this MS-66+ specimen a find.

PCGS Population: 12; with a single MS-67 finer.

Est. \$900-\$1,200

Colorful Gem 1976-D Eisenhower Dollar Type II Reverse



Lot 7313. 1976-D Eisenhower Dollar. Type II Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS).

Seldom do copper-nickel clad Eisenhower dollars display the superb multicolored toning that adorns both sides of this Gem. Shades of burnt orange, deep rose, antique gold and blue gray are all very much in evidence. This beautiful and expertly preserved coin is sure to sell for a strong premium.

In 1976, to celebrate the American Bicentennial, special reverses were designed for the quarter, half dollar, and dollar and each denomination bore the dual date 1776-1976. For the Eisenhower dollar, the Liberty Bell was superimposed over a representation of the Moon. Two different hub styles

were used to coin over 100 million pieces. The Type I features large flat letters while the Type II, as here, features thinner more angular letters than before. Over 82 million were of the Type II reverse. As with many of the Eisenhower dollars, the 1976-D was not particularly well made as a whole, especially those intended for circulation, and was prone to damage. Only recently has careful attention been paid to this series, and the true rarity of such expertly preserved and well struck specimens is now coming to the fore.

Est. \$50-\$100

Superb Gem 1976-S Bicentennial Dollar



Lot 7314. 1976-S Eisenhower Dollar. Silver Clad. MS-68 (PCGS).

Brilliant centers yield to peripheral toning in vivid reddish-orange, salmon pink antique gold and sea green frames, more expansive on the reverse. The surfaces are frosty throughout.

As with the 1971 to 1974 issues, a special issue of 40% silver clad Bicentennial silver dollars was struck entirely at the San Francisco Mint and all with the Type I wide flat letters reverse. This proved to be the final issue in silver, as none were made in 1977 or 1978. The 11 million in silver were reasonably well struck and while many were saved for collections, the great silver melts around 1980 consigned

more than a few into the crucible, with even more melted during subsequent runs on silver prices. Today, certified examples may be readily found in MS-66 and even MS-67, though the population begins a sharp dive above that level. MS-68 is about as fine as can be found, with only two finer graded MS-68+ at PCGS and a solitary MS-69 at NGC. With remarkable eye appeal due to the aforementioned toning, this is an above average example that is worthy of strong bids.

Est. \$400-\$500

Exquisitely Toned 1981-D Anthony Dollar



Lot 7315. 1981-D Anthony Dollar. MS-67 (PCGS).

Outstanding cobalt blue iridescence blankets the obverse and central reverse, blending with slightly warmer olive-gold around the periphery on the reverse. A fully struck, highly lustrous coin with exceptionally well preserved surfaces for the design type.

The Susan B. Anthony dollar has been one of the most aggressively disliked coins and often held up as an abject failure. Conceived as a replacement for the large and bulky Eisenhower dollar (almost exclusively used in casinos by this time), it was hoped that a smaller diameter coin would be better accepted. However, the diameter and edge reeding were similar to the quarter, few if any vending machines at the time would take the coins, and one dollar Federal

Reserve Notes would continue to be printed. After only two years in circulation, in 1981 the coin was produced exclusively for collectors with only 3,250,000 struck at the Denver Mint, then abandoned until a brief resurrection in 1999 on the eve of the Sacagawea dollar. To this day, the legacy of that experiment has tainted the introduction of other dollar coins, which still resist active circulation. Even as a strictly numismatic coin, the 1981-D was not generally well made and those at the very top levels of preservation are remarkably scarce; PCGS has recorded not a single example above MS-67 and NGC has certified a solitary MS-68.

PCGS Population: 103; 0 finer.

Est. \$200-\$300

Satin Finish 2007-P Sacagawea Dollar



Lot 7316. 2007-P Sacagawea Dollar. Satin Finish. Specimen-69 (PCGS).

A virtually perfect example with a fine grain satin finish and bright pale gold color on both sides. The 2007-P is the penultimate Philadelphia Mint issue in the short lived Sacagawea dollar series introduced in 2000. From 2005 to 2008 the Sacagawea dollars issued as part of yearly Mint sets display a satin finish that numismatic researchers David W. Lange describes as “similar to that on modern

commemoratives that the U.S. Mint markets as Uncirculated” (quoted in Q. David Bowers, *A Guide Book of Modern United States Dollar Coins*, 2016). PCGS certifies these as specimen strikes, as here, while NGC refers to them as special mint set (SMS) coins.

Est. \$20-\$30



Lot 7317. 1849 Open Wreath, No L. Dannreuther-1. Normal Stars. MS-67 (PCGS).



Lot 7318. 1853 MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

GOLD DOLLARS

Superb Gem 1849 Open Wreath, No L Gold Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7317. 1849 Open Wreath, No L. Dannreuther-1. Normal Stars. MS-67 (PCGS).

Featuring golden-orange patina and frosty mint luster, this phenomenal Superb Gem also has a razor sharp strike throughout the design.

The gold dollar denomination has its origins in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina with a family of German jewelers and gunsmiths, the Bechtlers who, in the 1830s, began striking gold brought to them by local miners into smaller denominations, including gold dollars, a denomination that was not being made by the U.S. Mint. These were a success in the region and soon the coins were accepted in trade throughout the South.

Officials at the Mint took notice of the success of the Bechtlers' gold dollar and started producing patterns for a one dollar gold piece beginning in the 1830s. Not much came of these proposals until 1848 when vast quantities of gold started coming out of California. In 1849, two new denominations were added to the nation's coinage, the \$20 double eagle and the gold dollar (although the \$20 coins were not produced for circulation until 1850). While various

patterns were proposed, including a version with a hole in the center, ultimately James Longacre's design with a bust of Liberty wearing a coronet on the obverse and wreath surrounding the denomination on the reverse was adopted.

On May 7, the No L 1849 gold dollars were struck from one obverse die paired with two reverse dies. Those two reverse dies were found to have cracked easily leading to some minor modifications to the obverse hubs. At the same time Longacre added his initial L on the truncation of Liberty's neck. This variety comprises a tiny fraction of the 688,567 coins produced in 1849. The majority of grading events are between MS-61 and MS-65, with quantities dropping off dramatically as the grades go up. Only two grading events are noted at the Superb Gem level at PCGS. Here is a remarkable near-pristine example of the first official gold dollars struck.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Spectacular Superb Gem 1853 Gold Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7318. 1853 MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

This is an incredible example that displays frosty luster that blends nicely with handsome golden-orange patina. A few blushes of even more vivid reddish-gold iridescence are evident here and there. The surfaces are free of even the most trivial blemishes; several interesting obverse die cracks at the left border and along the truncation of Liberty's neck are as made. Striations in several areas in the reverse field and faint clash marks at the back of Liberty's head can be seen under a loupe, and they are also as made.

Because the price of gold had fallen so much in relation to silver in the early 1850s, many of the silver coins in circulation ended up in the hands of precious metals dealers. The desire for a gold dollar to use in commerce reached its zenith in 1853, helping to drive a record-setting mintage of 4,076,051 pieces at Philadelphia.

Most Mint State 1853 gold dollars are at the lower end of the scale. While Gem specimens may be found with some ease, above MS-66 the population drops sharply. NGC has no record of any example above MS-67, while PCGS records four above that level, including this. Here is a coin that will attract a lot of attention from advanced specialists and Registry Set participants.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (all MS-69).

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2003, lot 8380*; our *(Bowers and Merena's) Baltimore ANA Auction of July-August 2003, lot 2419*; *Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of May 2004, lot 8979*.

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000



Lot 7319. 1854-S MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.



Lot 7320. 1854 Type II. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Extraordinary Gem Mint State 1854-S Gold Dollar



Lot 7319. 1854-S MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.

2x Photo

Delicate reddish-rose highlights mingle with dominant medium gold patina on both sides of this handsome and fully original example. Both sides lovely mint luster and razor sharp striking detail that enhances the appeal.

The San Francisco Mint commenced coinage operations in 1854 with a mintage of 364,866 coins of all denominations. Reflecting commercial needs at the time, much of this output was composed of double eagles (141,468 coins). The 1854-S gold dollar, on the other hand, was produced to the extent of just 14,632 pieces. Attrition through circulation was high, and only several hundred coins are believed extant. Furthermore, most are well worn (generally VF or EF). Only 60 to 80 Mint State 1854-S gold dollars likely

survive, the majority in lower grades such as MS-61 or MS-62. At the Gem level of preservation, as here, the 1854-S emerges as a significant condition rarity. For the collector specializing in early San Francisco Mint issues or California Gold Rush coinage in general, the Pogue specimen of the 1854-S would serve as a highlight in even the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of April 2001, lot 7642*; *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2003, lot 8383*; our (*Bowers and Merena's*) *Rarities sale of October 2004, lot 582*.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Stellar Gem 1854 Type II Gold Dollar



Lot 7320. 1854 Type II. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

2x Photo

This extraordinary Type II gold dollar is exceptionally well preserved and remarkably well produced. Both sides are fully defined over all design elements, and the surfaces are free of the often seen clash marks in the fields around the central devices. The luster is smooth, frosty and undisturbed by even the most trivial blemishes. Vivid golden-orange patina adds to the appeal of this premium quality Gem.

The small 12.7 mm diameter of the Type I gold dollar brought about a few complaints of it being easy to lose, like the silver trime. To address this, Longacre enlarged the diameter to 14.3 mm, but he also completely revised the design, replacing it with an Indian design with a crown of feathers resembling his design on the newly introduced three-dollar gold piece. He also moved the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the obverse from the reverse. The reverse laurel wreath was replaced with the cereal wreath Longacre employed on the three-dollar denomination and that was later adopted for the Flying Eagle cent. Even with these design changes, challenges faced Mint personnel when striking the coins. Because the weight of the denomination remained unchanged, the coins were made slightly thinner. The obverse Indian head bust

of Liberty was in too high a relief for the thinner planchets, and most examples displayed poor definition in and around the centers. To further complicate matters, the dies often clashed early and frequently during press runs, and many survivors exhibit numerous pronounced clash marks. Bowers estimates 90% of all 1854 Type II dollars bear such clash marks on one or both sides. These striking deficiencies prompted the third and final redesign in 1856, enlarging the bust and flattening its relief profile.

The Philadelphia Mint was the only facility to produce the Type II gold dollar in 1854, striking 783,943 pieces of the new design were struck at Philadelphia along with 855,502 of the Type I dollars.

Taken as a whole, the Type II design is by far the scarcest of the three basic types. Anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 remain with maybe a quarter to a third in Mint State. The true rarity of the 1854 Type II gold dollars emerges at the MS-65 level. Gem specimens are found only among those coins struck with the freshest of dies. This is a superb example of the type and will fit perfectly in the finest cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000



Lot 7321. 1855 Type II. MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Incredible Superb Gem 1855 Type II Gold Dollar Likely Finest Known



2x Photo

Lot 7321. 1855 Type II. MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This Superb Gem 1855 gold dollar borders on pristine. Frosty surfaces are fully lustrous and display warm golden-orange patina with blushes of even more vivid reddish-rose iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck overall with only a trace of faint clash marks (as made) in the fields around the central design elements.

When the Act of February 21, 1853 was passed, its intended purpose was to return subsidiary silver coinage into circulation by reducing the weight of those denominations enough that their face value exceeded their intrinsic value. Huge quantities of the lighter coins were produced, so much so that by 1855, the law had basically achieved its goal. The gold dollar was created to help fill the void formed by the disappearance of silver from commerce, and as more and more silver coins circulated, the need for the gold dollar began to drop. Production figures fell accordingly; in 1855 only 758,269 gold dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint while the three Southern branch mints turned out well under 70,000 pieces combined. Once silver quarters and half dollars were frequent sights again, the tiny gold dollar was no longer a desired coin.

The high relief of the Type II gold dollar caused problems when the pressure required to strike up the design also put undue stress on the thinner planchet. This caused the centers of the coin to be very poorly struck; in fact nearly

every known example of the 1855 gold dollar is found with weakness at the 85 in the date and LL in DOLLAR. Even on specimens struck from fresh dies the 8 in the date is often very flat at the upper left portion of the top loop. This issue is particularly well known for being generally poorly struck and clashed dies are the rule rather than the exception. The design's technical difficulties proved to be its undoing and in 1856, a revised version with a larger bust designed in lower relief was introduced.

The high relief also proved to be detrimental in circulation, as the obverse was quick to show signs of wear, making Mint State examples particularly elusive. Maybe about a fifth of the estimated 5,000 to 7,500 survivors qualify as Mint State, of which only a couple dozen are at the Gem level. As the sole finest known example graded by PCGS (with a single similarly graded example reported at NGC), this coin is among the finest known for the issue and for the entire type. This is a superb candidate for a Registry Set collector or anyone seeking only the best example of this type.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's sale of the Pearl E. Pemberton Collection*, November 2007 Houston, TX Signature Auction, lot 61493.

Est. \$90,000-\$110,000

Superb Gem 1869 Gold Dollar A Challenging Type III Date



2x Photo

Lot 7322. 1869 MS-67 (PCGS).

This Superb Gem gold dollar displays a bold blend of softly frosted luster and vivid golden-rose patina. Semi-reflective in the fields and highly attractive. It is fully struck, expertly preserved, and a delight to behold.

In 1869, gold was front row, center in the nation's economy. The "Golden Spike" joining the Transcontinental Railroad was driven on May 10 at Promontory Summit in Utah Territory. A few months later one of the seminal financial crises of the Gilded Age occurred, "Black Friday." Financiers Jay Gould and James Fisk attempted to convince Treasury officials to keep the price of gold artificially high by keeping the government's holdings of the metal in the commodities market while ostensibly allowing domestic farmers to have a competitive advantage in foreign markets. In reality, this move gave Gould and Fisk ample opportunity to buy up interest in the metal, forcing the premium on gold to increase by one-third. President Ulysses Grant caught wind of the scheme in September and immediately ordered the release of \$4,000,000 in gold on Friday, September 24. This caused the price to fall back to normal levels, ruining many speculators trying to take advantage of the run up in the market. Today, "Black Friday" is more closely associated

with the post-Thanksgiving shopping holiday rather than the financial collapse that spawned the phrase.

Despite a moderate spike in production at Philadelphia in 1861 and 1862, the gold dollar was a denomination in decline by the 1860s. After 1861, production was confined to the Philadelphia Mint with one exception (the 1870-S), and not for any real need in circulation. The gold dollars of 1869 are typical of these later Type 3 issues with only 5,900 coins coming off the Mint's presses on a single day, February 15. They saw very little commercial use but were instead popular as gifts or in jewelry. Bowers notes that worn examples below the EF level are actually quite rare. Many others show evidence of time spent in jewelry while a modest quantity of higher grade examples are clustered between AU-58 and MS-62 (although no doubt a few resubmissions are included). The same situation is likely at play at the Gem level and higher, where the actual rarity may be much greater than the reported numbers suggest. The premium quality Pogue example will satisfy even the most demanding connoisseur.

PCGS Population: 9; 3 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Gem Mint State 1870-S Gold Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7323. 1870-S MS-65 (PCGS).

Satin to semi-reflective surfaces display vivid medium gold patina. Fully struck with intricate detail throughout the design, this exceptionally well preserved Gem will be a highlight in the finest gold cabinet.

The 1870-S issue was the last circulating gold dollar struck at San Francisco, which had last produced the denomination ten years earlier in 1860. The Type III gold dollar was only struck at the San Francisco Mint in five years: 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and finally in 1870. Even though the gold dollar had lost much of its general function in circulation in much of the country, gold dollars did see limited use out West, which was probably the impetus for coining 3,000 pieces in 1870. Dies were prepared for an 1871-S issue in December of 1870, but went entirely unused.

Some of the 1870-S gold dollars entered circulation, but were also popular for coin jewelry, as were privately produced fractional gold “coins” (at this point better classed as tokens) and other small coins. However, the 1870-S was quickly noticed by a few numismatists in the 1870s and 1880s and some were saved with some modicum of care. Today, maybe a little more than a hundred or so are believed extant in any grade level, though primarily in the lowest Mint State levels. At the Gem level, this is a conditionally challenging issue that is seldom offered. The present specimen is nice enough to have caught the Pogue family’s eye for excellence.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000



Lot 7324. 1841 John Dannreuther-1. Rarity-6+. Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

QUARTER EAGLES

Famous 1841 Little Princess Quarter Eagle

The Newcomer-Eliasberg-Bass Specimen

Finest In Private Hands



Lot 7324. 1841 John Dannreuther-1. Rarity-6+. Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

An elegant jewel, a majestic example of the most famous Proof quarter eagle. Struck only in Proof format, this date has vexed date collectors for generations and along the way, picked up one of numismatics' most picturesque nicknames: The Little Princess. The Pogue coin displays full mirrors on both sides, rich and reflective, evenly toned a lively and undespoiled deep yellow gold. Some additional coppery toning adheres to central design elements on both sides, suggesting this coin's originality. The devices are frosted and offer strong contrast to the fields, each side as nicely cameo as the other. The rims are clean and crisp, with no wire rim or fin visible on either side. Some scant hairlines are visible, more on the obverse than reverse but not alarming on either side. A minor horizontal abrasion is present on Liberty's chin, and a few very tiny contact points line up nearly vertically in the upper left obverse field off Liberty's nose. A spot of coppery toning is present on Liberty's throat parallel to the oxbow of Liberty's curly fallen lock. A thin hairline runs parallel to the top of the eagle's wing on the reverse between the first S of STATES and the tip of the eagle's beak.

This is a very pretty little coin, one that stands out among the population of this cherished rarity. Despite the fact that these are all struck as Proofs, not all 1841 quarter eagles are particularly attractive, and very few look anything like this one. Of the census of roughly 15 known survivors, only the Mint Cabinet coin at the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian is considered finer than this one. Only three of the privately held examples listed in John Dannreuther's remarkably thorough census grade Proof-60 or higher: this one (finest), the coin from the Davis Graves sale and 1976 ANA sale (NGC Proof-65 UCAM), and the Wolfson-Bass Duplicate (PCGS Proof-60). All other survivors are impaired, ranging from the Lilly coin (raw at the Smithsonian, Proof-55 according to Dannreuther) to the charming Hydeman coin graded Proof-8. PCGS has graded only three specimens in all grades: this one, a Proof-60, and a Proof-53.

With no circulation strike Philadelphia Mint quarter eagles produced - and no 1841 Philadelphia quarter eagles listed in any Mint reports at the time — this issue has always had an elegant historical mystique. The focus of this issue's interest overlaps with the importance of this choice Proof specimen: why is nearly every known example circulated? It seems unlikely that any were struck specifically to circulate, as the Mint's bullion controls would make the subtraction of the necessary gold from one side of the ledger not balance with mintage figures on the other side. Proof coins,

however, were coined by a different department and not listed on mintage reports, as their metal did not come from the standard bullion fund. Dannreuther suggests that it is possible that a significant proportion of the 1841 quarter eagles were struck for one Mint customer who then distributed them at an event to non-numismatists - folks who spent them instead of saving them. This example came from an 1841 Proof set located in England before 1933, the year of Waldo Newcomer's death and the terminus ante quem of his acquisition of this coin. Only three or so 1840 and 1842 quarter eagles are known in Proof, suggesting that perhaps that was the typical demand for gold Proof sets in this era. That figure circumstantially supports the reason that only three Proof-60 or better examples of the 1841 quarter eagle survive outside the Mint Cabinet. As for the others, your cataloger wonders if they weren't distributed as prizes or gifts by a single generous benefactor to the demographic most likely to spend them: children.

Abe Kosoff anointed this much-beloved issue with a childlike nickname: The Little Princess. While more numerous than other Proof quarter eagles of the era, its legend and historical importance surpasses those delicacies. This choice specimen is unsurpassed among the survivors and comes with a provenance that matches its quality. If there was ever a Hall of Fame for advanced collectors of rare United States gold coin, the owners of this coin would make a fine debut class of nominees: Newcomer, Boyd, "Bell," Eliasberg, Bass, and Pogue.

PCGS Population: 1 in all grades in the Cameo category.

Provenance: *From A.H. Baldwin and Sons of London as part of a complete 1841 Proof set to Burdette G. Johnson; Johnson to Wayte Raymond (\$1,000); Waldo Newcomer Collection, before 1933; B. Max Mehl to Col. E.H.R Green Collection (\$1,200); F.C.C. Boyd Collection; Numismatic Gallery's (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) sale of the World's Great Collection, January 1946, lot 108 (\$6,000); Jacob Shapiro a.k.a. "J.F. Bell" Collection; Numismatic Gallery's (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) sale of the "Memorable Collection" (i.e., Jacob Shapiro, a.k.a. J.F. "Bell"), March 1948, lot 101; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. estate, 1976; Louis E. Eliasberg Jr.; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection, October 1982, lot 117; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 2000, lot 105.*

Est. \$300,000-\$400,000



Lot 7325. 1854-S AU-50 (PCGS).

The Finest Known 1854-S Quarter Eagle

The Boyd-Bass Specimen



Lot 7325. 1854-S AU-50 (PCGS).

An unusually pretty specimen of this famous rarity, the Bass-Pogue 1854-S quarter eagle is deeply toned in shades of warm maize yellow, contrasting with clear blue near the obverse rims, and deeper copper-peach and violet around the central reverse and the lower obverse device. A good deal of luster persists, satiny on both sides, a bit reflective on the reverse. The lustrous surfaces and the deep colors create a warm and attractive overall appearance. Both sides are crisply struck and well defined, though the reverse appears to have been axially misaligned trivially, leaving the extreme lower right periphery a bit more worn than elsewhere. The surfaces show the usual array of hairlines for a gold coin in this grade range, no more and perhaps even a bit less. A tiny fleck of detritus is noted against the bust truncation above the 4. A thin arc scratch curves from the right of star 6 to the denticles above the left side of star 7, but other obverse marks are trivial. On the reverse, a scratch stretches from above the top arrowhead to below M of AMERICA. A thinner vertical hairline shoots the gap between the period that follows the D of the denomination and the stop that separates the denomination from the end of the reverse legend. A die clash surrounds the upper portion of the reverse eagle. No bad contact points were left behind by this coin's short, easy stay in Old West circulation.

There appear to be about a dozen known examples of this issue, all struck on April 19, 1854, the same day as the 1854-S half eagles. There were actually fewer 1854-S quarter eagles struck than half eagles – just 246 pieces, amounting to only \$615 face value. We accounted for 13 provenance chains and at least 10 discrete specimens in our September 2005 cataloging of the then newly discovered C.L. Lee specimen, but conflated the provenance of the 1974 Rio Rancho coin sold by Superior that was later offered by Heritage in February 2007, a PCGS EF-45 that brought \$345,000, bringing that total to 11. One is impounded in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. PCGS has certified seven, only two of which are better than VF and three of which grade Fine or below. This is the only AU (formerly graded AU-53 by NGC) and the unquestioned finest known.

There is no more important, famous, or elusive quarter eagle than the 1854-S. Its stature as the first San Francisco Mint quarter eagle makes it a classic. Its tiny census of

survivors and seemingly infinitesimal original mintage, make it a rarity with few parallels in the entire American series in any metal. And its relationship to the famous 1854-S half eagles, coined that same day, seals this issue's status as one of the most historic and desirable American coins of any denomination. Struck without acclaim or numismatic interest, the entire mintage slipped into circulation to serve a dire need for circulating small change around the gold fields of California, anything more easily handled than pinches of gold dust and more convenient than foreign silver. Subsequent runs of San Francisco quarter eagles showed the demand, dwarfing the mintages of other branch mints and occasionally even the mother mint in Philadelphia. The next two emissions produced 71,160 in 1856 and 69,200 in 1857. Those circulated alongside of this coin, across saloon counters and into dusty mining camps, the fulcrum of the small transactions that built California into an international economic power.

In 1946, Abe Kosoff offered this coin as lot 242 of his "World's Greatest Collection" auction of the F.C.C. Boyd Collection, noting that the 1854-S quarter eagle "is seldom offered in any condition and is never in better condition." Think of all the extraordinary rarities brought to market since 1946, all of the dramatic new discoveries, and despite that, Kosoff's description of this coin remains accurate: the 1854-S quarter eagle is never in better condition than this finest known specimen. Great excitement prevailed when a choice EF was discovered in 2005, fresh from a Northern California family that had held it since its time in circulation, but this piece's title as the best of the rarest has never been threatened.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer.

Provenance: *From the F.C.C. Boyd Collection; Numismatic Gallery's (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) sale of the World's Great Collection, January 1946, lot 242; Jacob Shapiro a.k.a. "J.F. Bell" Collection; Numismatic Gallery's (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) sale of the "Memorable Collection" (i.e., Jacob Shapiro, a.k.a. J.F. "Bell"), March 1948, lot 222; New Netherlands Coin Company's 51st sale, June 1958, lot 837; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, acquired 1974; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, lot 472; Superior Galleries' Elite Sale, January 2004, lot 792.*

Est. \$300,000-\$400,000

Outstanding Near-Gem 1870-S Quarter Eagle None Graded Finer



2x Photo

Lot 7326. 1870-S MS-64 (PCGS).

Boldly prooflike in finish, this beautiful example is enhanced by a full, vivid rose-orange patina. Both sides are sharply struck throughout the design with remarkably smooth surfaces for this scarce and conditionally challenging issue. A faint planchet drift mark (as made) on the reverse at the letter E in AMERICA serves a useful identifier for this Condition Census near-Gem.

In 1870, almost all of the San Francisco Mint's gold was directed toward the production of double eagles, of which nearly a million were struck. The other gold denominations were struck in quite small quantities, the most famous of which is the unique (and noncollectable) 1870-S three-dollar gold piece. Although gold coins were by far the preferred medium of exchange in the West and had been for many years, only 16,000 quarter eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1870. While a small quantity, it represents more than four times as many coined at Philadelphia.

The coins entered circulation and were swiftly absorbed into everyday life in the West where they saw considerable use; few numismatists were around to save them. By the time interest in collecting by mintmarks took off in the 1890s, the issue was found to be a rarity in any condition. What few remaining examples that could be found had already seen significant circulation, and most surviving pieces fall between VF and AU. Mint State examples are prohibitively rare; PCGS notes only 13 certification events for all Mint State grades combined and even estimates that no more than seven such individual coins likely exist. None reaches the Gem level. This solitary PCGS MS-64 is joined by a specimen certified at NGC at the same grade level. The remarkable state of preservation of the Pogue coin is a testimony to persistence and perseverance. A true prize for the advanced numismatist.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$18,000-\$25,000

Superb Gem Proof 1899 Quarter Eagle



2x Photo

Lot 7327. 1899 JD-1. Rarity-4. Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

One of the finest of the 150 Proof quarter eagles coined for the year of 1899, this Superb Gem features thick mint frost to Liberty's portrait, the eagle and all stars and lettering. The present coin is as close to perfection as one could possibly hope to acquire. There is a tiny lintmark up from Liberty's head above the letter I in LIBERTY, and another extending off the tip of the arrow feather on the reverse. These lintmarks (as made) were imparted by microscopic thread fragments that adhered to the dies during the coining process, as they were frequently wiped between strikes by the coiner. Lintmarks are normally unique to each Proof coin struck, and often move around between strikes, although occasionally they remain stationary and appear on a number of Proofs struck of a given issue. The lintmarks here helped us to identify our earlier offering of this coin.

There is a hint of natural coppery haze in the fields, and the rich reddish-orange color is ideal for a Proof gold coin from the late nineteenth century. In contrast, many less desirable pieces have been "brightened" by chemical treatment. This is a simply stunning example of this rare issue, among the finest of 90 to 110 believed extant (per John W. Dannreuther, *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One*, 2018). A highlight of the gold offerings in the present Pogue catalog and worthy of strong bids.

PCGS Population: 5; with a single Proof-68+ Deep Cameo finer in this category.

CAC Population: 6; 0.

Provenance: From our sale of the ABI Collection, August 2011 Chicago ANA Sale, lot 7925.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000

Superb Gem Mint State 1907 Quarter Eagle

Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7328. 1907 MS-68 (PCGS).

Luxurious frosty surfaces are exceptionally vivid with rose-gold and powder blue iridescence on both sides. Fully struck and very close to perfection, this is an exquisite example that belongs in another world class numismatic cabinet.

Theodore Roosevelt's "pet crime" to remake and modernize American coins spelled the end for Christian Gobrecht's Liberty Head design that had been in use on the quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle for almost 70 years. The quarter eagle's time for redesign came in 1908, leaving one last year for the Liberty Head design. The quarter eagle was not as frequently required in daily use as the half eagle, and by the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the

denomination's production was limited to the Philadelphia Mint. Only 336,294 quarter eagles were coined in 1907. Many were saved, with several thousand in Uncirculated condition, mostly between MS-62 and MS-65. Above the Gem level the issue becomes very scarce. PCGS lists only 20 grading events at the MS-68 for all Liberty Head quarter eagles combined, with the 1905 alone representing five of those records. Incredibly close to numismatic perfection, the Pogue 1907 quarter eagle is a superb example of the last of the Liberty Head quarter eagles.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer at this service.

Est. \$7,000-\$10,000



Lot 7329. 1911-D Strong D. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Exceptional Gem 1911-D Strong D Quarter Eagle The Undisputed Key Issue to the Indian Quarter Eagle Series



Lot 7329. 1911-D Strong D. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Handsome golden-orange patina enhances the lovely mint luster on both sides of this Gem quarter eagle. The strike is razor sharp, including a crisp, fully defined D mintmark.

Bela Lyon Pratt's Indian designs for the quarter eagle and half eagle were quite novel when introduced in 1908. The incuse design was never before seen on an American coin and has not been used since on any circulating issue. For many collectors, the Indian quarter eagle series is a straightforward challenge with only 15 issues to obtain, most of which are acquired with only a fair amount of effort depending on the desired grade level. There is one notable exception, the 1911-D. Most mintage figures for the series range between a quarter million to three-quarters of a million pieces. However, at the Denver Mint in 1911 only 55,680 coins were produced. Most were very well struck, though on many the mintmark is weakly defined; these are not nearly as desirable as those with a strong D mintmark, as here.

For whatever reason, not many 1911-D quarter eagles were saved at the time of issue and the coins disappeared into commerce. While the issue's low mintage has always been an indicator of its scarcity, the advent of the certification services and their population figures has allowed a clearer picture of survival rates and overall rarity. The 1911-D's position as by far the rarest of the series has withstood the test of time. Fortunately, a significant portion of survivors are in and around Mint State, mostly between AU-55 and MS-63. While near-Gem examples appear on a regular basis, at the Full Gem level, the issue is an important condition rarity. For the numismatist assembling the finest Indian quarter eagle set, this exquisite specimen from the Pogue Collection represents an important bidding opportunity.

PCGS Population: 23; 4 finer through MS-66+.

Est. \$50,000-\$60,000



Lot 7330. 1878 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Astonishing Superb Gem 1878 Three-Dollar Gold



Lot 7330. 1878 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Exceptional frosty surfaces exhibit lovely golden-orange, powder blue and pinkish-rose patina. Sharply struck and frosty in finish, this expertly preserved Superb Gem will be perfect for the finest gold type set.

During and after the Civil War, coins, especially those made in gold and silver, continued to be hoarded. The passage of the Specie Resumption Act of January 14, 1875 mandated that the Treasury Department redeem federally-issued currency for specie (gold or silver) beginning on January 1, 1879. Leading up to the resumption of these payments, the Mint struck large quantities of gold coins of all denominations in anticipation of increased demand for commerce. Once paper money achieved parity with gold in December 1878, the expected greater demand for coins did not materialize, especially for the three-dollar gold piece.

Introduced in 1854 to coincide with the change in the first-class postal rate to 3¢, the three-dollar gold piece was intended to make the purchase of a full sheet of 100 stamps easier. However, the new gold coin never took off for everyday use and for most of its existence, mintage figures were modest with only ten of the 43 total issues exceeding 10,000 pieces, almost all in the 1850s. In 1878, the Philadelphia Mint struck 82,304 three-dollar gold pieces, second only to the initial 1854 in terms of number coined. As the denomination was seldom seen in circulation

in the East, many of the coins sat in Treasury coffers until they were eventually melted. Minimal quantities were struck each year at Philadelphia for another eleven years before the denomination was abolished in 1889. In the meantime, some banks paid out their reserves of the denomination at a slight premium to numismatists as well as jewelers who used the coins in necklaces and bracelets.

As a type (or even denomination for that matter), the \$3 gold presents several challenges for the collector. There are essentially three issues that are usually considered for inclusion in a type set: 1854, 1874, and 1878. Enough of the 1878 were saved at the lower Mint State preservation levels that it has become the most popular choice. At the Gem level and above, it becomes particularly daunting to find. Of the more than 24,000 certification events for three-dollar gold pieces at PCGS, only 31 are at the MS-67 level and finer for all issues *combined*. The present example is among the finest not only of the issue but of the entire denomination. The demanding type specialist will be proud to include this piece as representative of one of the more unusual gold denominations.

PCGS Population: 5; 3 finer (all MS-67+).

CAC Population: 1;0.

Est. \$60,000-\$70,000



Lot 7331. 1879 Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Beautiful Cameo Gem Proof 1879 Flowing Hair Stella



Lot 7331. 1879 Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

Blended golden-olive and orange-apricot patina provides outstanding visual appeal; the centers have blushes of equally attractive pinkish-rose iridescence. Reflective fields support frosty design elements, with the interplay between these two features resulting in the coveted CAM designation from PCGS. Here is a sharply struck, beautifully preserved example of this classic nineteenth century gold type.

The dream of a unified international currency has been a goal of many of the world's great economies for centuries. In Europe, the various and disparate coinage denomination and monetary standards made cross-border commerce quite complicated at times. By the mid nineteenth century, several European nations took the first steps to establish a freely exchangeable monetary standard. These efforts finally took root with the signing of a treaty on December 23, 1865, establishing the Latin Monetary Union. The Latin Monetary Union set a bimetallic gold and silver standard at a fixed ratio of 15-1/2 to 1 and set at its center the Napoleonic franc of 1803. Through the Union, one franc would be the same as one lira, peseta, leva, or drachma and easily exchangeable within all of the member nations. Originally the union comprised of Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, but was soon joined by many other continental European nations. It lasted until its dissolution in 1927.

The United States had looked to Europe for much of its trade ever since the early days of the Republic. However, early coinage policy was primarily focused on domestic ease of use, with only basic consideration given to international trade. As overseas commerce increased in the first half of the nineteenth century, especially among European nations, interest in internationalizing America's precious metal coinage grew. The establishment of the Latin Monetary Union further accentuated the need. By the later 1870s international trade had increased at a steady rate and more Americans were traveling abroad for both business and pleasure. They experienced

the easy convertibility of the various currencies within the Latin Monetary Union in sharp contrast to the difficulty of trying to convert American coins into European currencies.

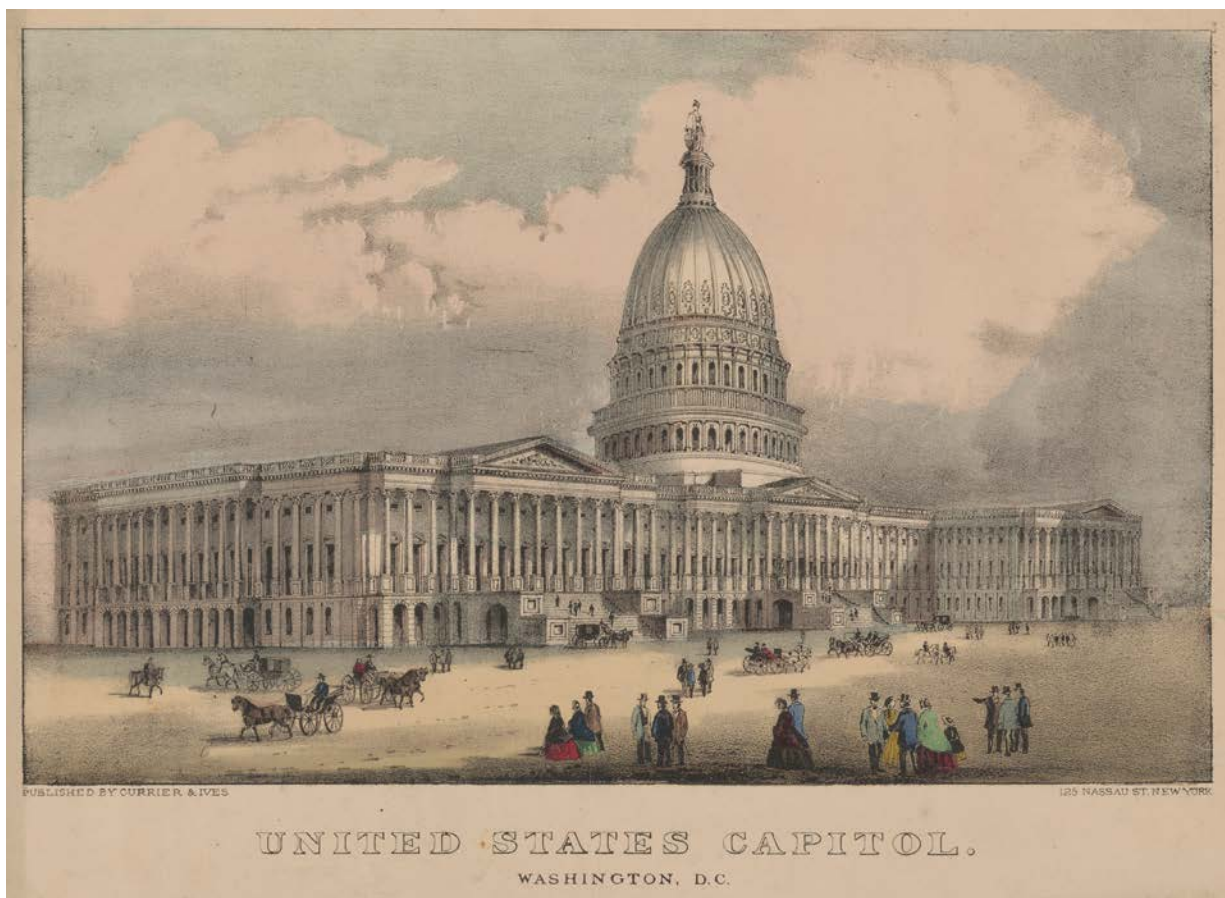
The stage was set for a wide variety of proposals to bring the nation's monetary standards in line with those of the Latin Monetary Union in particular. While some of these proposals, such as the 1874 patterns by Dana Bickford, were innovative and garnered at least some modest support, they did not get any traction and never went beyond the concept phase. Silver interests were dominating the political scene in the 1870s, and three Congressmen in particular, Richard "Silver Dick" Bland of Missouri, William Kelley of Pennsylvania, and John Kasson of Iowa, were keen on influencing the debate. It was through Kasson that the concept of the \$4 Stella originated.

In 1877, Kasson was appointed by Rutherford Hayes as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where he was exposed to the difficulties in converting American dollars into Austrian florins and back again. When he returned, Kasson submitted a proposal for a four-dollar coin that would be closer in weight to the Austro-Hungarian 8 florin piece, equivalent to the French 20 franc coin. In addition, Kasson recommended that the four-dollar gold piece be minted in an unusual metric gold alloy of 85.71% gold, 4.29% silver and 10.00% copper, inspired by a similar silver alloy called *goloid* patented by Wheeler W. Hubbell of Pennsylvania. Kasson took his plan to the current Coinage Committee chairman (and former Confederate vice president), Alexander Stephens who in turn, wrote to Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman requesting that the Mint prepare patterns of the denomination for Congressional evaluation.

Two obverse designs were prepared, each featuring a different representation of Liberty: the Flowing Hair design by Charles E. Barber, as here, and the Coiled Hair design by George



John Kasson. (Library of Congress)



The United States Capitol in the 1870s. (Currier & Ives • Library of Congress)

T. Morgan. Surrounding Liberty’s bust is the legend ★6★G★.3★S★.7★C★7★G★R★A★M★S★ to indicate the intended composition of the new “metric” alloy. Both varieties are paired with the same reverse design featuring the prominent large five-pointed star from which the coin earned its name and the denomination expressed three ways: ONE STELLA, 400 CENTS, and FOUR DOL. Both designs were produced bearing the dates 1879 and 1880 for a total of four basic varieties of Stella. While the primary legislative consideration was focused on the \$4 gold piece, \$20 “Quintuple Stella” patterns were also prepared along with metric silver and gold dollars. Additional patterns of the \$4 coin were also prepared in copper, aluminum, and white metal in unknown but certainly small quantities.

Of the two obverse designs, Barber’s Flowing Hair was selected to be presented to Congress for review and approval. Estimates vary as to how many were coined for the three-piece Proof pattern sets, ranging from 10 up to 25 pieces. The sets were shown to Congressional leaders who, alongside other government officials, took an immediate liking to the unusual coins and requested that the Mint strike more. In response the Mint then coined a second much larger batch of Stellas in 1880, all bearing the 1879 date. The traditional mintage figure quoted is 425 pieces though it may be as high as 800 as suggested by Q. David Bowers in the most recent editions of the Judd reference

on pattern coins. Walter Breen in his 1988 *Encyclopedia* states that the “Original” strikes (as he called them) may be differentiated from the 1880 “Restrike” pieces by the deeply mirrored fields and the lack of striations most obvious on the central design motifs of many examples. This remains the subject of much discussion as to whether or not such a differentiation even exists, since examples with Cameo characteristics clearly show the referenced striations created during planchet preparation. Breen himself noted that the so-called original pieces had not been “offered in many years” at the time he was writing.

The obverse legend states that the alloy is the unusual 85.71% fine gold alloy as originally proposed. Given that these pieces were produced entirely as patterns and not for use in circulation, and the proposed metric alloy was never approved, conventional wisdom is that the statutory 90% gold alloy was used instead. So far as is known no Stella has been subjected to the necessary scientific analysis to prove this definitively. That the diameter of the Stella is the same as the contemporary half eagle lends some credence to this assertion since no specialized equipment would have been required to prepare planchets for these experimental coins.

For all the attention surrounding the coin in the halls of Congress, the Stella was not able to attract enough support for full-scale production. While its intention was to be used in international trade, there was no equivalent to the

Stella abroad. In addition, there was no obvious use for it domestically. The proposal died on the vine and the Stella entered into numismatic lore.

Stellas were only struck as Proofs, but because many of the remaining coins ended up as pocket pieces or set into jewelry, they often appear as if they have seen very heavy circulation. Many are damaged with filed rims, scratches, and wear commensurate with long service in jewelry. This use has sparked one of the most popular, enduring, and so far unsubstantiated myths about the Stella: that they were given as presents by randy congressmen to their preferred madams. The story's origin is uncertain but it gained wide currency through Breen's *Encyclopedia* where he states without specific citations or primary sources that:

"Though extremely popular today, and much exaggerated in rarity, Stellas in their own day provided a juicy scandal resulting in amusing newspaper copy for several years - and many laughs at the expense of the congressmen who had ordered the restrikes. The story broke that while no coin collector could obtain a Stella from the Mint Bureau at any price, looped specimens commonly adorned the bosoms of Washington's most famous madams, who owned the

bordellos favored by those same congressmen. Today there are several dozen 1879 Flowing Hair Stellas with telltale traces of removal of those same loops, whose owners probably sometimes wish the coins could talk."

Attempts to locate accounts proving the validity of this story have so far proven fruitless; the few contemporary news references of the Stella are basically banal announcements of new bills authorizing the coins in Congress and little else.

Over the years the Stella has achieved near-legendary status among numismatists. Though strictly classed as a pattern, the Stellas have long been included as key to a type collection of United States gold, thanks in no small part to inclusion in the *Guide Book* for generations. The inclusion of any Stella in any condition has long been considered a great numismatic achievement. The beautiful Gem Cameo from the Pogue Collection will be a highlight in the cabinet of its next owner.

PCGS Population: 14; 9 finer in this category (Proof-67+ Cameo finest).

Provenance: *From our (American Numismatic Rarities') Allison Park Collection sale, August 2004, lot 983.*

Est. \$200,000-\$250,000



*Lot 7332. 1820 Bass Dannreuther-7. Rarity-7. Curl Base 2, Large Letters.
MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.*

HALF EAGLES

Frosty Gem 1820 Curl Base 2, Large Letters Half Eagle Only One Certified Finer by PCGS



Lot 7332. 1820 Bass Dannreuther-7. Rarity-7. Curl Base 2, Large Letters. MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.

A fully frosty Gem specimen of this rare variety, the second D. Brent Pogue example is struck from a slightly earlier die state of the obverse than the previously offered coin. The medium yellow gold surfaces are aglow with satiny luster, highlighting deeper color around peripheral design elements. The strike is nice and crisp, showing just minor softness on the curl in front of Liberty's ear. Some trivial scattered lines are seen, not serious individually or as a group. A couple tiny contact marks are noted below ME of AMERICA, and a couple of short scratches hide in non-focal areas, namely a horizontal scrape at the corner of Liberty's eye and a vertical scratch above the left upright of the first U of UNUM. The appearance of this coin, with no prooflike reflectivity, is vastly different from the preceding lot. The die state is almost identical, except the spalling artifacts off of Liberty's forecurl are almost imperceptibly smaller on this coin than on the previous. The dramatic difference in appearance yet nearly identical die states could provoke intense discussion among specialists. For collectors, these coins offer an unusual decision: would you rather have a prooflike Gem specimen of a Rarity-7 early half eagle, or a frosty Gem specimen of the same extremely rare variety? Decisions like this are fodder for parlor games most of the time, but in our offering of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, they make the transition from fantasy to reality.

Nine die marriages of 1820 half eagles are known, of which three are Curl Base 2 obverse, Large Letters reverse combinations. All three of these are rare. BD-5 is perhaps the most commonly encountered, with a population estimated at 20 to 25 pieces. BD-7 appears to have a population of six coins, as listed above. BD-9 may be the rarest of the varieties, with a population estimated in the Bass-Dannreuther book

at four to six coins. The total population of 1820 Curl Base 2, Large Letters half eagles appears to be in the range of 30 to 40 coins over the full gamut of grades, in both private and institutional collections. The Square Base 2 obverses, used on BD-1 through BD-4, are seen on somewhere between 75 and 100 surviving specimens, most of which are struck from the BD-3 combination. The two Curl Base 2, Small Letters varieties (BD-6, BD-8) are both extremely rare; the Bass-Dannreuther text estimates the combined population is just 10 to 16 coins. The D. Brent Pogue Collection included specimens of each of these major varieties of 1820 half eagle, four coins in all, each of them superb Gems.

Few are the collectors who could acquire two Gem examples of a Rarity-7 early half eagle variety, representing one-third of the entire surviving population, rather than choosing between the prooflike Gem and the frosty Gem. The joy of collecting implicit in such a decision - why not both? - is the same whether the coins cost tens of dollars or many hundreds of thousands. While the D. Brent Pogue Collection is unlike any collection that has ever been assembled, the gentleman who built it is like most collectors, passionate about these objects, excited to find a new coin to acquire, always looking for a reason to include a new piece as long as it meets an exacting standard of quality.

PCGS Population: 2, 1 finer (MS-66). (1820 Curl Base 2, Large Letters)

Provenance: *From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Harry Einstein Collection, June 1986, lot 344; Heritage's sale of April 2008, lot 2435, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III, February 2016, lot 3158.*

Est. \$150,000-\$200,000



*Lot 7333. 1820 Bass Dannreuther-7. Rarity-7. Curl Base 2, Large Letters.
MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.*

Prooflike Gem 1820 Curl Base 2, Large Letters Half Eagle The Wolfson-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7333. 1820 Bass Dannreuther-7. Rarity-7. Curl Base 2, Large Letters. MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC.

An intense combination of satiny luster and fully prooflike fields magnifies light as it reflects it. Even medium yellow gold color yields to deeper yellow amidst the frosty arcs at the rims, an ideal and beautiful pairing. There are only a very few of the most minor contacts, none significant and very few even visible to the naked eye. A little mark below the wing at left, far beneath T of UNITED, is perhaps the most serious. A light vertical hairline hugs the outline of Liberty's lower curls. Other lines are trivial and should not be confused with the parallel die finish lines seen in the fields. The visual appeal is spectacular, and this coin is capable of amazing even the most cynical of numismatists.

Specks of transparent lacquer or glue are noted beneath the lower left serif of D in the denomination, above the crown of the eagle's head, and outside the left upright of the first A in AMERICA. On the obverse, they appear outside the lower left point of star 5 and on either side of star 9. Seemingly identical specks appear on the Gem Mickley-Appleton-Garrett-Pogue 1819 half eagle. While this piece is not from the Garrett Collection, it could have been among the Mickley coins later acquired by William Sumner Appleton; the presence of identical detritus may suggest an identical provenance.

The portrait of Liberty shows some roughened texture, as struck, a by-product of oxidation within the deepest relief of the dies, beyond the reach of fine polishing or repair. The letters of LIBERTY are about half polished out, reflective at the tops of LIBERT, somewhat frosty and textured at the bases of those letters. The presence of a tiny eruption of die spalling off of Liberty's forecurl places this in order as Bass-Dannreuther state b/c. The reverse state is identical to its previous use.

We count six distinct specimens of this die marriage. Aside from the Norweb-Bass Proof, each has been described as Gem in previous appearances, a highly unusual grade distribution.

1. Harry Bass Core Collection. Graded Proof-63 in the 1987 Norweb sale. Earlier from the 1912 George H. Earle, Jr. and 1956 Thomas G. Melish sales. Impounded in the American Numismatic Association Museum. Described

by John Dannreuther as "the earliest half eagle known in Proof!"

3. The Bass duplicate, sold in Bass II as lot 814, graded MS-65 (PCGS). Reoffered in the Superior Galleries sale of February 2001 as lot 4580 and the American Numismatic Rarities of August 2004 as lot 1009.

3. The John A. Beck specimen, sold as lot 403 in the January 1975 Beck I sale by Abner Kreisberg.

4. The James A. Stack specimen, offered in the October 1994 James A. Stack sale as lot 1068.

5. The present specimen, from the 1962 Samuel W. Wolfson sale.

6. The example offered in the following lot, from the 1986 Harry Einstein sale.

Among circulation strikes of this variety, three of the above listed specimens are frosty; the other two (this coin and the James A. Stack coin) are deeply prooflike.

The early 1820s represented the beginning of the end for Old Tenor United States gold coinage. From this era until after August 1, 1834, when the lower weight New Tenor gold coins were introduced, the value of gold in a half eagle was worth more than five dollars, meaning half eagles weren't spent; they were struck, exported, and melted, with the U.S. Mint's depositors taking full advantage of free weighing and assaying, courtesy of the United States government. Most surviving half eagles from the 1820s are technically Mint State, aside from those used in jewelry or otherwise damaged. Despite the lack of circulation, very few specimens exist in Gem preservation. PCGS has assigned an 1820 half eagle a grade of MS-65 or finer on just eight occasions. Among Curl Base 2, Small Letters coins, only a single example has been graded finer.

PCGS Population: 2, 1 finer (MS-66). (1820 Curl Base 2, Large Letters)

Provenance: *From the Samuel W. Wolfson Collection; our (Stack's) sale of the Samuel W. Wolfson Collection, Part I, October 1962, lot 363; Julian Leidman; Paramount (David Akers), by sale, August 1984, our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III, February 2016, lot 3157.*

Est. \$150,000-\$200,000



Lot 7334. 1845-D Winter 12-I. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Finest Known 1845-D Half Eagle The Norweb-Bass-Pogue Specimen



Lot 7334. 1845-D Winter 12-I. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Highly lustrous satin surfaces display a beautiful blend of olive-gold and rose-orange patina. Much prooflike surface is seen, particularly on the reverse. A truly outstanding, indeed monumental example of this date and mintmark combination. Sharply struck, expertly preserved and visually appealing, it is little wonder that this coin stands as the single finest 1845-D half eagle known.

With a mintage of 90,629 pieces, the 1845-D is one of the more available Dahlonega Mint half eagles in today's market. As with all pre-Civil War Southern gold issues, however, the vast majority of 1845-D half eagles are circulated. Most grade VF or EF, and even in AU it is scarce, especially when Choice with original and attractive surfaces. In Mint State the 1845-D is a rarity, and in Gem grades it is almost impossible to acquire. The offered example delivers remarkable quality and eye appeal that would do justice to the finest gold cabinet.

This coin is ranked #1 in the Condition Census for the issue as compiled by Doug Winter in the second edition of the book *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint: 1838-1861*.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, July 5, 1956; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Norweb Collection, Part I, October 1987, lot 817; Mike Brownlee; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, lot 948; Dwight Manley; Kevin Lipton; Douglas Winter and Heritage Rare Coin Galleries, 2003; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2004, lot 1047; our (American Numismatic Rarities') sale of the C.W. Collection, August 2006, Old West & Franklinton Collections sale, lot 1394.*

Est. \$40,000-\$60,000



The Dahlonega Mint. (Sketch by George Osborn)

The Legendary 1854-S Half Eagle



The Boyd - Eliasberg Specimen



Lot 7335



Lot 7335. 1854-S AU-58+ (PCGS). CAC.

Finest Known 1854-S Half Eagle
The F.C.C. Boyd Specimen
Last Offered in the 1982 Eliasberg Sale



Lot 7335. 1854-S AU-58+ (PCGS). CAC.

It is exceptional that a coin with a legend as large as this has the visual appeal to match. The 1854 San Francisco half eagle commands respect that surpasses other giants of numismatics. Never promoted or ballyhooped, never placed at the center of a dramatic narrative that reeked of showmanship or marketing, the 1854-S half eagle brings its own resume to the pantheon of the greatest rarities of American numismatics: ultimate rarity, decades between offerings, and conspicuous gaps in the greatest cabinets ever formed where this issue ought to be found.

When those greatest cabinets are discussed, none surpasses Eliasberg for completeness and, particularly for the gold portion of the cabinet, for quality. This coin represents the Platonic ideal of the Eliasberg gold collection: the presence of a legendary rarity rather than excuses for its absence, spectacular freshness and unsurpassed quality in preference to coins that hover beneath the ultimate tier of quality.

This is the finest known 1854-S half eagle. Neither of the other examples confirmed to exist comes close. Its surfaces are lustrous and bright, with freshness of metal seen in protected areas of the obverse and across the reverse that can be neither recreated nor mistaken. Both sides are somewhat reflective. The obverse cartwheel is unbroken, suggesting a coin that has resisted the perils of circulation. The reverse cartwheel is resplendent and complete, richly abloom as it looked within the granite walls of the San Francisco Mint. Both sides display the rich sunlit yellow familiar to those who have seen Eliasberg coins, even and bright, untrammelled by ill-advised efforts at improvement.

The strike is bold and well centered, defining each denticle on both sides and full delineation of the finer recesses and reliefs of the devices. A wire rim or fin raises around the reverse, highest at the bottom of that side. A die clash shows the outline of the central obverse device in the basined fields of the central reverse. The obverse shows some hairlines, more responsible for the grade assigned than any real wear, but the reverse is substantially free of them. Marks are few and minor, but given the perils of relying on photographs for provenance purposes, we will catalog every one of them.

A thin hairline scratch crosses the throat horizontally from the lowest curl and extends into the lower left obverse field. A few slight chatter marks are present on the bridge of Liberty's nose. A dull horizontal mark is present on the 4 of the date on the vertical just below the crossbar. Between stars 7 and 8, a diagonal nick is noted. On the reverse, E D of FIVE D host several small marks and related chatter, and a light abrasion is noted in the field above FI of FIVE. A curlicue mark is present in the upper field between the beak and the first T of STATES. The rims are clear and the reeding is bold, dividing the unworn peaks from lustrous valleys between. The absence of lapping lines within the reverse shield suggests not only this coin's early die state, but the remarkably low overall mintage of just 268 pieces.

This is the first half eagle struck at the new Federal mint in San Francisco, produced on the second day after coining operations began. After the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, both private and public interests moved quickly to convert the new riches into a usable, transportable form of wealth. Bars or ingots were preferred for long-distance shipment of high value deposits, but gold coins served both in the expanding local economy and in commerce beyond San Francisco. The new locally produced private coins began turning up outside of the gold regions by the summer of 1849, when the *New Orleans Picayune* reported seeing a new coin that was "about the size of a \$5 U.S gold piece, but it is not so handsome." The new private half eagle seen in New Orleans, coined by Norris, Gregg, and Norris, was valued by the Philadelphia Mint's assayers at values ranging from \$4.83 and \$4.955, plus two and a half cents worth of silver. Other private gold coins in the useful half eagle denomination followed: Moffat and Co., J.S. Ormsby, Pacific Company, Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, and the Massachusetts and California Company all struck half eagles in 1849. Baldwin and Co. and Dubosq and Co. joined them in 1850. Shultz and Co. and Dunbar and Co. made their half eagles in 1851, and Wass, Molitor and Co, finally joined them in 1852. In addition to the privately made \$5 gold pieces, these companies and others



Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.

made other denominations, both larger and smaller, and the United States Assay Office of Gold produced officially authorized gold coins beginning in 1851.

The United States Mint in Philadelphia also moved quickly to turn the gold from California into new coins with the coining of new small gold dollar coins in May 1849 and the authorization of \$20 double eagles in late 1849, with production that began in earnest in early 1850.

The challenges of getting gold from California to the mother mint in Philadelphia (perhaps best underscored by the loss of the *S.S. Central America* in 1857) and the westernmost branch mint in New Orleans demanded a better solution. Despite the Congressional delegation from California and the powerful Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton preferring the establishment of a brand new mint at San Francisco, the United States Assay Office at San Francisco was legally authorized on September 30, 1850.

“The Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract, upon the most reasonable terms, with the proprietors of some well established assaying works now in successful operation in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, under the supervision of the United States assayer, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, perform such duties in assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain and lumps, and forming the same into bars, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the said United States assayer shall cause the stamp of the United States, indicating the degree of fineness and value, to be affixed to each bar or ingot of gold that may be issued from the establishment. Provided that the United States shall not be held responsible for the loss of any gold deposited with said proprietors for assay.”

Moffat and Company was given the Federal contract to open the assay office and Augustus Humbert was named its assayer. From January 1851 until December 1853, the United States Assay Office of Gold assayed and struck millions of dollars’ worth of locally mined gold into coin form.

In July 1852, Federal legislation authorized the transition of the United States Assay Office of Gold into a full-fledged

United States branch mint. On April 3, 1854, the building was re-opened as a United States Mint, and deposits were immediately accepted to be struck into official United States coins

San Francisco Branch Mint Coiner James B. Harmstead recalled in his memoir, published as *Sentiments and Aspirations of a 19th Century Tradesman*, the week this coin was struck and the circumstances relating to its tiny mintage.

At the end of March ‘54, Superintendent Birdsall announced in the local papers that the new mint would open on April 3rd for the reception of bullion for coinage and bars. That day, Adams and Company brought in the first deposit of gold, which weighed in at around 45 ounces. Actual coining of their bullion deposit didn’t commence until about two weeks after the mint opened, and then only on a limited basis ...

We had a special ceremony in the pressroom on the 18th of that month to consecrate the first day of coining. In attendance were a few government officials and city notables to join in the activities. ... That day, we produced the first 178 twenty dollar gold pieces, one of which was sent to the Mint Director in Philadelphia, James Ross Snowden. For some unknown reason [for assay purposes], we sent him five more, one on the 21st, the 26th, the 29th, and lastly, two more on the 4th of May.

Other denominations were produced during the first two week period, for on the 19th, 260 ten dollar gold pieces and 268 five dollar gold pieces were struck, with one of each sent to James Snowden that same day. On the 20th, 246 two and a half dollar gold specimens were produced and one example from this batch was also sent to the Director. The 246 two and a half dollar gold, and the 268 five dollar gold coins were the only ones made for the entire year.

The first day deposits were reported in the *Nevada Journal* of Nevada City, California of April 7, 1854 as 4,050 total ounces. The first deposit from Adams and Co. weighed 50 ounces, another from Dr. A.S. Wright weighed 1,000 ounces, and “numerous smaller amounts, 3,000 oz.”

On April 21, 1854, the same *Nevada Journal* noted “the San Francisco Branch Mint commenced the issue of eagles



Panoramic view of San Francisco in the early 1850s. (Library of Congress)

and half eagles on Tuesday last. We have seen none of those.” This article slightly misstated the facts, as April 19 was the Wednesday following the Tuesday opening of the facility.

Researchers Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly report that some or most of the Adams and Company deposit was in half eagles, citing a reference to the April 29, 1854, issue of Placerville’s *Mountain Democrat* describing Adams and Company agent Edward Tracy displaying “some examples” of the newly-minted San Francisco half eagles. While it is possible that \$1,310 worth of the Adams and Co. deposit of \$1,311.92 worth of gold was in half eagles, there is no direct evidence to determine to whom or in what quantity the \$1,340 in half eagles was paid out, excepting one that was sent to James Ross Snowden for assay purposes, leaving a total of 267 coins (\$1,335) to be distributed.

Of those 267 coins, only three appear to exist today. The piece offered here has the most august provenance of all, acquired by F.C.C. Boyd, sold in the 1946 “World’s Greatest Collection” sale of the Boyd gold coins for \$5,250 to Louis Eliasberg, and then sold for \$187,000 to the Pogue Family at the 1982 Eliasberg sale. The example impounded in the Smithsonian Institution was donated by Josiah K. Lilly’s estate in lieu of taxes after Lilly’s death in 1966. That coin first belonged to Waldo Newcomer, who paid \$400 before his death in 1933 (ca. 1919, according to Breen in the mid-1960s), then was sold with Newcomer’s other half eagles to Col. E.H.R. Green. Green’s half eagles were sold to Clifford T. Weihman by Stack’s, who then handled the sale of the entire group to Josiah K. Lilly. The Green-Lilly piece is illustrated in the famous “plate book” of the Green half eagle collection. A third piece, with no pedigree and graded EF-45 by NGC, was sold by Heritage in August 2018. A fourth example, the Wolfson coin, discovered by B. Max Mehl in the 1930s, sold to a little-known Chicago area collection, sold to Wolfson about 1955, acquired by Willis H. duPont at the 1962 Samuel W. Wolfson sale for \$16,500, then stolen in a Miami home invasion in 1967 and said to be lost.

Of those, this is unquestionably the finest example of America’s rarest branch mint half eagle and rarest Liberty Head gold coin. This coin widely surpasses the quality of the recently offered NGC EF-45 coin that brought \$2.16 million in August 2018. That coin is now certified by PCGS and is the only other example traced in private hands.



The San Francisco Mint in the 1850s.

Despite past publications, no 1854-S half eagle was ever in the King Farouk Collection or the Norweb Collection. There is no evidence Col. Green ever owned more than one. Only one other is in any modern private cabinet in the United States or abroad. Satiny and beautiful, with quality that would attract numismatists even if this coin was common, there is no other 1854-S half eagle in this class; not in the past, nor the present, and we would bet the house against the future as well.

The Pogue Collection is known for coins of great stature, legendary rarity, and unparalleled quality. The finest known 1854-S half eagle ranks with the 1822 \$5 in terms of absolute rarity and the difficulty with which a specimen is acquired. The present offering is the fifth all-time auction offering of an 1854-S half eagle since it was coined 166 years ago and the first for this exceptional example in 38 years.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer.

Provenance: *From the F.C.C. Boyd Collection; Numismatic Gallery’s (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) sale of the World’s Great Collection, January 1946, lot 543; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Estate, 1976; Louis E. Eliasberg Jr.; our (Bowers and Ruddy’s) sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection, October 1982, lot 471.*

Est. \$1,500,000-\$2,000,000



Lot 7336. 1891-CC MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Impressive Gem Mint State 1891-CC Half Eagle Tied for the Finest Certified at PCGS



Lot 7336. 1891-CC MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

The gorgeous Gem surfaces feature a blend of rose-orange patina and frosty mint luster. The strike is sharp for the issue, and both sides are exceptionally well preserved for a Carson City Mint gold coin of any date or denomination. Extraordinary!

Due to financial setbacks, the demand for gold specie from European countries increased markedly in 1891. In his cataloging for our August 2012 sale of the Battle Born Collection of Carson City Mint Coinage, Rusty Goe relates that during the six month period from February to July, 1891, the United States exported more than \$70 million in gold to Europe. Most of it — nearly \$66.5 million — was in coin form, rapidly draining the nation's reserves. Certain influential Americans, including Treasury Secretary Charles Foster, no longer considered gold bars an alternative to coins for this purpose. Foster succeeded William Windom as secretary of the Treasury early in 1891, one of his earliest measures being to increase the premium attached to the purchase of gold bars. This eventually made the acquisition of United States gold in coin form more attractive to European buyers.

Rusty Goe also describes a second measure by Treasury Secretary Foster soon after he took office:

"Foster's second measure occurred when he agreed to redeem the Treasury Notes and greenbacks held by wealthy U.S. bankers in the East in gold. Some historians have said that these savvy financiers conspired with their counterparts in Europe to deplete the U.S. Treasury's gold reserves."

Whether the collusion was real or not, this new source of domestic demand joined that from frenzied European buyers to increase the quantity of gold coins leaving the federal government's vaults.

The Carson City Mint stepped up gold coin production in 1891 to help meet this heightened demand and alleviate some of the strain on the nation's reserves. The facility's output of half eagles reached its peak in 1891, in fact, and for the second year in a row coinage of this denomination at the Carson City Mint outstripped that at the Philadelphia Mint. The mintage for the 1891-CC amounted to 208,000 coins, with Rusty Goe reporting, "The coining department turned out 122,000 half eagles in the first half of 1891, and between July and December it delivered another 86,000." Many of these coins were exported, as intended, and repatriations from European vaults in recent decades have provided a windfall of Mint State examples for today's mintmarked type collectors and Carson City Mint enthusiasts. There are even quite a few Choice Uncirculated coins in MS-63 and MS-64 extant, but in Gem Mint State the 1891-CC remains a formidable condition rarity. Tied for finest certified at PCGS, the Pogue specimen is truly remarkable and is eagerly awaiting inclusion in another world class numismatic cabinet.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

CAC Population: 1; 0.

Provenance: From our (*American Numismatic Rarities'*) sale of the *Old West Collection*, August 2006, lot 1338.

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000



Lot 7337. 1911-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Finest Certified 1911-S Half Eagle The Green-Farouk-Pittman Specimen



Lot 7337. 1911-S MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Here is a beautiful and exceptional coin, with both sides displaying bold rose-orange and olive-gold patina and frosty mint luster. The striking detail is razor sharp throughout, including a fully formed S mintmark. Expertly preserved and solidly graded at the uppermost reaches of Gem Mint State, it is little wonder that this is the finest 1911-S half eagle known to the major certification services.

Throughout the history of gold coins in the United States, many individual denominations found a particular niche to fill in day-to-day use. Some, like the eagle and the double eagle, were primarily used in overseas trade or as storehouses for wealth. Others, like the gold dollar served an almost purely ornamental role. The half eagle by contrast was the principal workhorse denomination. Usually struck in large numbers, the half eagle saw heavy use both domestically and abroad. At home, the \$5 coin saw its greatest use in the West where gold and silver dominated the economic scene well into the twentieth century. Such was the case when the 1,416,000 examples of Bela Lyon Pratt's groundbreaking Indian half eagle were struck. Out West the coins entered commerce and remained there until all gold was demonetized by the Presidential Gold Surrender Order of 1933. Coins held in reserve or in various bank vaults at that time ended up in the Treasury's crucibles.

Only a few thousand 1911-S half eagles remain for numismatists today. Most of these are found at the higher end of the circulated grade levels. Pratt's incuse design tended to attract dirt and wear on the high points of the central devices. In Mint State, the 1911-S is seldom found higher than MS-63. Approaching the Gem level it is a formidable condition rarity with only a couple dozen anywhere near the quality offered here. In his landmark series on gold coins, David W. Akers wrote of the 1911-S, "All in all, this is one of the most underrated issues of the series, if not the entire spectrum of 20th-century United States gold coins." Little has changed since the 1980s when he made that assessment. The present coin stands at the very top of the Condition Census, with none finer recorded at either service. Its provenance is equally remarkable, including the cabinets of Col. E.H.R. Green, King Farouk of Egypt, John Jay Pittman, David Akers, and finally the Pogue Family. Not publicly offered for sale in 23 years, this represents an extraordinarily rare opportunity that is not likely to be repeated soon.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; King Farouk of Egypt; Sotheby's sale of the Palace Collections of Egypt, February 1954, part of lot 266; John J. Pittman; David W. Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part I, October 1997, lot 1106.*

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000



Lot 7338. 1848-O Winter-1. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

EAGLES

Stunning Gem Mint State 1848-O Eagle Finest Known



Lot 7338. 1848-O Winter-1. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely orange-gold surfaces are enhanced by blushes of iridescent reddish-rose around the peripheries. The luster is full and frosty. The strike overall bold and more than acceptable for an 1840s gold coin from the New Orleans Mint. It is easy to see why this phenomenal coin is the finest 1848-O eagle extant.

The New Orleans Mint opened for business in 1838 and over the next decade became vital to the United States coin supply, producing a variety of silver and gold denominations, although not necessarily all denominations in every year. In 1848 the New Orleans Mint struck only half dimes, half dollars, and \$10 gold eagles. Production was fairly moderate for the half dimes and strong for half dollars, but the gold eagle mintage was quite small. Only 35,850 examples of what was then the largest gold denomination were struck there, compared to the year prior when 571,500 eagles were made. Southern gold coins of the Antebellum era tended to enter circulation and remain there until the Civil War drove them into hoards to await better days.

The 1848-O eagle usually has a weak obverse strike often with poor definition on the high points of Liberty's hair and a peculiar slightly sunken in look that sometimes lends itself to a less than average eye appeal on many examples. There are two reverse varieties known. Winter 1, as represented here, is identified by the noticeable punchmark on the third and fourth horizontal lines at the top of the shield and a grouping of die file marks above the eagle's right shoulder

and right below its beak. Winter 2 lacks both the die file lines and the punchmark and has some ever so slight differences in the lettering.

The 1848-O is most available in circulated grades, primarily in EF or AU, and has even been seen in grades as low as Fine, a genuinely scarce if underwhelming grade for gold. The Pogue coin represents the finest of just eight Mint State examples estimated to survive by PCGS CoinFacts, corroborating Winter's estimate of seven to eight Uncirculated coins. When one is found Mint State, it is almost invariably an MS-61 example or, very occasionally another of the lower tier levels. Gem specimens are more legend than reality with a solitary MS-65 reported at NGC and the present coin, the single finest reported. The next highest certified specimen at PCGS is a single MS-64+ followed by a pair of MS-64 examples. This coin is also among the finest known Type 2 No Motto eagles, tied with an 1861 and exceeded only by the almost unbelievable 1852 in MS-66+ that is also offered in this sale. This coin will soon be the centerpiece of another fine cabinet.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex our (Stack's) sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, October 1994, lot 1298; Warren Tripp; Spectrum Numismatics; our (Bowers and Merena's) Baltimore ANA Auction, July-August 2003, lot 4053.*

Est. \$200,000-\$250,000



Lot 7339. 1852 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Incredible Gem Mint State 1852 Eagle

The Single Finest Type II No Motto Eagle Known to PCGS



Lot 7339. 1852 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Phenomenal surfaces are enhanced by blended frosty luster and golden-rose patina. This is a sharply struck, overall pristine Gem that is universally regarded as the finest 1852 available to today's gold enthusiasts. Exquisite.

In 1852, the Philadelphia Mint received enough gold from the California gold fields to coin 263,106 eagles. The coins entered commerce where they saw use until the Civil War disrupted monetary circulation nationwide. With the price of gold dropping in relation to silver because of the huge quantities of the yellow metal coming out California, silver was driven out of circulation by speculators seeking to make a small profit. In so doing, many gold coins took up the slack and saw heavy use. Larger denomination gold coins were also preferred for international trade particularly in Europe, and large quantities of eagles and double eagles made their way across the Atlantic. The outward flow was exacerbated in the 1860s when foreign merchants would only take gold and silver in trade. These coins would spend the next several decades overseas, mostly in sacks, moving from one bank to another, and quite often suffering abrasions and scrapes along the way. Many more were lost to the Treasury meltings of the 1930s, leaving only a comparative few for numismatists to contemplate.

If looking at mintage figures alone, the 1852 eagle in theory *should* be a relatively available coin, even in Mint State. Indeed, in VF and EF grades, the issue can be found with some degree of ease, though not in large numbers.

Even at the very lowest AU level, this is not an especially scarce coin, though only a few dozen are known at the Choice AU level. In Uncirculated the date becomes one of the most demanding Type II eagles to locate.

To date, the *PCGS Population Report* for the 1852 eagle shows a total of 532 events in all grades, of those only 26 were Mint State, and with the lion's share of those receiving an MS-61 grade. Above that is a tiny cluster of specimens in MS-62 at both services, then nothing until you reach the very lonely top with this solitary marvel of a coin. This coin's significance is reinforced by its place at the very top of the Condition Census for the *entire type*. The Type II No Motto eagle was produced for 27 years between 1839 and 1866 and of the more than 12,000 grading events recorded at PCGS for the type, only five coins have received a Gem Mint State grade, with this being the finest of that truly rarefied group. That two of the three finest known Type II No Motto eagles reside in the same cabinet is a tribute to D. Brent Pogue's reputation as a connoisseur. This is a singular opportunity for the collectors who seek only the best.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *From our (Bowers and Merena's) Harry Einstein Collection sale, June 1986, lot 452; Heritage's sale of the Gold Rush Collection, January 2005 FUN Signature Sale, lot 30057; Heritage's sale of the Madison Collection, January 2008 FUN Signature Auction, lot 3261.*

Est. \$200,000-\$250,000



Lot 7340. 1854-S AU-58 (PCGS). CAC.



Lot 7341. 1904-O Winter-1. MS-67+ (PCGS).

Historic First Year 1854-S Eagle



Lot 7340. 1854-S AU-58 (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely orange-gold surfaces reveal tinges of pale rose iridescence under a light. Plenty of frosty mint luster remains, and the surfaces are minimally worn with most design elements retaining sharp to full striking detail. The historically significant 1854-S is the first San Francisco Mint ten-dollar gold issue. Fortunately for today's mintmarked gold type collectors, a relatively high percentage of the

123,826-piece mintage has survived, almost exclusively in circulated grades. Mint State survivors are so rare, in fact, that this lovely AU-58 — scarce in its own right — represents the finest realistically obtainable as far as most collectors are concerned.

PCGS Population: 25; 9 finer, just five of which are Mint State (MS-62 finest).

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000

Splendid Superb Gem 1904-O Eagle Among the Finest Known for the Type



Lot 7341. 1904-O Winter-1. MS-67+ (PCGS).

Both sides of this Superb Gem Liberty Head eagle display a blend of frosty mint luster, handsome golden-orange patina and blushes of pale rose. Virtually perfect in every way, this fully struck and expertly preserved coin will please even the most discerning numismatist.

The 108,950 eagles struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1904 represent the second most available issue from this southern mint, exceeded only by the 1903-O. Remarkably, this was not the first use of this reverse die, which was particularly long-lived. Harry W. Bass, Jr. found that this particular die was also used to strike 1894-O, 1895-O, 1897-O, and 1903-O eagles, with the 1904-O proving to be its last use. As with many larger denomination gold coins from the early twentieth century, quite a few were shipped abroad as payments to foreign treasuries and banks. There they sat in sacks for decades until making their way back home shortly after World War II. Few saw circulation domestically.

Repatriated coins are mostly heavily bagmarked, lower end Uncirculated coins, many with deep abrasions and gouges.

For most collectors, an accurately graded MS-63 1904-O eagle would suffice since above that grade the issue becomes especially arduous to locate. But the Pogue Collection is no ordinary cabinet. Only a handful of specimens at both services qualify as Gem Mint State or finer; PCGS notes a single MS-66 and the present MS-67+ at the very top of their Population Report. NGC has certified a single specimen at MS-68, with the next finest at the MS-65 level. Of the nearly quarter of a million Type III Eagle With Motto certification events at PCGS, only three are graded MS-67+, with only three finer, all MS-68+. Destined for an advanced collection.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's sale of the Gold Rush Collection, January 2005 FUN Signature Sale, lot 30059.*

Est. \$60,000-\$80,000



*Lot 7342. 1907 Indian. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3.
Raised Stars on Edge. MS-67 (PCGS).*

Condition Census 1907 Wire Rim Eagle

The Original Concept for the Saint-Gaudens Design



Lot 7342. 1907 Indian. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. Raised Stars on Edge. MS-67 (PCGS).

Delightful golden-yellow surfaces are satiny to softly frosted with a pristine appearance. The strike is full with razor sharp detail throughout the design. This is easily one of the most beautiful examples of this classic Indian eagle design type that we have ever had the privilege of bringing to auction.

The Saint-Gaudens gold eagle is widely considered one of the high water marks of American numismatic design. President Theodore Roosevelt was a fierce critic of the then-current coin designs and in order to improve them he conspired with Cornish, New Hampshire artist Saint-Gaudens to redesign the entire series of coins. Saint-Gaudens produced several designs including an obverse he originally intended for the cent. When Roosevelt saw this design, he recommended - ordered, really - that the left facing bust of Liberty should wear a war bonnet instead of a laurel wreath. Saint-Gaudens made the change in February 1907 but thought it should be used for the double eagle rather than the cent. Again Roosevelt objected as he preferred a representation of Liberty walking forward for the largest denomination. Instead the bust of Liberty wearing a feathered headdress would go onto the eagle. The reverse design for the eagle was a modified version of the "defiant eagle" Saint-Gaudens had used on Roosevelt's inaugural medal of 1905.

Plaster models were prepared in Saint-Gaudens' studios in Cornish and were sent to Philadelphia on June 1 to be converted into working dies. They encountered immediate opposition from Chief Engraver Barber (no fan of non-Mint personnel designing coins), who felt there were design deficiencies, especially the high relief nature of the design and the lack of a proper coin rim. He was focused more on mass production than coin aesthetics and felt "the models now sent are not coin relief," as he told Mint Superintendent John Landis on June 7. By now, Saint-Gaudens was seriously ill with cancer and did not travel. Instead he worked with the Mint through his assistant, Henry Hering. Hering reworked the models to reduce the relief somewhat and change the date from Roman numerals. The new models were provided to the Mint on June 24 and dies were prepared. By July 19, the dies were ready to strike experimental versions of the new design.

The first coins struck were in high relief despite Barber's requirements to the contrary, with the portrait of Liberty set within a concave field similar to how a medal might look.

The features were also more sculptural with a distinctive soft texture. In addition, because of the high relief, the coins required several strikes to bring up the design. As a result, a "fin" or "slight burr" on the edge caused the coin to not rest flat, especially since the eagle tended to rise up above the border. Now gravely ill, Saint-Gaudens continued to work through the design difficulties along with his staff. Roosevelt realized that the dream of a very high relief eagle was not feasible, and on July 29 he relented and directed the Mint to work on a lower relief version for mass production. Furthermore, in the same letter advised that:

"As for the high relief coins, have several hundred struck and allow the collectors of the country to obtain specimens as you suggested, none to be issued until the new issue is out. They should be preserved as the work of a great American artist."

Saint-Gaudens never saw his creation as a coin; he died of cancer on August 3 before any could be struck. Barber prepared a version while the Saint-Gaudens studio prepared their own revisions, coordinating with the artist's widow, Augusta. Barber's Rounded Rim version began production on September 13 with the intention of going into circulation. Ultimately neither Saint-Gaudens' original Wire Rim concept nor Barber's Rounded Rim version ended up as a circulating coin. The revision from the Saint-Gaudens studio in lower relief and with no triangular periods was adopted and was struck until 1933. In the meantime, to comply with Roosevelt's July 29 order for several hundred Wire Rim coins, an initial production run of 500 coins took place in late August on the high-pressure medal press, followed by a delivery of 42 coins struck between September and December of that year. The Treasury Department in Washington, DC took delivery of the Wire Rim coins and distributed them to government officials, as well as to some of the biggest coin dealers of the day. Seventy examples remained unsold and were sent back to the Mint in 1915 to be melted down, leaving a final net production of 472 pieces.

In keeping with the Pogue cabinet's attention to outstanding quality, the present specimen is among the finest known of this historic issue, the one that most closely represents Saint-Gaudens' and Roosevelt's vision for the \$10 gold coin.

PCGS Population: 6; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$180,000-\$200,000



*Lot 7343. 1907 Indian. Rounded Rim, Periods. Judd-1903, Pollock-1997. Rarity-5.
MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.*

**Extraordinary Superb Gem 1907 Indian Eagle
Among Finest Known of the Rare Rounded Rim, Periods Variety**



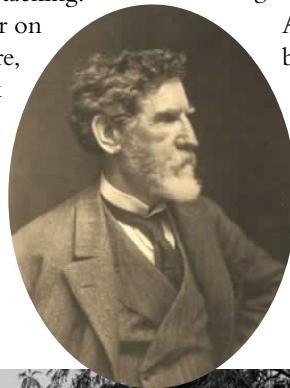
Lot 7343. 1907 Indian. Rounded Rim, Periods. Judd-1903, Pollock-1997. Rarity-5. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Blushes of pinkish-rose iridescence drift over the golden-yellow surfaces on both sides of this impressive Indian eagle. Sharply struck, fully lustrous and virtually pristine, it is difficult for us to imagine a more desirable example of the rare Rolled Rim issue. Extraordinary!

When it was discovered that Augustus Saint-Gaudens' original design for the 1907 Indian eagle caused problems both in production and stacking, Chief Engraver Charles Barber made modifications to the design that included a more standard rim configuration that permitted stacking. Although Saint-Gaudens had succumbed to cancer on August 3, at his studio in Cornish, New Hampshire, a second set of models was made using feedback received from the Mint. Saint-Gaudens' widow, Augusta, sent the revised models to the Mint where Barber reviewed them and stated that "dies made from these models would be a great improvement" over the modified dies Barber had already prepared. When Acting Mint Director Robert Preston reviewed Barber's Rounded

Rim coins, he thought they had been struck with the new models from Saint-Gaudens' studio. Consequently, Preston signed off on the Barber version, despite Barber having already pronounced the revised models superior to his own, and production of the Rounded Rim variety for circulation commenced on September 13. Estimates vary as to the precise number struck of the Rounded Rim variety; the most frequently quoted figure is 31,500 pieces based on Treasury correspondence, though some sources cite figures as high as 32,500 coins.

Acting Director Preston was replaced in September by the newly appointed Mint director, Frank Leach. Leach agreed with Barber's assessment of the Rounded Rim version and ordered that it be replaced with the revised lower relief Saint-Gaudens model, which also omitted the triangular periods found on both the Wire Rim and the Rounded Rim varieties. Production ceased and on November 9, he ordered that all but 50 of the Rounded Rim coins be melted



Aspet, Saint-Gaudens home in Cornish, New Hampshire. (Library of Congress)

THE D. BRENT POGUE COLLECTION PART VII

down. According to Leach in his 1917 memoirs, *Recollections of a Newspaperman*, the remaining 50 were then "...given to museums of art and officials and others connected with the work." Interestingly, when Leach offered each of the dozen members of the 1908 Assay Commission an example, only Ohio Congressman William Ashbrook wanted them and instead bought all 12 for face value from the remaining commission members.

About ten times as rare as the earlier Wire Rim variety, almost all of the very few Rounded Rim coins survived. All but five or so of the remaining estimated 40 specimens are

Mint State, a good proportion of which have been certified at MS-65 and MS-66. Only a select few have achieved the Superb Gem level, including the present specimen from the Pogue Collection. The 1907 Rounded Rim eagle is one of the rarest and most prized issues of the twentieth century and is pursued by numismatist and art collector alike. Here is an incredible example of one of the great coin designs of all time.

PCGS Population: 3; with a single MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$400,000-\$500,000



*Charles Barber
(Courtesy Barber
Coin Collectors
Society)*



The third Philadelphia Mint which had opened in 1901. (Library of Congress)

Lovely Gem 1907 No Periods Indian Eagle



2x Photo

Lot 7344. 1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Intense mint luster swirls around both sides of this Gem Indian eagle. The surfaces feature a blend of satin and softly frosted qualities. Bright golden-yellow patina is seen on both sides, and the strike is sharply executed. This lovely example from the first year of Indian eagle coinage will be a significant addition to a high quality gold type set.

The Philadelphia Mint produced 239,406 examples of the modified No Periods design in 1907. As the first examples of the new eagle to reach the general public, many 1907 No Periods coins were saved for posterity and Mint

State pieces are plentiful in an absolute sense. On the other hand, many of these coins suffer from soft striking detail in the centers as well as general mishandling. For specialists seeking exceptional coins for their collections, this issue can be challenging at the finest levels of Mint State preservation, as here. This is a significant opportunity to acquire a stellar-quality example of the first circulating coin of the Saint-Gaudens \$10 Indian eagle type.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



Lot 7345. 1908-D Motto. MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Magnificent Nearly Pristine 1908-D Motto Eagle
Tied for Finest Certified
The Clapp-Eliasberg Specimen



Lot 7345. 1908-D Motto. MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides of this truly remarkable coin display lovely mint frost. The surfaces have a delightful fine grain texture, enhanced by vivid orange and olive-gold patina. Essentially perfect and a strong contender for the title of finest known 1908-D Motto Indian eagle.

Even after all the growing pains experienced getting the 1907 Saint-Gaudens eagle into production, there was one more challenge to be overcome. President Theodore Roosevelt felt that the inclusion of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on coins was sacrilegious and believed he could have the motto left off of the newly-designed coins. The coins without the motto entered circulation in late 1907 and 1908 and immediately caused controversy among members of the public who took up the issue with Congress. In response, Congress passed legislation mandating its inclusion on all coins going forward. Later in 1908, Charles Barber added the motto on both the eagle and double eagle, as well as a few other minor modifications.

On August 12, the Denver Mint began production of the 1908-D With Motto eagle, eventually coining 836,500 pieces, roughly four times as many as those without the motto. The mintmark was usually hand applied in this period, so numerous minor placement varieties exist. On the 1908-D No Motto coins the D mintmark was very broad and bold, located above the leaves of the branch at the same angle as the rim in that area. When the Motto was added, the mintmark placement was lowered to near the end of the fasces below the leaves, where it remained for the duration of the series.

Many of the newly struck coins entered circulation in the West where gold was generally preferred over paper. They saw frequent use and received the commensurate amount of wear until they were withdrawn from circulation and melted beginning in 1933. As with many of the larger denomination gold coins of the early twentieth century,

quite a few were used in international commerce where they spent long periods of time in large sacks with other gold coins where suffered abrasions and bag marks. Beginning in the 1940s and 1950s and continuing to this day, many of these coins returned from their foreign sojourns. Finding a Mint State 1908-D Motto eagle that rises above the Choice level can be challenging. While PCGS CoinFacts provides an estimate of approximately 900 Uncirculated examples extant, they also indicate that perhaps as few as 40 of those are at the Gem level or finer.

At the summit are two astonishing MS-68 examples recorded at PCGS and a single example at NGC (though it is not certain if this is a resubmission). Our (Stack's) January 2004 sale of the Wm. Thomas Michaels Collection PCGS MS-68 specimen as lot 3007 brought \$86,250 and has not been offered since. The present coin has an illustrious history of its own. Jeff Garrett notes that it was obtained directly from the Mint at the time of issue by George Clapp where it remained until his collection was sold to Louis E. Eliasberg in 1941 in a deal brokered by Stack's. It was sold as lot 848 in the October 1982 Bowers and Ruddy sale of the Eliasberg Collection. Its last appearance at public auction was in April 2006 in Heritage's sale of the Duckor Collection where it was obtained by D. Brent Pogue. Tonight, one select bidder will be able to add their name to this illustrious pedigree that can trace back to the day it left the Mint.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex George H. Clapp, acquired directly from the Mint; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., via Stack's, 1941; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection (Eliasberg), October 1982, lot 848; Heritage's sale of Indian Eagle Selections from the Dr. Steven L. Duckor Collection, April 2006 CSNS Signature Auction, lot 3884.*

Est. \$200,000-\$300,000



Lot 7346. 1854-S MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

DOUBLE EAGLES

Popular First Year 1854-S Double Eagle Rare Gem Mint State Preservation



Lot 7346. 1854-S MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Outstanding golden-yellow surfaces are enhanced by lovely mint frost. This is a sharply struck coin with most design elements fully rendered. Interesting peripheral die cracks over the lower left reverse and in the date area on the obverse are as made. The most useful identifiers for provenance are a pair of light alloy spots on the bridge of Liberty's nose and in the field in front of the forehead. After several years of political wrangling, the mint in San Francisco was finally opened for business in March 1854. The mint was first located in the offices of the highly regarded private coiners Moffat & Company at 608-610 Commercial Street until 1874 when it was replaced by a larger facility better suited for mass production. The first coins struck in 1854 were the five main gold denominations: the gold dollar, quarter eagle, half eagle, eagle, and the double eagle. A total of 141,468 \$20 gold pieces were struck that first year, all of which were promptly absorbed into the regional economy and would remain there for years. Because of the coins' heavy

use in a cash-starved West, this is a comparatively scarce issue that is almost always found in low grades. It was not until a group of 1854-S double eagles were found on the wreck of the *Yankee Blade* that any examples in higher grades became available. Even so, this issue is scarce in Mint State with Q. David Bowers accounting for only 200 to 300 Uncirculated examples in numismatic hands when he wrote his *Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins* in 2004. Gems such as this are of the utmost rarity, and none have been certified finer than MS-65. With the exceptional quality and eye appeal that is to be expected from the Pogue cabinet, this is a coin that will appeal to both advanced gold type collectors and double eagle enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Dallas, TX Signature Coin Auction of October 2008, lot 3013.*

Est. \$100,000-\$150,000



Lot 7347. 1857-S Bold S. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Superb Gem 1857-S Double Eagle

From the *S.S. Central America* Treasure



Lot 7347. 1857-S Bold S. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Both sides of this beautiful Superb Gem display frosty orange-gold luster enhanced by wisps of pale reddish-rose here and there around the borders. Fully struck with virtually pristine surfaces, this coin would do justice to the finest gold type set or specialized cabinet of Liberty Head double eagles.

The year 1857 saw two major events occur that had long lasting effects on the United States economy. Throughout the early 1850s, the railroads began a rapid expansion throughout the nation in an effort to unite the major commercial centers and eventually the East Coast with the West Coast. In the process, railroad companies embarked on an overly ambitious construction spree which required considerable financing, which banks were eager to provide. It became apparent that many of these railroad companies were built on empty promises and no assets. The bubble in railroad stocks burst in the summer of 1857, beginning a bear market that accelerated rapidly after several major companies failed. On August 24, the dam broke when the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company collapsed entirely. That failure precipitated a massive run on the banks that when the dust settled left in ruin thousands of banks, businesses reliant on those banks, and the people reliant on those businesses.

While this financial disaster, the Panic of 1857 unfolded across the nation, another tragedy exacerbated the economic failures and claimed hundreds of lives. On September 3, the *S.S. Central America*, a side-wheel steamer operated by the United States Mail Steamship Company, left the Panamanian port city of Colón with 101 crew members and 477 passengers headed to New York via Havana. On the 9th, the *Central America* encountered an Atlantic hurricane off the coast of North Carolina and tried to ride out the storm. Despite valiant efforts by Captain William Herndon and the passengers and crew to keep the ship from sinking, it was to no avail. On the 12th when two small vessels were spotted, Captain Herndon gave the order to abandon ship, deployed lifeboats and tried to rescue as many people as possible, with women and children first. That evening, the *Central America* slipped beneath the waves with Captain Herndon maintaining his position on the wheel box until the very end. Captain Herndon was celebrated across the nation for his bravery and heroism and his name lives on

today in the form of memorials, ships, and the town of Herndon, Virginia.

Also on board the *Central America* was a staggering 15 tons of gold in the form of assayer ingots, gold dust, and coins worth \$8 million at the time, or roughly half a billion dollars in today's accounting. The ship was lost over a particularly deep part of the Atlantic that made recovery an impossibility for generations. In the 1980s a group of treasure hunters and explorers believed they had located where the ship and its gold had come to rest on the ocean bottom. After years of exploration and searching with side-scan sonar and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), the wreck was located in 1988, and over the next several years, several tons of gold assayer ingots, gold dust, and gold coins were recovered. Over the next several years the disposition of the treasure was litigated until it was determined that the discovery team was entitled to 92% of the recovered treasure. Exploration still continues by Odyssey Marine Exploration.

Among this fantastic treasure were approximately 5,400 freshly struck 1857-S double eagles. Gold coins struck at the San Francisco Mint entered the region's commercial channels and remained there. Before the recovery of the *Central America* coins, the best example of a Type I double eagle struck at the San Francisco Mint would be in the AU range. Thanks to the recovery of this treasure ship and others, numismatists can now acquire not only a Mint State example, but even a Gem. The majority of the double eagles recovered from the *S.S. Central America* are at the Choice to Gem Mint State level of preservation. Above those grades the numbers thin out and Superb Gems such as this are much more difficult to find. Due to careful conservation under the eye of scientist and discoverer Bob Evans, the surfaces of these coins appear as sparkling as the day they left the San Francisco Mint. The Superb Gem from the Pogue Collection will attract considerable attention from double eagle specialists, as well as enthusiasts of Gold Rush history and shipwreck lore.

PCGS Population (all varieties of the issue): 15; with a solitary MS-67+ finer.

Provenance: *Ex S.S. Central America.*

Est. \$80,000-\$100,000



Lot 7348. 1869 MS-66 (PCGS).

Glorious Gem Mint State 1869 Double Eagle
Finest Certified for the Issue
Among the Finest Type II Double Eagles of Any Date



Lot 7348. 1869 MS-66 (PCGS).

Featuring lovely mint frost and richly original olive-gold patina, this is a truly remarkable Liberty Head double eagle irrespective of type or date. Pale rose highlights are evident and enhance the memorable eye appeal. With its razor sharp striking detail and virtually pristine surfaces, one has to admire this coin for its technical quality and visual appeal. Remarkable.

The Type II double eagle as a whole is among the most challenging issues to obtain in high grade. The Type I double eagle is available in Uncirculated thanks in part to treasure recovered from ships like the *S.S. Republic*, *S.S. Brother Jonathan*, and most notably the *S.S. Central America*. Even Type III issues can be found in moderately higher grades courtesy of repatriations of large quantities from overseas as well as efforts by well-positioned and well-heeled numismatists. This is not the case with the Type II double eagle where high degrees of preservation is much more rarefied and more by chance.

The 1869 double eagle is no exception. In that year, 175,130 double eagles were struck at Philadelphia with an additional 686,750 at the San Francisco Mint. While many San Francisco-produced double eagles entered the channels of commerce, those coined in Philadelphia tended to be obtained by large banks or other trading firms who used them for international commerce, shipping them in large quantities overseas. Those that remained in circulation domestically experienced the typical rigors of commercial use and are generally found in EF to AU. Large quantities of the issue ended up in the Treasury's melting pots during the great meltings of the 1930s, leaving even fewer behind. After

the Second World War, some of the coins that were shipped overseas found their way back to the United States, but only a few turned out to be in Mint State, almost exclusively between MS-60 and MS-62. Above that level and this issue is a major condition rarity.

In the early 1980s in his landmark guide to gold coins, David W. Akers wrote that he was able to locate only seven auction listings of Uncirculated pieces in a survey of more than 400 major auction sales. The situation had not much improved by the time Q. David Bowers wrote in his *Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins* in 2004 that he estimated a Mint State population somewhere between 15 to 20 different examples. Today's population reports and census figures allow a clear look at the grade landscape and it confirms what has been suspected for many years: the 1869 is exceptionally rare above Choice Mint State. NGC reports a single MS-63 specimen with none finer, while PCGS notes only four coins above MS-63. Standing at the very top is the Pogue coin in MS-66. In fact, so special is this coin that there are only two MS-66 Type II double eagles extant, and only one finer, the wondrous MS-67 1875-S also from the Pogue Collection. That this catalog features two of the three finest known Type II double eagles is an astonishing feat.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1;0 finer.

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the Gold Rush Collection, January 2005 FUN Signature Sale, lot 30073; Heritage's sale of the Madison Collection, January 2008 FUN Signature Auction, lot 3319.*

Est. \$300,000-\$400,000



Lot 7349. 1875-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Superb Gem 1875-S Double Eagle
The Single Finest Type II Liberty Head Double Eagle
From the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection



Lot 7349. 1875-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is a phenomenal Type II Liberty Head double eagle irrespective of date or issuing mint. The intensely lustrous surfaces display full mint frost, and both sides show a rich blend of rose and medium gold patina. Razor sharp in striking detail and essentially pristine, this coin belongs in the finest gold cabinet.

San Francisco was a perfect destination for bullion from the Comstock Lode and the gold fields of California, as well as large quantities of bullion from around the Pacific Rim. By the late 1860s it soon became apparent to Treasury officials that the first San Francisco Mint building was not able to handle the steadily increasing volume of incoming bullion. In 1869, the government located a site at Fifth and Mission Streets and by the end of 1874, the “Granite Lady” was ready and equipment from the old mint was moved into the new building. Limited coinage operations began in December.

The production of most gold denominations in 1875 was at best minuscule and includes some notable numismatic rarities. Only the double eagle was coined in any significant quantities at Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco, and then almost entirely to satisfy foreign demand for the denomination. The newly built facility at San Francisco coined 1,230,000 double eagles. Many 1875-S double eagles made their way to mostly European banks and treasuries soon after production; even those that went into circulation often ended up in sacks for overseas transport in later years. The coins were moved around receiving a wide range of scrapes, dings, abrasions, and other forms of damage. Those that remained in the United States later ended up in the Mint’s furnaces during the extensive melting that took place after the Presidential Gold Surrender Order in 1933.

When 1875-S double eagles that had been shipped overseas returned in the twentieth century, a significant number of Uncirculated examples were among those repatriated coins. Several thousand 1875-S double eagles are believed to exist in all grade levels. Even though PCGS CoinFacts provides an estimate of 1,025 individual Mint State survivors, almost all are between MS-60 and MS-62 and seldom any finer. At the MS-63 level, the issue is extremely scarce and at MS-64 it is a formidable condition rarity. If it were not for the very special coin offered here, the finest known specimens would not even reach Gem status.

The Pogue Collection Superb Gem 1875-S is the finest known by three full grade points. Precisely how this coin was so carefully preserved compared to the rest of the

issue is not certain, but clearly deliberate care was taken, suggesting that the coin may have been directly obtained from the Mint. It was one of the highlights of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, sold by Stack’s on March 15, 1995 as lot 715. There, the cataloger described the coin:

“1875-S Superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Outstanding quality, possibly the finest business strike Type II Double Eagle known. An exciting opportunity for the discriminating collector. Double Eagles were the yeoman workhorses of the US gold coins in the 1870’s: major bank transactions involved large numbers of Double Eagles, for example. Consequently, almost all the \$20 Gold that survive from this period are circulated and the few that are not are in grades lower than choice. This specimen is, without a doubt, one of the finest we have ever had the privilege of handling. To the best of our recollection, we have not auctioned a finer example, nor have we ever seen one to equal this coin. Both sides are a lovely, bright, light orange yellow gold in color. The mint luster is complete and makes perfectly formed cartwheels on both sides. The surfaces are frosty and lustrous and are virtually undisturbed by breaks in the frosting. A short section of deep coppery toning along the obverse rim at 3 o’clock will serve to “hallmark” this extraordinary coin. Here is a prize, indeed, for the truly advanced collector of double eagles.”

In that sale, when the coin was raw, it brought a record-setting \$82,500. The coin has since been certified at both services, accounting for the presence of the MS-67 records at both PCGS and NGC. It later received a CAC sticker for exceptional eye appeal. The coin was sold by private treaty in January 2009 for \$575,000, another record price for a Type II double eagle.

As a class, the Type II Liberty Head double eagle is the most challenging of the three types to locate in the higher degrees of preservation, so much so that only three coins exceed the MS-65 level in total, two of which are represented in the Pogue Part VII catalog. This 1875-S double eagle stands as the finest of all Type II double eagles. History will likely be written when this remarkable coin crosses the block.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer at either service.

Provenance: *From our (Stack’s) sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, March 1995, lot 715; Oreville Collection.*

Est. \$500,000-\$700,000



Lot 7350. 1884-S MS-65+ (PCGS).

Condition Census Gem 1884-S Double Eagle

Single Finest Graded by PCGS



Lot 7350. 1884-S MS-65+ (PCGS).

This San Francisco Mint double eagle offers a razor-sharp strike, vivid rose-orange patina and swirling mint luster. It is expertly preserved, more so than usually seen for this issue. This is a phenomenal Type III Liberty Head double eagle that stands tall among the gold highlights in our current offering of the Pogue Collection.

Most of the double eagles struck at San Francisco in the 1880s served one of three purposes: for commercial use, as financial reserves, or for international trade. Paper currency was generally not trusted on the West Coast and therefore gold coins (especially double eagles) were the preferred medium for larger transactions. These coins tended to remain in circulation for years, eventually exhibiting the signs of use. Many ended up in the large-scale melts in the 1930s after gold was demonetized as a means to restore the economy during the Great Depression. The few that survived tend to be in the circulated grade levels. With the 1882 introduction of gold certificates for general circulation (earlier issues were more for bank and government use), gold coins were held in reserve by the Treasury for redemption. Because the smallest denomination gold certificate at the time was the \$20 note, the obvious choice for storing reserves, when ingots were not used, was the double eagle. These coins saw little use - perhaps a few were released into circulation from time to time - and when the Treasury began melting down gold coins, these were among the first into the melting pot.

It is to the world of international commerce that the majority of today's double eagles trace their origins. Paper money was not desired by overseas financial institutions, governments, and large business concerns since there would always be the question of ease of redemption. Governments in particular preferred large gold coins for their own reserves and with the enormous output of double eagles from the United States, considerable numbers of them flowed

overseas. They were frequently obtained directly from the Treasury so many freshly struck coins were transported across the ocean via steamship in large sacks of 1,000 pieces each with no regard for careful handling. Once at their intended location, they were shuffled around, counted, moved some more, recounted, and the sometimes rebagged, each time getting more dings and bruises. After World War II, large quantities started to make their way back to the United States, a process that continues to this day.

The 916,000 examples of the 1884-S double eagle are no exception. When first examined closely by the numismatic community, most examples seen were in lower grades with very few Uncirculated examples turning up. David W. Akers in his landmark 1982 double eagle treatise could only account for a few dozen Mint State coins. By 2004 when Q. David Bowers wrote his *Guide Book* on the denomination, that estimate grew to a couple thousand Mint State coins, almost entirely coming from overseas stashes. As the coins were examined, one important pattern emerged, most are heavily abraded and in lower Mint State grades. The 1884-S is an exceptionally challenging issue to locate any finer than MS-63. PCGS has only certified two coins at the Gem level, an MS-65 and this, the sole MS-65+ in the PCGS Population. This dazzling example from the Pogue Collection stands far above the crowd and represents an important bidding opportunity for advanced double eagle enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's Dallas Signature Coin Auction of October 2006, lot 3290*; *Heritage's Charlotte ANA National Money Show Auction of March 2007, lot 2291*; *Heritage's Milwaukee ANA Signature Coin Auction of August 2007, lot 2036*.

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000



Lot 7351. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief Wire Rim. MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Majestic Superb Gem MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle

The Wire Rim Variety

Among the Finest Certified



Lot 7351. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

This virtually pristine coin presents intense mint luster on predominantly medium gold surfaces. Rose-gold highlights are also evident on both sides under a light — very attractive. Fully struck, as befits the issue, with a beautiful appearance that will delight gold enthusiasts as well as advanced type collectors.

The High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of those coins that appear on most numismatist's wish lists even if twentieth century American gold is not a chosen field of study. The image of Liberty striding towards the viewer holding a torch and olive branch is one of the most familiar coin motifs and is recognizable by even those with the most casual interest in coins.

The MCMVII High Relief double eagle has long been celebrated as one of the most beautiful coin designs in all of American numismatics. The story of its creation and the partnership between president and sculptor adds to the appeal of the novel design. In 1905, President Teddy Roosevelt, arguably the president who took the most active and personal interest in our coinage designs, was sadly disappointed with the mediocre appearance of America's coinage designs of the era. The president had only recently taken an interest in ancient Greek coins, having just seen some on display, and he vocally lamented the fact that the coinage of his "bully pulpit" era was mainly plain and uninspired in comparison to those ancient works of numismatic art. Accordingly, Roosevelt contracted with his long time acquaintance, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, paying the sum of \$5,000 to him to redesign the entire U.S. coinage spectrum, from the small bronze cent all the way up the denominational ladder to the large gold double eagle. Saint-Gaudens, America's most admired sculptor, kept his studio and family home in Cornish, New Hampshire, where he prepared the many sketches and working models for his

ideas. By the summer of 1907, Saint-Gaudens had nearly completed the work on the Indian \$10 design as well as the new \$20 design (which was based on his statue of Victory, part of the Sherman Victory Monument which stands proudly today in New York City's Central Park). On August 3, 1907, Saint-Gaudens succumbed to cancer without having seen an example of his work in its legal tender form; his stunning design was finished by his assistant, Henry Hering. Meanwhile, a great "war" of words and bombast (Roosevelt called it his "pet crime") had broken out between the Mint and Charles Barber on one side, and the "Ol' Rough Rider," President Roosevelt, on the other. Barber was gravely upset that Roosevelt had unkind words for his dime, quarter, and half dollar designs (which had circulated as current coin of the realm since 1892), and he was also incensed over the fact that an outside artist had been chosen to redesign our country's coinage. Further, Barber protested that the high relief of the dies would prevent the coins from striking, stacking at banks, and on and on, causing Roosevelt to state that the MCMVII \$20 coins would be produced if it took all day to strike just one coin!

Despite Barber's shenanigans, the MCMVII High Relief double eagles were eventually produced to the tune of several hundred pieces a day, though not without difficulties — each coin needed three blows from the dies to be rendered to its full design advantage. In time, however, some 11,250 High Relief MCMVII double eagles were produced to the president's satisfaction. Barber then redesigned the dies, making them flatter in depth and considerably less dynamic in appearance, and swapping the Roman numerals for Arabic. This style would continue through the demise of the series in 1933.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (MS-69 finest).

Est. \$250,000–\$300,000



Lot 7352. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-68+ (PCGS). CAC.

Phenomenal Superb Gem MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant
Single Finest Graded by PCGS



Lot 7352. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-68+ (PCGS). CAC.

Outstanding deep golden-yellow surfaces are highly lustrous with a silky smooth, pristine appearance on both sides. Full striking detail enhances the desirability of this truly remarkable High Relief double eagle.

While the road to creating the Saint-Gaudens high relief double eagle was taken by the sculptor, his studio, President Roosevelt, and Mint personnel, the project got a boost upon the nomination of Frank A. Leach as director of the Mint in September. Originally the superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, Leach assumed the position as director on November 1 and as immediately confronted by a president clearly frustrated with the Mint's progress on his "pet crime." Saint-Gaudens' Indian design for the eagle was finally in production but the double eagle had stalled, mostly because of Chief Engraver Charles Barber. Indeed, when Roosevelt discussed the double eagle project in person as Leach took office, he took the time air his frustrations and suggested a firm course of action to see the coins produced. As Leach later recalled in his memoir, *Recollections of a Newspaperman*:

"Before I had become familiar with my surroundings the President sent for me. In the interview that followed he told me what he wanted, and what the failures and his disappointments had been, and proceeded to advise me as to what I should do to accomplish the purpose determined upon in the way of the new coinage. In this talk he suggested some details of action of a drastic character for my guidance, which he was positive were necessary to be adopted before success could be had. All this was delivered in his usual vigorous way, emphasizing many points by hammering on the desk with his fist."

Barber persisted in his efforts to drastically reduce the relief of the coins, but Roosevelt was having none of it. Roosevelt responded on November 18 by ordering the Mint on "begin the new issue, even if it takes you all day to strike one piece!" Sure enough, not long after in late November, Leach presented Roosevelt with his coins.

Pleased with the quick resolution, Roosevelt would later introduce Leach to other members of his Cabinet as "a man who got results." Barber, on the other hand, was not as effusive with praise and was more concerned with mass

production. Barber presented two examples to Philadelphia Mint Superintendent John Landis and noted that "these are not selected as all the coins now made are the same as these two, which gives me alarm as they are so well made that I fear the President may demand the continuance of this particular coin." Even with Hering's adjustments to Saint-Gaudens' original models, each coin required between three to five strikes per coin along with hand inspection in order to properly bring up the design. The collar proved problematic, as well. During each and every strike metal would be pushed to where the coin's edge and collar met if the collar was not tightened sufficiently. Even the tiniest misalignment of the dies would form a "fin" or Wire Rim. A second collar was introduced in mid December that largely eliminated the Wire Rim, but the production process remained too slow to be economically feasible. Only 12,367 coins were struck for circulation in the High Relief format, with two-thirds of those coins bearing the Wire Rim. It is believed that 4,000 Flat Rim specimens were struck. After these initial pieces were made, Barber's substantially modified version of the design went into production.

When the High Relief coins were released the sub-treasuries and large banking institutions, the coins were eagerly acquired and received almost universal acclaim. Very few entered circulation but rather were retained as pieces of numismatic art and very quickly premiums were attached to the coins, up to \$30 per piece. As interest waned in the 1920s, the coins carried little if any premium and many did light duty in circulation, and some likely ended up in the great Treasury melts of the 1930s. The High Relief coins became more popular starting in the 1940s and have maintained their position near the top of any collector's wish list ever since. As testimony to the timeless nature of Saint-Gaudens' design, it is by no mere coincidence that it was selected for the American Eagle gold bullion coins in 1986.

The Flat Rim feature was noted in numismatists as early as 1908 and has been frequently collected as a separate variety. Even early on, the Flat Rim double eagle's comparative scarcity has earned the coin a premium above that of the more available Wire Rim variety. While about half of the

original production are extant, demand far outstrips supply. Fortunately, Mint State examples are available and are especially desirable at the Choice level. For the numismatist seeking to add an example of the High Relief issue, the Flat Rim specimens offer both scarcity and beauty.

Superb Gem Flat Rim specimens, however, are a different breed, as PCGS has only reported 11 at that level, all but two at MS-67. Above that there is an MS-67+ and this extraordinary MS-68+ coin. NGC makes no distinction

between the two rim varieties and their census data shows no Flat Rim specimen approaching the level of the Pogue coin.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the Phillip H. Morse Collection of Saint-Gaudens Coinage, November 2005, lot 6527; Heritage's FUN Signature Auction of January 2007, lot 3796.*

Est. \$300,000-\$400,000



The Sherman Monument by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, located at Grand Army Plaza in Manhattan. The figure of Victory beside Sherman was the basis for the motif on the MCMVII High Relief double eagles.

Premium Gem 1907 Arabic Numerals Double Eagle



Lot 7353. 1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. Saint. MS-66+ (PCGS).

Lovely mint frost blends with vivid golden-orange patina on both sides of this gorgeous Gem. It is boldly to sharply struck and has eye appeal to spare. Despite all the problems experienced with the original Saint-Gaudens High Relief design, a circulating version was ready toward the end of 1907. To avoid the multiple strikes required to bring up the relief on the MCMVII double eagles, Chief Engraver Charles Barber reduced the relief so that only a single strike from a regular high speed coining press would be required. The use of Roman numerals for the date was also discontinued. The Philadelphia Mint was the only facility that was in a position to produce the new coins so late in the year, and that mint coined 361,667 pieces. The new low relief coins were released into general circulation on December 13, 1907, and while not quite the original idea Roosevelt and

Saint-Gaudens had in mind, the old nineteenth century design that Roosevelt so detested became a thing of the past.

Once released, numismatic attention was given to the High Relief MCMVII double eagles, leaving the “ordinary” low relief coins to join their Liberty Head cousins primarily for use in overseas transactions. Few thought to save these coins in high grade so they were either destroyed in the later melts in the 1930s or spent large amounts of time shuffled about in bags. Today, while there are a considerable number of examples in the lower Mint State grades, the issue becomes steadily rarer the closer to Gem it reaches. A few MS-66 examples can be located with some effort but truly outstanding specimens with excellent eye appeal, as here, are few and far between.

PCGS Population: 33; 19 finer (MS-68 finest).

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000



Lot 7354. 1909/8 FS-301. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Marvelous Gem Mint State 1909/8 Double Eagle The Finest Certified



Lot 7354. 1909/8 FS-301. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Both side of this premium Gem double eagle exhibit vivid medium gold and pale rose patina that provides truly outstanding eye appeal. The luster is full and frosty and the striking detail is very complete throughout the design for an example especially for this often poorly defined overdate. Expertly preserved and worthy of the finest double eagle cabinet.

The 1909/8 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is unique in that it is the only overdate known for the entire series. The variety was created when the diesinker erroneously used a 1908 hub while preparing a 1909-dated working die. The diesinker then corrected this mistake and finished the working die with the correct 1909 hub, but failed to remove the earlier 1908 date, leaving it plainly visible to the unaided eye. Under normal circumstances, Chief Engraver Charles Barber would inspect each working die prior to use, but for some reason that must not have occurred here, considering the obvious overdate. The die was put into use and, according to Roger Burdette, anywhere from 10,094 and 44,730 coins were struck and subsequently entered circulation. Beginning in 1910, a new master date die was created and used from that point forward, essentially eliminating the possibility that such overdates would occur again. This may indicate that Barber became aware of the overdates soon after they were struck and sought to prevent it happening again.

Soon after production, the overdate was noticed by numismatists and Edgar Adams made mention of the coin in the June 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*. Interest in the overdate was minimal at best until the early 1940s when Abe Kosoff began publicizing it. Wayte Raymond began including it in his *Standard Catalog* beginning in 1944 and it made it into the *Guide Book* with the very first edition in 1947. Since then it has become a mainstay of the series and desirable as the only overdate in the series and one of the few well-known double eagle overdates.

The 1909/8 has roughly the same availability as its normal date sibling, though the overdate generally gets more attention. An estimated half of the surviving examples are Mint State, but all but a couple dozen are in the very lowest levels, seldom any finer than MS-64. At the Gem level, the 1909/8 is a challenge that eludes all but the most patient and diligent of numismatists. PCGS has recorded four grading events at the MS-66 level and just one finer, the MS-66+ coin offered here. At NGC, there are seven records at the MS-66 level but none finer, including with any additional qualifiers. For a collection where only the best will do, here is just such a coin.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From *Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 1999*, lot 8470; *Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of April 2006*, lot 4580.

Est. \$80,000-\$100,000



Lot 7355. 1927-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Fantastic Superb Gem 1927-S Double Eagle
The Morse-Duckor-Pogue Specimen
Single Finest Graded by PCGS



Lot 7355. 1927-S MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

The incredibly beautiful surfaces of this San Francisco double eagle are covered in lovely mint frost and vivid golden-orange patina. The strike is razor sharp throughout, and both sides are as nice as would be expected at the assigned grade. Free of even the most trivial handling marks, a small alloy spot in the lower right obverse field is mentioned solely as an identifying feature.

For the numismatist assembling a date set of Saint-Gaudens double eagles, the later issues present a formidable challenge, even when the 1933 double eagle is excluded. Most were struck at the Mint then immediately set aside in Treasury vaults where they sat until the early 1930s when they were sent right back to the Mint for melting down into ingots. The 1927-S is typical of these late issues. The mintage of 3,107,000 pieces would ordinarily suggest a very common coin, but of these three million, only 3,750 were actually delivered to the Federal Reserve or to large commercial banks. A little more than 3,000 were retained for assay purposes, and the balance - just under 3.1 million coins - were immediately sent into storage then destroyed without having seen the light of day.

The rarity of the 1927-S was suspected by the numismatic community even as early as the 1930s and 1940s. The numismatic viewpoint from the 1940s for the issue is exemplified by B. Max Mehl who described the Uncirculated example in his April 1949 sale of the Dr. Charles W. Green Collection thus:

"Another great rarity. Almost as rare as the 1926 S. I believe there are no fewer than three or four specimens known. In 1944, when the first specimen was offered at the Bell Sale, the coin cataloged for only \$125.00 yet it brought \$500.00... Two years later, in 1946, another specimen appeared at auction in the "World's Greatest" Collection. The coin then cataloged for \$175.00, but it brought \$925.00. While it is true that a specimen sold for less last year, but I think the

coin is just as rare as it ever was and it is well worth its former highest record if not more."

World War II changed the situation markedly. Large quantities of double eagles started returning to the United States, something that still occasionally happens. While a few formerly rare issues were now increasingly available, the 1927-S did not surface in any appreciable numbers and certainly not enough to remove its status as a rarer issue. PCGS CoinFacts provides an estimate of 225 examples believed extant, almost all of which are in the lower Mint State grades showing evidence of their extended stays in bank bags. Roger Burdette in his excellent 2018 work on the series indicates the number may be closer to 300. Fewer than two dozen may be safely called Gem or finer and they are among the most avidly sought coins by double eagle specialists. Combined, there are three grading events at the MS-67 level at both of the major certification services, though it is unclear if these represent resubmissions. Of all the recent auction appearances for the 1927-S, the Morse-Duckor specimen offered here is the only MS-67 so far noted. This coin has an unbroken chain of custody reaching back to when it was first obtained directly from the treasurer of the United States in 1927. Here is a very well preserved specimen of a truly rare issue.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: *Ex Treasurer of the U.S.; George Godard; Heritage's sale of the Museum of Connecticut History Collection, June 1995 Long Beach Sale, lot 6027; Heritage's sale of the Philip H. Morse Collection, November 2005, lot 6698; Heritage's sale of the Dr. and Mrs. Steven Duckor Collection, January 2012 FUN Signature Auction, lot 4645; Heritage's Philadelphia Signature Auction of August 2012, lot 5460; Heritage's FUN Signature Auction of January 2013, lot 5966.*

Est. \$150,000-\$200,000

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

Exceptional Superb Gem 1900 Lafayette Dollar Among the Finest Graded



2x Photo

Lot 7356. 1900 Lafayette Silver Dollar. MS-67 (PCGS).

Iridescent reddish-rose is seen obverse periphery, while the center offers warmer olive-gray and silvery near brilliance. The reverse exhibits antique silver and olive-gray central toning with more subtle reddish-rose at the border. Both sides are fully frosted in finish and exceptionally nice for a survivor of this conditionally challenging type.

For the modern numismatist, commemorative silver dollars have been a normal part of the collecting landscape for many decades. However, at the very beginning of the Mint's commemorative coin program in the 1890s, the denomination of choice was the half dollar and would remain so until the 1980s. In 1899 the Lafayette Memorial Commission sought to use a souvenir coin to raise money to gift the people France an equestrian statue of the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of the 1900 International Exposition in Paris. At first, the Commission asked for 100,000 silver half dollars but when Congress passed the enabling authorization on March 3, 1899, this was changed to 50,000 silver dollars to be sold for \$2 a coin. A national campaign by schoolchildren selling the coins went forward, but despite all efforts, the statue was not ready in time for the exposition and instead a plaster model was unveiled.

Chief Engraver Charles Barber designed the Lafayette dollar, and said to have based the conjoined heads on the Jean Antoine Houdon bust of Washington and the 1824 "Defender of American and French Liberty" medal by François Augustin Caunois. The reverse shows the proposed Lafayette statue. Additional research by Arlie Slabaugh has

since shown that the obverse was very likely a uncredited copy of the 1881 Yorktown Centennial Medal by Philadelphia medalist Peter L. Krider but in very low relief. The coins were all struck on December 14, 1899, on an older low-speed press using handmade dies with the letters and numbers individually punched, a situation unique in the commemorative coin field. A total of 50,000 coins for sale were struck with an additional 26 reserved for assay. The first coin struck was given to William McKinley who had it put into a special presentation case that was then presented to French President Émile Loubet in a special ceremony in the Elysée Palace on March 3, 1900.

At the time, the \$2 price tag for the coin seems to have been more than what people wanted to pay for the coin, and only a fraction were actually sold during the campaign. Some 14,000 remained unsold in Treasury vaults where they stayed until 1945 when they were melted down for bullion, even though by then the coins were of numismatic interest. A few appear to have been released into general circulation, as many can be found in EF to AU. The coins were not produced especially carefully; in fact they were simply ejected into a hopper after striking like regular circulation coins. Carefully preserved specimens are the exception and are highly sought after. Very few reach the magnificence of the present specimen.

PCGS Population: 4; 2 finer (both MS-67+).

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

Superb Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar



Lot 7357. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. MS-67 (PCGS).

This wonderfully original coin exhibits halos of cobalt blue and reddish-rose peripheral toning around an otherwise silver-apricot obverse. The reverse is more boldly patinated in rich steel-blue, olive and pearl gray. As nice as one could hope for in an example of this key date classic commemorative.

On April 8, 1906, an estimated magnitude 7.9 earthquake struck San Francisco in the early morning hours, causing widespread damage and igniting many devastating fires that ravaged the city. Over the next several years, the city rallied and its resurrection is one of the early twentieth century's great triumphs. To celebrate the city's recovery along with the opening of the Panama Canal, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was held in 1915 to great fanfare. As part of the celebrations, the Mint was authorized by the Act of June 16, 1915, to issue a series of commemorative

coins from the half dollar all the way up to two \$50 gold pieces. The push to have these made was spearheaded by well-known numismatic promoter and ANA president Farran Zerbe.

For the half dollar, Chief Engraver Charles Barber designed the obverse while his assistant George Morgan was tasked with creating the reverse. Up to 200,000 half dollars were authorized to be produced at the San Francisco Mint, but only 60,030 were actually coined, with 30 reserved for the annual assay. Ultimately, only 27,134 were sold at \$1 apiece or 6 for \$5, and the balance of 32,866 pieces were melted. Most examples are Mint State, though a few did see some brief time in circulation. Gem specimens are scarce and are eagerly sought, especially since the toning and surfaces can be of somewhat variable quality. Only a few can match the outstanding quality of the Pogue example.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000

Condition Rarity 1925 Norse-American Centennial Medal

Silver, Thick Planchet



Lot 7358. 1925 Norse-American Centennial Medal. Silver. Swoger 24Ba-wv3. Thick Planchet. MS-67+ (PCGS). CAC.

Delicate pinkish-silver iridescence adorns both sides, with warmer reddish-russet toning along the upper obverse border and around much of the reverse periphery. Frosty luster is full and intense and the surfaces are exceptionally smooth and well preserved. Finest certified at PCGS in MS-67+, and worthy of very strong bids.

The guiding spirit behind the Norse-American issue was Representative Ole Juulson Kvale (1869-1929) of the Seventh Congressional District in Minnesota, which included Minneapolis. A Lutheran pastor, Kvale officiated at the second wedding of a brash, reform-minded fellow congressman from New York City, Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Kvale wanted a commemorative half dollar, but since six issues were already authorized for 1925 he had to be content with a medal struck by the Philadelphia Mint with an eight-

sided format to prevent confusion with coins. The bold use of Viking imagery has led many collectors to believe that the pieces hailed the voyage of Leif Erikson in 1000 AD. However, the event actually honored took place 800 years later, the arrival of the first organized immigration of Norwegians to the United States.

Coin collectors were given notice of these medals when Wayne Raymond included spaces for them in his albums of American commemorative coins. Since then they have been considered an integral part of a complete set of classic commemorative types.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$2,000-\$2,500

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

Exquisite 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar



2x Photo

Lot 7359. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition Gold Dollar. MS-66 (PCGS).

Smooth frosty surfaces are awash in vivid reddish-rose and golden-orange patina. New York sculptor Charles Keck was selected to design the gold dollar. Keck chose to honor the Canal's builders by featuring a left-facing bust of a laborer wearing a cap facing the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the date below. The reverse features two swimming dolphins surrounding the denomination entirely enclosed by the words PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION-SAN FRANCISCO. Entirely struck at San Francisco, the mintmark S appears just below the letters DO of DOLLAR.

A total of 25,000 were authorized to be coined and sold at the exposition for \$2 each or as part of various sets. For the average attendee, the issue prices both for the individual coins as well as the sets proved to be too much and all but 15,000 were later melted. Most of the coins that were sold are available for collectors today and a decent number were well conserved by their purchasers. Most of the surviving Mint State examples are between MS-63 and MS-65. The issue becomes more challenging at the MS-66 level and higher with none recorded finer than MS-67+ at PCGS. An excellent example of this popular commemorative gold dollars.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500



Aerial View of the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

Full Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2.50



2x Photo

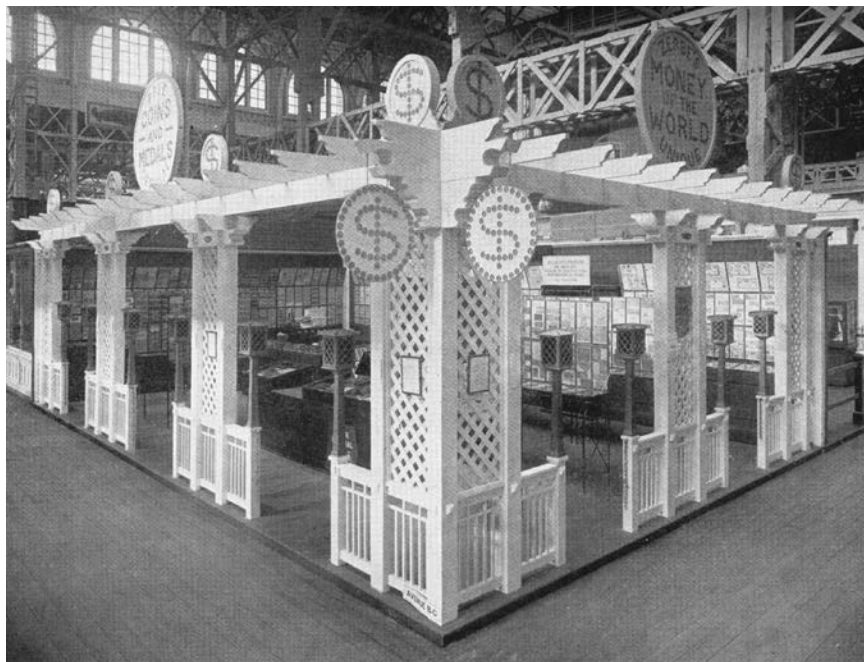
Lot 7360. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition Quarter Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).

Lustrous orange-gold surfaces are boldly defined and very well preserved for this conditionally challenging design type. The five-piece, four-denomination set of commemorative coins produced for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco has no equal in the classic commemorative series. The quarter eagle from the set was designed by Charles E. Barber (obverse) and his assistant George T. Morgan (reverse). On the obverse, an allegorical representation of Columbia holds a caduceus facing to the right while astride a hippocamp (a mythological creature that has the forepart of a horse with the body and tail of a fish) swims to the left, all of which represents medical advances against yellow fever. Morgan's reverse features an eagle walking to the left on top of a plaque inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. The authorizing law, the Act of

January 16, 1915, specified that a maximum of 10,000 pieces were to be struck for the quarter eagle plus a further 17 reserved for assay, all at the San Francisco Mint. The issue price of \$5 per coin proved a deterrent to many of the exposition's visitors and only two-thirds of the issue - 6,749 pieces - were sold, with the balance returned and melted at the Mint.

Most known specimens today are found in Mint State, though a few did manage to find their way into circulation, likely during the early years of the Great Depression before gold was demonetized. Some were inevitably mishandled, but enough are in and around the Gem level that collectors are able to add a nice example of this classic commemorative to their holdings.

Est. \$3,000-\$5,000



Coin Concession at the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition.



Lot 7361. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50. Round. MS-65 (PCGS).

Celebrated Round 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50

Only 483 Coins Distributed



Lot 7361. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50. Round. MS-65 (PCGS).

Exceptionally well preserved surfaces are silky smooth in all areas, including at the center of the obverse, where Athena's cheek is virtually pristine. Blended medium gold patina and appealing mint luster blankets both sides and provides outstanding eye appeal.

While most commemorative coins of the early twentieth century were half dollars, a few other denominations were seen as well. However, for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915 an ambitious set of five coins was proposed and struck. The largest were two \$50 gold pieces, one round and one octagonal, that featured very similar designs.

As noted under our description of the Panama-Pacific half dollar from the Pogue Collection, the center of this extraordinary set of coins was legendary numismatist Farran Zerbe. Zerbe served as president of the American Numismatic Association from 1908 to 1910 and was a well-known promoter of numismatics with a big personality to match. Often controversial, Zerbe brought many new numismatists into the fold through his traveling "Money of the World" exhibit, which would later form the basis of the Chase Manhattan Money Museum. Because the Mint did not yet market directly to the public, the Panama-Pacific commemorative coins were offered at the exposition through Zerbe. Zerbe arranged to have a special 14-ton hydraulic medal press capable of 450 tons of pressure shipped from the Philadelphia Mint for the production of the huge gold coins. Initially, Zerbe did not have any of the new commemorative coins to sell, only an official bronze medal and some souvenir sheets provided by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. By May, the half dollars were ready and soon the other denominations were available.

Seeing potential in sales of various combinations of the various denominations, Zerbe offered the coins individually and in various set combinations, as well as jewelry accessories and even volume discounts. The \$50 gold pieces were sold for \$100 each and came in a leather case. There was also a four-piece set that comprised the three lower denominations and the purchaser's choice of either the Round or the Octagonal \$50. If the buyer didn't want to choose between the two, a five-piece set with both \$50 coins was available for \$200. Finally, the most extravagant set was a ten-piece set that provided two coins of each denomination to display both the obverse and reverse concurrently. There is some debate as to whether or not these massive sets were actually sold or were instead reserved for dignitaries. The sets were housed in special copper frames that are almost as eagerly sought today as the coins themselves.

Despite all of Zerbe's ambitious marketing, sales were slow. There had been a minor financial panic the year before and with World War I raging in Europe, many people who could afford the steep prices for these commemorative coins, especially the massive \$50 coins, were reluctant to do so. The Octagonal \$50 sold the best of the two though not by much. Only 483 of the round \$50 coins were ever distributed and the rest were melted. Accordingly, the Round \$50 is far and away the lowest mintage commemorative issued by the United States Mint.

The \$50 coins were frequently mishandled by non-collectors, resulting in nicks, dings and hairlines. Examples at the Gem level are among the rarest of the rare. For the classic period commemorative collector, this is an incredible \$50 gold commemorative that will certainly be the centerpiece of any twentieth century gold collection.

PCGS Population: 29; 11 finer (MS-66 finest).

Est. \$120,000-\$150,000



Lot 7362. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50. Octagonal. MS-65 (PCGS).

Classic Octagonal 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50
Only 645 Examples Distributed



Lot 7362. 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition \$50. Octagonal. MS-65 (PCGS).

Gorgeous medium gold surfaces are fully lustrous with a delightful satin to softly frosted texture. Expertly produced with sharply rendered design elements, both sides are equally well produced and far superior to what is typically offered for this scarce and conditionally challenging classic commemorative type.

In San Francisco, a one square mile section of the Marina District was selected and elaborate exhibit buildings were built using impermanent materials. Only one structure, the Palace of Fine Arts, still stands in its original location (two other structures were dismantled and erected elsewhere). Exhibits were set up from around the world that were seen by nearly 19 million visitors over the course of the exposition. Souvenirs were aplenty, including the five commemorative coins, medals, photographs, books, postcards, and even silent movies. One portion of the exposition highlighted the California Gold Rush and sold gilt brass medals in imitation of the famous United States Assay Office of Gold \$50 slugs. The two \$50 gold coins were inspired by similar coins, also called slugs, that were issued during the Gold Rush. The initial Congressional authorization called for 1,500 examples of each format to be struck, along with several additional pieces reserved for assay purposes.

Designed by noted San Francisco sculptor Robert Ingersoll Aitken, the motifs were selected to emphasize the triumph and economic power of California. The obverse on both types bears a bust of Athena wearing a

Corinthian helmet and with part of a round shield at her shoulder inscribed with the date of issue, MCMXV. Aitken selected Athena to represent skill, agriculture, horticulture, cultivation, spinning/weaving, and wisdom. The reverse bears a representation of Athena's owl perched upon a branch from what is likely a Coulter Pine (*Pinus coulteri*), a tree found along California's coast and known for its huge pine cones. On the octagonal pieces, swimming dolphins were placed surrounding the central design. The mintmark S appears to the right of the pine cone on the owl's right side. The Panama-Pacific commemorative coins hold the distinction of being not only the first commemorative coin struck at a branch mint, but also the first to employ the motto, In God We Trust.

In the end, 645 of the Octagonal \$50 gold pieces sold and the rest were sent back to the Mint to be melted. While they did not circulate, the octagonal pieces were particularly prone to mishandling due to their size and the softness of the metal which meant they could be easily dinged and scratched. Today, the few extant examples, while generally Mint State, are mostly at the Choice level. Here is an outstanding Gem specimen of this unique commemorative design that celebrates one of the engineering marvels of the world as well as the heroic resurrection of a great Pacific Coast city.

PCGS Population: 22; 8 finer (MS-66+ finest).

Est. \$110,000-\$140,000

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

Lot 7363. Lot of (16) Modern Commemorative Half Dollars. (PCGS).

Included are: 1982-S George Washington 250th Anniversary of Birth, Proof-70 Deep Cameo; 1986-S Statue of Liberty Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1994-P World Cup Tournament, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-S Civil War Battlefield Preservation, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-S XXVI Olympiad/Basketball, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-S XXVI Olympiad/Baseball, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-S XXVI Olympiad/Swimming, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-S XXVI Olympiad/Soccer, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2003-P First Flight Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2008-

S Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2013-S 5-Star Generals, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2014-S National Baseball Hall of Fame, First Strike, Proof-70 Deep Cameo; **2014-W 50th Anniversary Kennedy half dollar, gold, Proof-70 Deep Cameo;** 2015-S U.S. Marshals Service 225th Anniversary, U.S. Marshals Label, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2017-S Boys Town Centennial, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; and 2019-S Apollo 11 50th Anniversary, 50th Anniversary Half Dollar Set, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo.

Est. \$100-\$120

Lot 7364. Lot of (69) Certified Modern Commemorative Silver Dollars.

Unless otherwise stated, all examples are certified by PCGS. Included are: 1983-S Los Angeles Olympiad, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1984-S Los Angeles Olympiad, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1986-S Statue of Liberty Centennial, Chief Engraver John M. Mercanti Signature, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1987-S U.S. Constitution Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1988-S Seoul Olympiad, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1989-S Congress Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1990-P Eisenhower Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1991-P Korean War Memorial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1991-S United Services Organizations, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1992-W White House 200th Anniversary, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1994-S World Cup Tournament, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; "1993" (1994)-S Thomas Jefferson, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1994-P Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; 1994-P U.S. Prisoner of War Museum, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1994-P Women in Military Service Memorial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1994-S U.S. Capitol Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-S Civil War Battlefield Preservation, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; 1995-P XXVI Olympiad/Paralympics, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-P XXVI Olympiad/Track and Field, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; 1995-P XXVI Olympiad/Cycling, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-P XXVI Olympiad/Tennis, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-P XXVI Olympiad/Paralympics, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-P XXVI Olympiad/Rowing, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-P XXVI Olympiad/High Jump, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1995-P Special Olympics World Games, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-S national Community Service, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1996-P Smithsonian Institution 150th Anniversary, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1997-P U.S. Botanic Garden, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1997-P National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1998-S Robert F. Kennedy, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1998-S Black Revolutionary War Patriots, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1999-P Dolley Madison, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 1999-P Yellowstone National Park, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2000-P Library of Congress Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2000-P Leif Ericson Millennium, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2001-P American Buffalo, Proof-70 Deep Cameo; 2001-D American Buffalo, MS-70; 2001-P U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2002-P Salt Lake City Olympic Games, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2002-

W West Point Bicentennial, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; 2003-P First Flight Centennial, Proof-68 Deep Cameo; 2004-P Thomas Alva Edison, Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC); 2004-P Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2005-P Chief Justice John Marshall, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2005-P Marine Corps 230th Anniversary, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2006-P Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary/Scientist, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2006-P Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary/Founding Father, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2006-S San Francisco Old Mint Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2007-P Jamestown 400th Anniversary, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2007-P Little Rock Central High School Desegregation, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2008-P Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2009-S Louis Braille Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2009-P Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2010-W American Veterans Disabled for Life, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2002-P Boy Scouts of America Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2011-P U.S. Army, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2012-P Star Spangled Banner, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2013-W Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2013-P 5-Star Generals, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2014-P National Baseball Hall of Fame, First Strike, First Pitch Baltimore, Proof-70 Deep Cameo; 2014-P Civil Rights Act of 1964, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2014-P Civil Rights Act of 1964, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2015-P U.S. Marshals Service 225th Anniversary, Proof-69 Ultra Cameo (NGC); 2015-W March of Dimes 75th Anniversary, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2016-P Mark Twain, First Strike, Proof-70 Deep Cameo; 2016-P National Park Service 100th Anniversary, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2017-P Boys Town Centennial, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; 2018-P World War I Centennial, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo; and 2019-P Apollo 11 50th Anniversary, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo. Also included in this lot are: Iceland, 2000 1000 kroner, Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS); 2019 silver eagle, First Strike, MS-69 (PCGS); 2016-S American Liberty medal, Proof-70 Deep Cameo (PCGS); and 2017-P American Liberty medal, First Strike, Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). (Total: 73 items)

Est. \$800-\$1,000

BULLION

Lot 7365. 1984-W Los Angeles Olympiad Gold \$10. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS).

An as struck and essentially flawless specimen. Both sides exhibit vivid orange-gold patina and a boldly cameo finish. The Act of July 22, 1982, authorized the Mint to produce silver dollars and gold \$10 coins to commemorate and support the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games. The gold coins were struck only in 1984, but silver dollars were produced in both 1983 and 1984. Mintage of gold \$10 coins took place at the Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and West Point mints using a design by John M. Mercanti. The engraver's obverse is based on a sketch by James M. Peed and features two Olympic torch runners, the design affectionately known to collectors as the "Dick and Jane." The West Point Mint struck both Proofs and circulation strikes, whereas the other facilities produced only Proofs. The mintage of the Proof 1984-W is 75,886 coins. The lovely Superb Gem Pogue specimen would fit nicely into a specialized collection of modern U.S. Mint commemorative coinage.

Est. \$600-\$700

Lot 7366. Lot of (20) Modern Commemorative Half Dollars and Silver Dollars. Proof. (Uncertified).

Included are: **Half Dollars:** 1989-S Congress Bicentennial; 1991-S Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary; 1992-S XXV Olympiad; 1992-S Christopher Columbus Quincentenary; 1993-S Bill of Rights; 1991-1995 (1993)-P 50th Anniversary of World War II; 2001-P U.S. Capitol Visitor Center; 2011-S U.S. Army; 2016-S National Park Service 100th Anniversary; 2018-S Breast Cancer Awareness; **Silver Dollars:** 1988-S Seoul Olympiad; 1991-S Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary; 1992-S XXV Olympiad; 1992-P Christopher Columbus Quincentenary; 1993-S Bill of Rights; 1991-1995 (1993)-W 50th Anniversary of World War II; 1995-P XXVI Olympiad/Gymnastics; 1997-S Jackie Robinson; 2011-P Medal of Honor; and 2017-P Lions Club International Century of Service. A few examples are accompanied by the Certificate of Authenticity, as issued by the U.S. Mint.

Est. \$150-\$200

Lot 7367. 2003-W First Flight Centennial Gold \$10. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS).

Gorgeous golden-yellow surfaces are fully struck with strong field to device contrast. The centennial of brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright's first manned flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina on December 17, 1903, is commemorated on gold coins of this type. This issue, along with the associated commemorative half dollars and silver dollars, was authorized by Public Law 105-124, December 1, 1997. Donna Weaver prepared the designs for the gold \$10, the obverse with frontal portraits of the Wright brothers and the reverse with a bald eagle above their *Wright Flyer*. Production of the gold coins was accomplished at the West Point Mint, which struck 10,009 circulation strikes and 21,676 Proofs. A virtually pristine example, this Superb Gem Proof is sure to please.

Est. \$600-\$700

Lot 7368. Complete Set of Circulation Strike Silver Eagles, 1986-2017. Direct From U.S. Mint Sealed Box. MS-69 (PCGS).

All examples are individually encapsulated by PCGS. Included are: 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; and 2017. Also included in this lot are the following silver eagles: 2018 First Strike, MS-69 (PCGS); and 2019 First Strike, MS-69 (PCGS). (Total: 34 coins)

Est. \$500-\$600

Lot 7369. South Africa. Lot of (18) 2017 Silver Krugerrands. One Ounce Fine Silver. 50th Anniversary. (PCGS).

Included are: (3) Specimen-70; (12) Specimen-69; and (3) Specimen-68.

Est. \$200-\$250

PATTERN AND EXPERIMENTAL COINS

Rare 1852 Pattern Annular Gold Dollar

Judd-141



2x Photo

Lot 7370. 1852 Pattern Annular, or Ring-Form Gold Dollar. Judd-141, Pollock-169. Rarity-7+. Gold. Plain Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: A simple design meant to test the concept, not to create an artistic coin for regular issue, with the legend USA above and the date 1852 below a central perforation. **Rev:** An open laurel wreath tied at the base with a ribbon is below the central perforation, the denomination DOLLAR is above. Both sides exhibit a fin or thin wire edge at the perimeter, and another from the central punch, intended to protect the devices. Gorgeous satin to semi-reflective surfaces exhibit a touch of silvery tinting to otherwise dominant orange-gold patina. The design elements are boldly rendered, and the appearance is as nice as would

be expected for the Gem grade. The website *uspatterns.com* states that these are restrikes, circa 1859 or later. Examples are known in gold, silver, copper and nickel; Judd-141 in gold is rare with only about a dozen specimens extant. Highly desirable and seldom offered.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer in this category (Proof-66 finest).

Provenance: *From Heritage's Long Beach Signature Coin Auction of February 2011, lot 4191.*

Est. \$25,000-\$35,000

Enigmatic "1866" Pattern Three Dollars by Merriam

Popular Lincoln Portrait Design

Unique Gold Striking with a Plain Edge



Lot 7371. "1866" (1868) Pattern Three Dollars. Judd-C1866-2, Pollock-5085, Cunningham 15-740X. Rarity-Unique. Gold. Plain Edge. Unc Details—Filed Rims (PCGS).

100 grains. **Obv:** A bearded bust of President Lincoln faces right, the motto GOD AND OUR COUNTRY above and the date 1866 below. **Rev:** A wreath of oak and laurel surrounds the denomination expressed as a Roman numeral III. Scroll ornamentation is at the top of the wreath, above which is a six-pointed star. Delightful satin to softly frosted surfaces display a sharp to full strike throughout. Even medium gold patina on both sides, with only wispy handling marks. Closer inspection with a loupe reveals light filing here and there around the rims that confirms the PCGS qualifier. Attractive and of the utmost rarity and significance.

This intriguing type continues to baffle numismatic researchers. Listed in Appendix C of the Judd pattern reference, as well as in the "Semi-Official and Private Patterns" section of the Pollock book, examples are believed

to have been produced circa 1868 by medalist Joseph H. Merriam. The obverse die is certainly Merriam's own work, while the reverse may have been made in the United States Mint for production of pattern three-cent pieces. Many doubt the Mint connection, with Q. David Bowers, among others, suggesting that these are numismatic fantasies. Even so, many collectors have adopted this type into the mainstream pattern series.

Impressions are known in gold, silver and copper, the precious metal specimens with either a reeded or plain edge. The reeded edge gold pieces (Judd-C1866-1) are exceedingly rare with just three or four known, while the plain edge gold striking offered here is unique.

Est. \$2,000-\$4,000

Popular 1875 Liberty by the Seashore Pattern Twenty Cents
Single Finest Graded by PCGS



2x Photo

Lot 7372. 1875 Pattern Liberty by the Seashore Twenty Cents. Judd-1403, Pollock-1546. Rarity-6+. Silver. Plain Edge. Proof-66 (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: Liberty is seated by the seashore, facing left, an olive branch in her right hand, her left hand resting on the globe inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. Two flags and a wheat sheaf are behind the portrait, a small steamship on the water in the distance with sails and smoke going in opposite directions. Thirteen stars encircle the border and the date 1875 is below. **Rev:** An olive wreath surrounds the denomination 20 CENTS with the denomination UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the border. This is a beautiful specimen with rich multicolored toning of cobalt blue, salmon pink, olive-charcoal and pewter gray shades on both sides. The shimmering reflectivity of the fields forms a splendid backdrop to fully impressed, frosty textured design elements. Expertly preserved and nearly in the Superb Gem category, there is a tiny carbon fleck on

the globe below the letters LI in LIBERTY. The *uspatterns.com* website refers to this issue as: "The popular 'Liberty at the Seashore' design. This obverse was used combined with two other 20-cent reverses and a modified version was also used on some trade dollar patterns of this year." This is the single finest specimen known to PCGS, and it would serve with distinction in a specialized pattern set or an advanced collection of twenty-cent pieces.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no CAM or DCAM specimens known to this service.

Provenance: From our (Stack's) sale of the Robert W. Barker Collection, October 1986, lot 61; Heritage's sale of the Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two, January 2009 FUN Auction, lot 1848.

Est. \$8,000-\$12,000



*Lot 7373. 1877 Pattern Morgan Half Dollar. Judd-1520, Pollock-1684. Rarity-Unique. Silver.
Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS).*

Unique 1877 Judd-1520 Pattern Morgan Half Dollar With Provenance to George W. Cogan, 1883



Lot 7373. 1877 Pattern Morgan Half Dollar. Judd-1520, Pollock-1684. Rarity-Unique. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS).

Obv: A head of Liberty faces left, surrounded by a beaded circle, with the Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM inscribed along the upper border and the date 1877 at the lower border. Thirteen stars are arranged around the border between the motto and date, six left, seven right. Liberty is wearing a cap, the band of the cap ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves and bolls. The portrait is virtually identical to that which the Mint used for regular issue Morgan dollar production beginning in 1878. **Rev:** An eagle displayed on a spade-shaped shield clutches three arrows in its left talon and an olive branch in its right. The shield partially overlaps a band inscribed with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. A laurel wreath encircles the shield and band, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above, and the denomination HALF DOLLAR is below. This is a wonderfully original Gem, the obverse toned in blended olive, pearl gray and rose-russet patina. The reverse exhibits antique gold and steel-olive peripheral colors around a mauve-gray center. Direct lighting brings out vivid undertones of champagne-pink, powder blue and pale gold — very attractive. A modestly cameo finish is not unmentioned on the PCGS holder, but the fields are semi-reflective and support frosty, smartly impressed design elements. The simply outstanding quality and eye appeal that are fitting complements to this coin's great rarity.

For many years the 1877 pattern half dollar series has been the Holy Grail of specialists. Although there are many

favorites, it is generally agreed that the designs by George T. Morgan are especially beautiful. According to *uspatterns.com*, research by R.W. Julian confirms that this is the first of four half dollar obverse dies prepared by Morgan, the patterns themselves struck in February 1877. Specimens that combine this obverse with the spade-shaped shield reverse are exceedingly rare. Only three or four copper impressions (Judd-1521) are known, one of which sold as lot 4224 in our March 2012 sale of the Samuel J. Berngard Collection. The silver striking offered here is *unique*, as confirmed by the Pollock reference, the 10th edition of Judd, and the *uspatterns.com* website. We (as Bowers and Ruddy) last offered this coin in November 1979 as part of the fabulous Garrett Collection, and are pleased to do so again as part of the world class Pogue cabinet. It remains one of the most significant and desirable of all 1877 pattern Morgan half dollars, and should find a new home in another fine collection.

Provenance: *Ex George W. Cogan, March 17, 1883; T. Harrison Garrett, to Robert and John Work Garrett, by descent, 1888; Robert Garrett interest to John Work Garrett, 1919; transfer completed 1921; John Work Garrett to the Johns Hopkins University, by gift, 1942; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the Garrett Collection for the Johns Hopkins University, Part I, November 1979, lot 386; Ken Goldman; D. Novoselsky; Kagin's; Superior's Elite Coin Auction of July 2003, lot 462.*

Est. \$50,000-\$70,000

Vividly Toned Superb Gem 1879 Washlady Dime



2x Photo

Lot 7374. 1879 Pattern Washlady Dime. Judd-1584, Pollock-1777. Rarity-6-. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-67+ Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber's Washlady or Society Lady motif with a left facing head of Liberty. Liberty is wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves and bolls. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around the border and the date 1879 is below. **Rev:** A beaded circle encloses the denomination ONE DIME, outside of which is a wreath of wheat and cotton. The Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed within an ornamental cartouche above. This is a beautiful example of one of the most desirable and eagerly sought dimes in the entire U.S. pattern series. Extremely vivid peripheral toning in reddish-orange frames equally colorful golden-olive and powder blue centers. The fields are highly reflective and support frosty design elements, the contrast between the two causing the Cameo designation from PCGS. The center and top of Liberty's portrait are a bit lightly struck, as is the denomination ONE DIME in the center of the reverse. Close inspection with a loupe reveals light planchet roller marks (as made) that did not strike out in those areas. Otherwise we note razor sharp to full detail. Expertly preserved and approaching perfection, this coin will delight even the most discerning numismatist.

The Washlady design is widely considered to be one of the most beautiful ever produced by the United States Mint and is one of the most eagerly sought patterns in today's market. At the time of their creation, however, the Washlady

pieces were not held in as high esteem by contemporary collectors. The style of Liberty's hair, in particular, was widely criticized in that it gave the portrait a somewhat disheveled appearance. David Proskoy is credited with the Washlady name as an expression of contemporary ridicule for this design, its first known use coming as part of New York Stamp and Coin's April 1891 sale of the F.W. Doughty Collection. The modern term "Society Lady" is a more elegant description for this motif, but examples of this type continue to be most widely known by their traditional name.

The Washlady motif appears on pattern dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars of 1879, generally in either silver or copper, although unique white metal impressions are also known for the three largest denominations. The magnificent Pogue cabinet offers silver strikings of the Washlady dime, quarter and half dollar. The dime, offered here, is certainly among the finest of just 12 to 15 examples known per uspatterns.com.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer in any category.

Provenance: From *Superior's Elite Coin Auction of July 2003, lot 490*; *Ira & Larry Goldberg's Pre-Long Beach Coin and Currency Auction of January 2004, lot 3094*. The plate coin for the design type on the website uspatterns.com.

Est. \$18,000-\$22,000

Splendid 1879 Pattern Washlady Quarter in Silver



2x Photo

Lot 7375. 1879 Pattern Washlady Quarter Dollar. Judd-1590, Pollock-1783. Rarity-6+. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber's Washlady or Society Lady motif with a left facing head of Liberty. Liberty is wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves and bolls. Thirteen stars are arranged around the border seven left, six right with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date 1879 below. **Rev:** An eagle with outstretched wings clutches an olive branch in its right talon and three long arrows in its left talon. The Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed in the field directly above the eagle, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above the motto, and the denomination QUAR DOLLAR is inscribed along the lower border. This beautifully toned Gem has olive, pearl gray, mauve and cobalt blue patina with iridescent undertones of reddish-pink, antique gold and powder blue. The cameo finish is not mentioned on the PCGS holder, but is readily evident with of direct lighting. Overall fully struck with superior technical quality and outstanding visual appeal.

This is a perennially popular pattern type and is one of Charles Barber's best and most famous works. The premium Gem example offered here is among the absolute finest available for collectors, a coin that is worthy of

very strong bidding. Patterns have intrigued numismatists for generations, as they represent what could have been. Many of the most important collections sold have had extensive pattern selections, including those of King Farouk, Garrett, Eliasberg, and Bass. Pattern issues can be broken down into three major categories: design trials, die trials, and metallurgical trials. The first category contains coins like the presently offered Washlady quarter; specimens that were produced to test proposed designs. Obviously since the Liberty Seated quarter continued to be struck through 1891, the Washlady design was not adopted. Patterns in this category are generally collected as one would collect regular issue U.S. type coins.

This beautiful example of an exquisite and popular pattern type will delight its next owner and hold a place of prominence in another world class cabinet.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer in this category (all Proof-67).

Provenance: *From Heritage's sale of the Harold Hoogasian Collection, January 2003 FUN Signature Sale, lot 9940; Ira & Larry Goldberg's Pre-Long Beach Coin and Currency Auction of January 2004, lot 3095.*

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



Lot 7376. 1879 Pattern Washlady Half Dollar. Judd-1597, Pollock-1791. Rarity-6+. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).

Beautiful Washlady Pattern Half Dollar by Charles Barber

Judd-1597 Silver



Lot 7376. 1879 Pattern Washlady Half Dollar. Judd-1597, Pollock-1791. Rarity-6+. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS).

Obv: Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber's Washlady or Society Lady motif with a left facing head of Liberty. Liberty is wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves and bolls. Thirteen stars are arranged around the border seven left, six right with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date 1879 below. **Rev:** An eagle with outstretched wings clutches an olive branch in its right talon and three long arrows in its left talon. The Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed in the field directly above the eagle, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above the motto, and the denomination HALF DOLLAR is inscribed along the lower border. Crescents of antique gold and cobalt blue line the right borders and give way to lighter, equally attractive champagne-pink iridescence elsewhere. Although there is a touch of softness to the high points in and around the

centers, this as a well struck, overall sharply defined example of this perennially popular pattern type. Boldly cameo in finish with expertly preserved, virtually pristine surfaces. The last of three Washlady patterns in the present offering from the Pogue Collection, this silver striking of the half dollar is rare and there are just 12 to 15 examples known per *uspatterns.com*.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer in any category.

Provenance: *Ex Armand Champa, prior to 1972; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Rogers M. Fred, Jr. Collection, September 1995, lot 2284; Heritage's sale of the Genaitis Collection of 1879 Coinage, August 2001 Atlanta, GA Signature Sale, lot 8393; Heritage's sale of the Jones Beach Collection, January 2007 FUN Signature Coin Auction, lot 1562.*

Est. \$30,000-\$40,000



Lot 7377. 1879 Pattern Schoolgirl Standard Dollar. Judd-1608, Pollock-1804. Rarity-6+. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Classic 1879 Pattern Schoolgirl Dollar in Silver

The Jenks-Eliasberg Specimen



Lot 7377. 1879 Pattern Schoolgirl Standard Dollar. Judd-1608, Pollock-1804. Rarity-6+. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: George T. Morgan's famous Schoolgirl design. A bust of Liberty faces left with the Latin motto and stars arranged ★★E PLURIBUS ★★★★★★UNUM★★★★ around the border and the date 1879 below. Liberty's hair is combed straight back and tied with a ribbon, a hairband inscribed LIBERTY crossing the top of her head and a string of pearls around her neck. **Rev:** A defiant eagle strides left atop a scroll with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. An olive branch and three arrows are behind the scroll. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above, the denomination ONE DOLLAR below. The obverse is beautifully toned in a mixture of electric blue, magenta, gold and other light iridescent hues. The more reserved reverse displays warm charcoal-steel with a few intermingled swirls of pearl gray. There is some evidence of light striking at the centers, particularly on the flank of the eagle, although most design elements are razor sharp.

In February and March 1878, George T. Morgan's Liberty Head dollar (today's popular "Morgan dollar") design was rushed into production following the February 28 passage of the Bland-Allison Act. The obverse and reverse designs were taken from the memorable series of pattern *half* dollars that Morgan had prepared in 1877. One of these pattern Morgan half dollars, the unique Judd-1520, is offered above.

As time went on, it was felt that the design could be improved, and several varieties of patterns were made during the next few years. The 1879 Schoolgirl dollar pattern was created by Morgan, and was made only in small numbers.

In the same vein, Morgan created the 1882 Shield Earring pattern dollar (see below for a pattern *quarter* dollar of this famous design). Whatever the circumstances may have been, neither the Schoolgirl nor Shield Earring dollar was ever seriously considered for circulating coinage. No doubt the criticism of Chief Engraver William Barber, himself the creator of several unadopted varieties of pattern dollars of this era, played a part.

Today the 1879 Schoolgirl dollar is considered by many to be the capstone of the United States pattern dollar series or, at the very least, among the top several American coinage motifs in this denomination. The website *uspatterns.com* has confirmed the existence of just 15 silver impressions from these dies, four of which are held by museum and research collections: two in the Smithsonian and one each by the American Numismatic Society and the Harry W. Bass Research Foundation. In addition, several others have been dipped, if not abrasively cleaned. This fully original, aesthetically pleasing specimen clearly represents an important bidding opportunity for advanced pattern or silver dollar enthusiasts.

Provenance: *Ex Harlan P. Smith; Henry Chapman's sale of the John Story Jenks Collection, December 1921, lot 5697; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, lot 288. Possibly also from New York Coin and Stamp's sale of the F.W. Doughty Collection, April 1891, per the website uspatterns.com.*

Est. \$80,000-\$100,000

Beautiful Gem Proof 1882 Pattern Shield Earring Quarter in Silver
Only Six or Seven in Private Hands
Ex Rothschild-Lemus-Pogue



2x Photo

Lot 7378. 1882 Pattern Shield Earring Quarter Dollar. Judd-1698, Pollock-1900. Rarity-7-. Silver. Reeded Edge. Proof-65+ (PCGS). CAC.

Obv: George T. Morgan's classic Shield Earring design with a head of Liberty facing right, the Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM above, the date 1882 below, and 13 stars arranged around the border seven left, six right. Liberty wears shield-shaped earrings, and an encircling band on her head is inscribed LIBERTY. **Rev:** A defiant eagle with raised wings faces right and clutches an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left talon. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and the denomination QUARTER DOLLAR is below. Exquisite Gem surfaces are richly toned in copper-apricot, cobalt blue, pinkish-rose and olive-gold. Fully struck overall and expertly preserved, definitely high end for the grade.

This famous design by George T. Morgan is widely considered to be one of the most beautiful pattern motifs made in the 19th century by the United States Mint. Examples were issued in three-piece pattern Proof sets that

comprised the quarter, half dollar and silver dollar, in silver or copper. The website *uspatterns.com* accounts for no more than nine survivors of the Judd-1698 quarter dollar in silver, two of which are permanently held by the Smithsonian Institution and Harry W. Bass Research Foundation, and one of which might be a duplicate listing. With only six or seven specimens in private hands, therefore, it may be many years before another bidding opportunity comes along for this rare and eagerly sought pattern type.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer in this category.

Provenance: From our (Stack's) sale of the Randolph S. Rothschild Collection, October 2003, lot 1072; Heritage's sale of the Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two, January 2009 FUN Auction, lot 1945.

Est. \$25,000-\$35,000

BRENT'S JUST FOR FUN COLLECTION

The Pogue Collection will be forever remembered for the spectacular quality represented throughout the collection. It is truly an assembly of the finest early American coins that the family could find over decades of searching, backed with the financial means to acquire anything desired. To duplicate this collection would, again, require a generation of effort. What follows is the virtual other-side-of-the-coin, a selection of the lowest grade coins D. Brent Pogue could find. While neither complete nor focused on just early American issues, these coins are a fascinating study of just how much actual wear coins can take and still be recognizable.

As most coins of this quality have long been relegated to the scrap heaps of coin dealers and collectors, many have been lost. As such, they are in some cases as rare or more so than the finest examples. In recent years, they have become desirable to collectors and these, bearing the landmark Pogue provenance, will each undoubtedly be prized as highlights in the “low ball” collections they next enter. While PCGS has graded most of them, the grading service has declined to do so for pieces that are not identifiable as to date. Only those with “PCGS” noted in the grade are in their holders.

FUGIO COPPER



Lot 7379. 1787 Fugio Copper. Pointed Rays. Newman-Unattributable. STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils. Poor-1 (PCGS).

Original golden-brown surfaces.

PCGS Population: 2.

Est. \$150-\$200

HALF CENT



Lot 7380. 1793 Head Left. C-2. Rarity-3. Poor/Fair Details—Environmental Damage (PCGS).

As the first United States Mint half cent issue, and the only one of the Head Left Liberty Cap design type, the 1793 enjoys strong demand at all levels of preservation.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500

LARGE CENTS



Lot 7381. 1793 Chain Reverse. S-4. Rarity-3. AMERICA, With Periods. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

Deeply and evenly toned in charcoal-copper, this coin retains pleasingly bold detail to the word LIBERTY, the chain motif, and the denomination ONE CENT. The date is legible, although very faint, and Liberty's portrait is partially outlined. On the reverse, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has essentially been lost to wear. A dull mark in the date area is noted, but otherwise the surfaces reveal only microscopic pits and a few faint pin scratches that are easily overlooked in hand. Certainly an acceptable filler for this historic first year large cent issue and one year design type.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000



Lot 7382. 1793 Chain Reverse. AMERICA. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Affordable type quality for the United States Mint's first large cent design.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000



Lot 7383. 1793 Wreath Reverse. S-9. Rarity-2. Vine and Bars Edge. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

This handsome and fully original piece is warmly toned in a blend of golden-brown and olive-copper. There is appreciable gloss to both sides, Liberty's portrait is well outlined with the profile bold. The stem below the bust is also quite bold, and the word STATES in the legend is partially legible. Other design elements are faint to absent. A small mark at Liberty's throat is noted, as are a few wispy pin scratches on the obverse, but there are no blemishes out of place for the assigned grade. The one year type 1793 Wreath cent is eagerly sought in all grades, and this clearly identifiable and readily attributable Sheldon-9 is sure to find many willing buyers in today's market.

Est. \$400-\$600



Lot 7384. 1794 S-20B. Rarity-4+. Head of 1793. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

A predominantly olive-copper example with intermingled swirls of crimson-russet that are more prevalent on the obverse. The surfaces are rough and lightly pitted overall, but there are no marks of consequence apart from a couple of shallow bruises on the obverse. The date is legible, although most of the 1 and the bottom of the 794 are absent. The Head of 1793 is a scarce *Guide Book* variety of the 1794 Liberty Cap cent.

PCGS Population: 4.

Est. \$400-\$500



Lot 7385. 1795 S-76B. Rarity-1. Plain Edge. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

A pleasingly original example toned in a blend of golden-brown and medium copper. Shallow pits are evident in the right obverse field, with several small marks in and around the central reverse.

Est. \$100-\$150



Lot 7386. 1796 Liberty Cap. S-88. Rarity-4. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

The digits 96 in the date and the letters RTY in LIBERTY are identifiable enough to allow for our S-88 attribution. The reverse is devoid of detail.

Est. \$200-\$250



Lot 7387. 1797 S-139. Rarity-1. Reverse of 1797, With Stems. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

Readily attributable by Sheldon number, hence confirming the date.

PCGS Population: 1; none lower.

Est. \$50-\$100



Lot 7388. 1800/79 S-Unattributable. Style II Hair. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC

Identifiable by type, a suitable filler for the Draped Bust cent.

PCGS Population: 1.

Est. \$50-\$100



Lot 7389. 1801 S-Unattributable. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

The date is legible, if incomplete, the word LIBERTY is faint, and only part of Liberty's portrait is outlined. The reverse is worn smooth.

PCGS Population: 6.

Est. \$50-\$100



Lot 7390. 1802 S-Unattributable. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Blended golden-brown and olive-copper patina is seen on both sides. The surfaces are microscopically pitted with scattered marks. The date is barely legible and only portions of the other devices are discernible; the letters ST in STATES are boldest.

PCGS Population: 12.

Est. \$80-\$100



Lot 7391. 1802 S-Unattributable. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

All four digits in the date are at least partially discernible, but otherwise we note only faint detail to isolated design elements. The surface are quite rough overall with numerous marks.

PCGS Population: 12.

Est. \$80-\$100

SMALL CENT



Lot 7392. 1877 Good-4 (PCGS). CAC.

An original autumn-brown example of this key date Indian cent with a sharp date and most other design elements boldly outlined.

Est. \$300-\$400

HALF DIME



Lot 7393. 1795 LM-10. Rarity-3. Poor/Fair Details—Damage (PCGS).

Due to the key date status of the first year 1794, the 1795 is the preferred type candidate in the brief and historic Flowing Hair half dime series as far as most collectors are concerned.

Est. \$400-\$500

DIMES



Lot 7394. 1805 JR-2. Rarity-1. 4 Berries. Poor-1 (PCGS).

This original pearl gray example retains a fully legible date and enough detail in the left portion of the star field on the reverse to confirm the JR-2 attribution.

PCGS Population: 8.

Est. \$150-\$200



Lot 7395. 1820 JR-Unattributable. Large 0. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

A richly and originally toned example awash in blended steel gray and golden-charcoal.

PCGS Population: 7.

Est. \$30-\$50

QUARTER DOLLARS



Lot 7396. 1804 B-1. Rarity-3. Fair-2 (PCGS).

Pewter and dove gray shades compete for dominance on both sides of this fully original example. The date is sharp, and the overall design is appreciable despite the fact that the central obverse and lower left and right reverse are worn nearly smooth. For the assigned grade, this is a certainly a desirable example of this key date issue in the Draped Bust quarter series.

PCGS Population: 11; 1 lower.

Est. \$1,000-\$1,500



Lot 7397. 1806/5 B-1. Rarity-2. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Originally toned in pewter gray, this coin retains a legible, if somewhat soft date with traces of the underdigit readily evident to the persistent viewer.

PCGS Population: 3.

Est. \$150-\$200



Lot 7400. Undated Capped Bust Half Dollar. Reeded Edge. Poor (Uncertified).

Outline detail to the center of Liberty's portrait is all that remains of the design on either side.

Est. \$100-\$150



Lot 7398. Undated Standing Liberty Quarter. Type I. Poor (Uncertified).

A predominantly golden-gray example with glints of warmer dove gray in the recessed areas. Liberty's portrait is only partially outlined on the obverse, and there is little else present on that side, including the date. On the reverse, the lower part of the eagle is discernible to confirm the positioning for a Type I Standing Liberty quarter.

Est. \$90-\$120

SILVER DOLLARS



Lot 7401. 1801 BB-Unattributable. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

A golden and medium gray example with the reverse worn smooth and the obverse retaining a clear date, partial outline detail to Liberty's portrait, and a plainly evident star 13.

PCGS Population: 2.

Est. \$500-\$600

HALF DOLLARS



Lot 7399. 1795 O-122, T-5. Rarity-5. Two Leaves. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

Boldly and originally toned in a blend of charcoal and golden-gray, this coin retains a legible date and readily evident die crack on the lower right reverse, the latter feature confirming the O-122 attribution.

PCGS Population: 1; none lower.

Est. \$300-\$400



Lot 7402. 1798 BB-Unattributable. Poor (Uncertified).

The obverse retains only a partial outline of Liberty's bust and the (extremely faint) top of the digit 8 in the date. The reverse is essentially worn smooth, although there are faint traces of design elements that lead us to believe this is a Heraldic Eagle reverse, but that attribution is not certain.

Est. \$200-\$300



Lot 7403. 1870-CC OC-Unattributable. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Incorrectly attributed on the PCGS holder as an 1870 silver dollar. While PCGS has elected to identify this as a Philadelphia mint coin, the top of the CC mintmark (in the proper position) can be seen upon close study. This is certainly a Carson City Mint coin and, at this grade level, a fascinating one!

PCGS Population: 1 (for both the Philadelphia and the Carson City issues).

Est. \$150-\$250



Lot 7404. 1860-O OC-Unattributable. Poor (Uncertified).

Deeply toned with the O mintmark clear, the top of the date discernible.

Est. \$100-\$150



Lot 7405. 1885-CC Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

A handsome and originally toned example of this popular low mintage Morgan dollar issue. The top of the date is discernible, and the CC mintmark is quite bold for the assigned grade.

PCGS Population: 4.

Est. \$200-\$250



Lot 7406. Undated Peace Silver Dollar. Poor (Uncertified).

The faintest trace of the date is discernible with patience, and it could be 1923, 1925 or 1928, although this is by no means conclusive.

Est. \$100-\$150

TRADE DOLLARS



Lot 7407. 1876-Dated Trade Dollar. Poor (Uncertified).

The mintmark area is worn smooth, making it impossible to attribute this 1876-dated trade dollar to the Philadelphia, Carson City or San Francisco mint.

Est. \$100-\$150

EAGLES



Lot 7408. 1850 Large Date. AG-3 (PCGS). CAC.

An attractively original honey and olive-gold example with a distinct border around fully outlined design elements on the obverse. The reverse periphery is weak with the rim worn down into the lettering. The Philadelphia Mint struck 291,451 ten-dollar gold pieces in 1850 utilizing both Small and Large Date logotypes in the die preparation process. The Large Date is the more available variety, although examples that are worn to this extent are quite unusual.

PCGS Population: 1; none lower.

Est. \$600-\$700

COMMEMORATIVE
SILVER COINS



Lot 7409. Undated Columbian Exposition. Poor (Uncertified).

The reverse periphery is particularly well worn and smooth, the date being among the design elements lost.

Est. \$100-\$150



Lot 7410. 1924 Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

A few scratches on the reverse are noted for accuracy.

PCGS Population: 4.

Est. \$150-\$200



Lot 7411. 1925 Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Pleasing silver gray surfaces with glints of charcoal-russet here and there at the peripheries, especially on the reverse.

PCGS Population: 2.

Est. \$150-\$200



Lot 7412. 1938 New Rochelle, New York 250th Anniversary. Poor-1 (PCGS). CAC.

Certainly the most heavily worn New Rochelle commemorative that your cataloger (JLA) can ever recall handling, both sides are worn smooth apart from outline detail in the center of the obverse, which is actually quite bold. Dominant pearl gray patina with deeper charcoal toning in the central reverse field around the remaining design elements. Visually intriguing!

PCGS Population: 1.

Est. \$200-\$300



Lot 7413. 1920 Pilgrim Tercentenary. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

Otherwise dominant pearl gray patina yields to deeper dove gray in the fields.

Est. \$150-\$200



Lot 7414. 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence. Fair-2 (PCGS). CAC.

Original pearl gray surfaces, the central design elements well outlined at the Fair level of preservation.

PCGS Population: 5; 5 lower.

Est. \$150-\$200

NUMISMATIC
AMERICANA



Lot 7415. College football token fashioned from a 1921 Morgan dollar. Extremely Fine.

A fascinating little piece of football history. The reverse of the host coin has been planed down, and a gold football fused to the center. Around is the legend commemorating the University of Texas win over Southern Methodist University in their first game, November 4, 1950. The date is engraved above the ball, while the two team scores are

beneath in two lines, "TEXAS-23 / S.M.U.-20. A fine piece for a coin collector who happens to also be a Texas football fan. We assume there are a few, but if not, this is certainly an unusual piece of Pogue Collection history that will fit in any cabinet!

Est. \$200-\$300

DOCUMENTS AND ARTWORK



Lot 7416. Boston, Massachusetts. The Columbian Centinel, February 2, 1793. Vol. XVIII, No. 42. Framed front page. Approximately 18.25 x 11.25 inches, without the frame. Very Fine.

Light damp staining at the lower center, a pair of light foxing spots in the upper half and with light staining and burns along the upper edge that do not affect the print. The very first notice at the upper left pertains to coinage. Under a section, *LAWS of the UNITED STATES*, it announces:

An Act to amend an act, intituled [sic] "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," so far as respects the Coinage of Copper.

Be it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every cent shall contain two hundred and eight grains of copper, and every half cent shall contain one hundred and four grains of copper; and that so much of the act intituled [sic] "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States" as respects the weight of cents and half cents, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

*JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate*

APPROVED, January fourteenth, 1793

Go. WASHINGTON, President of the United States

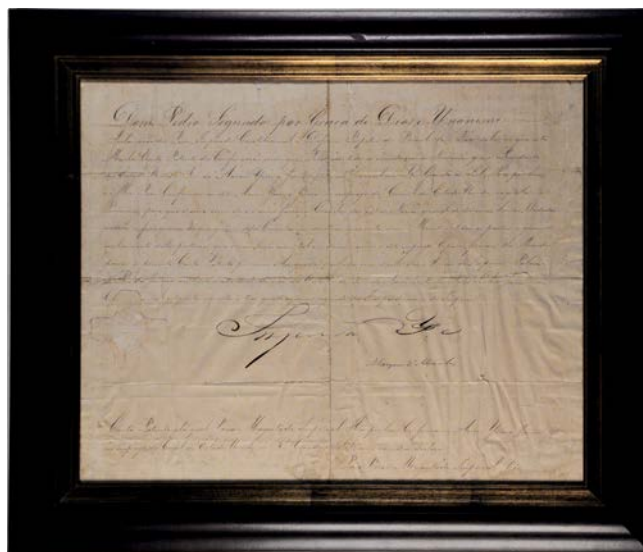
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

TH. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An interesting contemporary notice of the churning gears of the government that would lead to the first delivery of struck cents on March 1, 1793. Professionally framed behind UV-protection glass. Slight handling marks on the frame. A great historical item for an early coppers enthusiast, and ready for display.

Est. \$300-\$500

Nicely Preserved Official Document Signed by Dom Pedro, II, Emperor of Brazil

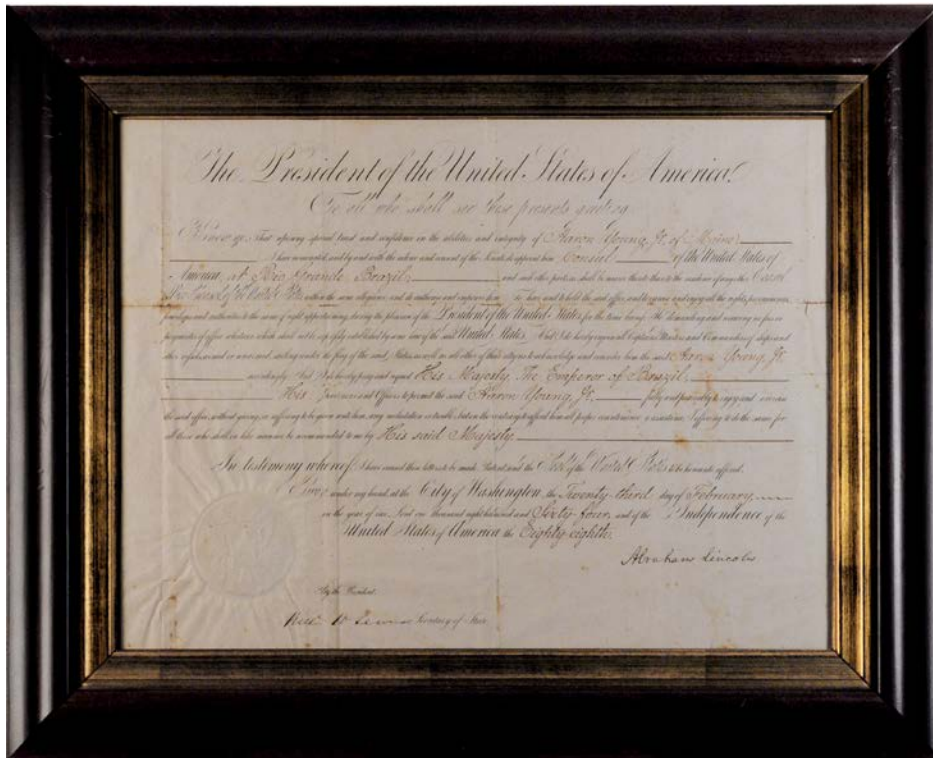


Lot 7417. Dom Pedro, II, Emperor of Brazil (1831-1889). Document acknowledging Abraham Lincoln's appointment of Aaron Young, Jr. as Consul the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul from the United States. October 27, 1863. Approximately 14.5 x 18 inches. Very Fine.

Heavy folds and probable splits along them, but it is difficult to be sure within the frame. A full manuscript document in Portuguese, written in standard brown ink with the bold signature of the second Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, at the lower right center, and an official embossed seal to the left. This document is the official response of the Emperor to Abraham Lincoln's appointment of Aaron Young, Jr. as Consul of the United States to the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. Curiously, this document is dated prior to the one offered below appointing Young. We must assume, then, that there had been an earlier appointment and that it was updated by the document above, otherwise one of these documents must be erroneously dated, which seems highly unlikely. Either way, both relate to the same person and same official position. With the document offered below, these make an interesting historical pair illustrating this element of 1860s diplomacy.

Est. \$500-\$800

Handsome Presidential Appointment Signed by Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward



Lot 7418. Abraham Lincoln. Presidential Appointment document, February 23, 1864. Approximately 12 x 16 inches. Very Fine.

Appointment of Aaron Young, Jr., of Maine, to the position of Consul of the United States to Brazil. Partially printed form, with details of the appointment filled in by hand in the usual brown ink of the period. Boldly signed by President Abraham Lincoln at lower right, and by his secretary of State, William H. Seward at lower left, beneath the embossed seal of the United States. A couple of minor seam separations, trivial stains and scattered minor foxing spots but generally very clean in appearance with bold printed and manuscript elements. A very nice document, perhaps most appealing for the prized presidential autograph it bears, but also interesting for the particular appointment.

Aaron Young, Jr. was born in Wiscasset, Maine, in December 1819 and by the age of 10, was deemed largely deaf. While this must have been perceived as a considerable disadvantage at the time, Young carved out a remarkably successful life. He was interested in nature and focused his young attentions on the study thereof, becoming an expert botanist, giving public lectures and later, university lectures after his own studies at Bowdoin in 1840 and 1841. He became widely known for his expertise, and was appointed

State Botanist for Maine in 1848. He was also a collector of minerals and studied local mineral deposits.

He studied medicine, becoming an ear surgeon, and is believed to have treated 1,000 patients. When the Civil War broke out, he was unabashed in vocalizing certain unpopular opinions and fled the United States for a period of time, during which he lived in the Canadian maritime provinces. There, he continued in the practice of medicine. At some point he had befriended Hannibal Hamlin, also of Maine, who was Abraham Lincoln's Vice President. Young appealed to Hamlin for aid in resettling in Bangor, and Hamlin was apparently instrumental in his Consular Appointment to Brazil, where he served for several years. While there, he worked in his government capacity, reporting back on local matters but also on other topics that interested him including the plants, minerals, animals and matters of public health. He is said to have corresponded regularly with the Smithsonian Institution while there, sending them specimens from Brazil. He resettled in the United States in 1875, in Boston, where he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Est. \$2,000-\$3,000

Handsome Trompe-l'oeil Painting
by Otis Kaye
Otis Kaye's Coin Collection



Lot 7419. Undated (1930) "Otis Kaye's Coin Collection" by Otis Kaye (1885-1974). Oil on panel. Approximately 9.5 x 6.5 inches.

Professionally re-framed in a modern wood frame reminiscent of the middle to late 19th-century styles. This is the only difference in the piece since our last offering of this impressive little work in our sale of May 2008. As such, we are pleased to offer it once again, described as in our previous presentation with minor edits:

"Fourteen coins, accurately depicted, standing on edge or laying flat, on the three shelves of a time-worn wooden cabinet. Otis Kaye (1885-1974), was born in Nahma, Michigan. He produced relatively few paintings previous to 1929, but then suddenly became far more prolific. Kaye was one of the countless victims of the Great Stock Market Crash, losing his family's entire fortune consisting of over \$150,000. He began painting pictures of money, and his paintings reflect Kaye's deep feelings of anger and loss. At a time when wealthy coin collectors were keeping their numismatic treasures in ornate, stained and varnished wooden "cabinets," Otis Kaye's "Coin Collection" is shown residing in a battered wooden kitchen cabinet, protected by a lock that might easily be opened with a skeleton key. Most of the coins are well circulated, having been pulled from everyday pocket change. The name of Kaye's collection isn't

set in gold leaf. Instead, the title has been typed on to a tattered scrap of paper, and thumb-tacked into place. Kaye's frustration is further echoed by the scrap of paper pasted to the bottom of the cabinet which states "MONEY COSTS." In November of 1988, examples of Otis Kaye's work were on display at Berry-Hill Galleries, on East 70th Street in New York, alongside other trompe-l'oeil masterpieces by John Haberle and others, some of which were priced well over a \$1 million. Kaye's oil paintings were then being offered for up to \$100,000. *Otis Kaye's Coin Collection* is a wonderful example of a genre that is both whimsical, and compelling. Paintings of this caliber are rarely offered, making this is an opportunity that should not be missed."

Indeed, D. Brent Pogue took advantage of the opportunity to acquire this lovely painting in our 2008 sale. While such works are not often seen in the realm of numismatic auctions, the particular subject matter and sentiments behind Kaye's artistic expressions make this an ideal accompaniment to an advanced collection.

Provenance: *From our sale of the Minot Collection, May 2008, lot 3139.*

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

A Second Lovely Trompe-l'oeil Painting
by Otis Kaye
We're all Gold bugs



Lot 7420. 1949 “We’re all Gold bugs” By Otis Kaye (1885-1974). Oil on panel. Approximately 6.5 x 12 inches within a larger 12 x 17.5 inch frame.

Professionally re-framed in a modern wood frame reminiscent of the middle to late 19th-century styles, to match the other Kaye painting offered above. As with the previous piece, this painting was purchased by D. Brent Pogue from one of our previous sales, in this case our September 2009 Philadelphia Americana sale. Again, the only difference between that offering and this one is the new frame. It was described previously as follows, with minor edits:

“Within a realistic gold painted trompe-l'oeil “frame” is an incredibly realistic rendering of a wrinkled, folded-over Series of 1928 Gold Certificate (Serial #A32578027A) with its top right corner folded over, pointing directly at the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, America’s first Secretary of the Treasury. As it was written in the Kaye Trust Catalog Raisonné now in preparation, this juxtaposition “indicates that all men are anthropomorphically Gold Bugs.” A small antique pendant at upper left pins a slip of paper inscribed *We're all Gold bugs*. Arranged along the bottom of the “frame” are a 1910 Saint-Gaudens \$20, Roman gold aureus, Alexander the Great portrait gold coin and Spanish colonial cob 8 escudos or doubloon. Seemingly stuck to the lower right border is a curled label inscribed *O. KAYE 1949*. Otis Kaye was born in Nahma, Michigan, and was endowed with remarkable artistic ability. He produced few

paintings before the great economic crash of October 1929 that wiped out his family’s then-significant nest egg of \$150,000. This disaster triggered his creation of a succession of trompe-l'oeil paintings featuring coins and paper money, all reflecting the artist’s overwhelming feelings of anger and loss. A sub-theme of his art was the realization of the fleeting nature of wealth, personified by his use of well-circulated coins and crinkled paper set in often-squalid surroundings. Trompe-l'oeil art has been created since ancient times, and at its finest is able to deceive the viewer with its seeming three-dimensional realism. The pleasure of the artist follows from the viewer’s eventual realization that he has been deceived, possibly by trying to draw aside a curtain that turns out to be a mere painted surface, or by attempting to pick up a gold coin that is merely a two-dimensional image. Success in this complex and difficult medium demands exceptional artistic skill whether on a small canvas or an entire wall. Kaye was an outstanding exemplar of this medium, and his work was highlighted in the exhibition *Old Money: American Trompe l'oeil Images of Currency* at New York’s Berry-Hill Galleries in 1988. The present painting shows his work at its most meticulous, offering a level of skill seldom encountered.

Provenance: From our 2009 Philadelphia Americana Sale, September 2009, lot 3506.

Est. \$15,000-\$25,000



Lot 7421. Framed photograph of the famous 1822 half eagle with two congratulatory inscriptions from Q. David Bowers on the reverse.

Coin images are approximately 7.5 inches in diameter. The first inscription is to “Dave Akers” for his winning bid in the October 1982 United States Gold Coin Sale where he purchased the half eagle for the Pogue family. It was tied for the highest realizing coin in the sale, along

with the unique 1870-S \$3 piece, selling for \$687,500. The second inscription is dated January 9, 2003, to Brent Pogue. A bit sun-faded on both sides, but an interesting piece of numismatic history related to one of the most famous coins in the Pogue Collection.

Est. \$100-\$150

END OF SESSION 7

Bid	Bid Increment
\$0-\$99	\$5.00
\$100-\$199	\$10.00
\$200-\$499	\$20.00
\$500-\$999	\$50.00
\$1,000-\$1,999	\$100.00
\$2,000-\$4,999	\$200.00
\$5,000-\$9,999	\$500.00
\$10,000-\$19,999	\$1,000.00
\$20,000-\$49,999	\$2,000.00
\$50,000-\$99,999	\$5,000.00
\$100,000-\$199,999	\$10,000.00
\$200,000-\$499,999	\$20,000.00
\$500,000-\$999,999	\$50,000.00
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	\$100,000.00
\$2,000,000+	\$200,000.00

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Address: 75 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, CA 91103
 Account Number: 1311011385

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 Account Name: Stacks Bowers Numismatics LLC

Address: 75 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, CA 91103
 Account Number: 1311011385

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5. Withdrawal. We reserve the right to withdraw any property before the sale and shall have no liability whatsoever for such withdrawal.

6. Per Lot. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalogue.

7. Bidding. We reserve the right to reject any bid. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer will be the purchaser. The auctioneer has absolute and sole discretion in the case of error or dispute with respect to bidding, and whether during or after the sale, to determine the successful bidder, to re-open the bidding, to cancel the sale or to re-offer and re-sell the item in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sale record is conclusive. In our discretion we will execute order or absentee bids and accept telephone bids and online bids as a convenience to clients who are not present at auctions; we are not responsible for any errors or omissions in connection therewith. Prospective bidders should also consult stacks-bowers.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

By participating in the sale, you represent and warrant that any bids placed by you, or on your behalf, are not the product of any collusive or other anti-competitive agreement and are otherwise consistent with federal and state antitrust law. All persons seeking to bid must complete and sign a registration card, or otherwise qualify to bid as determined in our sole discretion. Bidders who have not established credit must furnish satisfactory information and credit references as we may, in our sole discretion require, before any bids from such person will be accepted. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays. We may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in our absolute discretion, as security for your bid(s).

8. Online Bids. We may offer clients the opportunity to bid online for selected sales. By participating in a sale online, you acknowledge that you are bound by these Conditions of Sale as well as the additional terms and conditions for online bidding ("Online Terms"). The Online Terms can be viewed at www.stacksbowers.com and bidders utilizing online bidding

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will be required to accept the Conditions of Sale, prior to participating in the sale. Online bidding may be restricted for certain lots as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer.

9. Bids Below Reserve. If the auctioneer determines that any opening bid is below the reserve of the lot offered, he may reject the same and withdraw the article from sale, and if, having acknowledged an opening bid, he determines that any advance thereafter is insufficient, he may reject the advance.

10. Purchaser's Responsibility. Subject to fulfillment of all of the conditions set forth herein, on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the contract between the consignor and the purchaser is concluded, and the winning bidder thereupon will immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require. Title and risk of loss pass to the buyer at the destination upon tender of delivery. Acceptance of delivery constitutes acceptance of the purchased lots. The purchaser's obligation to immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require is absolute and unconditional and is not subject to any defenses, setoffs or counterclaims of any kind whatsoever. We are not obligated to release a lot to the purchaser until we have received the full purchase price in cleared funds, any earlier release does not affect the Purchaser's unconditional obligation to pay the full purchase price. In addition to other remedies available to us by law, we reserve the right to impose from the date of sale a late charge of the rate of one and one-half percent (1-1/2 %) per month of the total purchase price if payment is not made in accordance with the conditions set forth herein. Please note we reserve the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

If any applicable conditions herein are not complied with by the purchaser, or the purchaser fails to make payment in full, in good funds, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the sale, the purchaser will be in default and in addition to any and all other remedies available to us and the Consignor by law, including, without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the total purchase price, including all fees, charges and expenses more fully set forth herein, we, at our option, may (x) cancel the sale of that, or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting purchaser at the same or any other auction, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser, or (y) resell the purchased property, whether at public auction or by private sale, or (z) effect any combination thereof. In any case, the purchaser will be liable for any deficiency, any and all costs, handling charges, late charges, expenses of both sales, our commissions on both sales at our regular rates, legal fees and expenses, collection fees and incidental damages. We may, in our sole discretion, apply any proceeds of sale then due or thereafter becoming due to the purchaser from us or any affiliated company, or any payment made by the purchaser to us or any affiliated company, whether or not intended to reduce the purchaser's obligations with respect to the unpaid lot or lots, to the deficiency and any other amounts due to us or any affiliated companies. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted and assigned to us and our affiliated companies, a continuing security interest of first priority in any property or money of or owing to such purchaser in our possession, custody or control or in the possession, custody or control of any of our affiliated companies, in each case whether at the time of the auction, the default or if acquired at any time thereafter, and we may retain and apply such property or money as collateral security for the obligations due to us or to any affiliated company of ours. We shall have all of the rights accorded a secured party under the California Uniform Commercial Code. You hereby agree that we may file financing statements under the California Uniform Commercial Code without your signature. Payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have collected good funds. Any claims relating to any purchase, including any claims under the Conditions of Sale, must be presented directly to us. In the event the purchaser fails to pay any or all of the total purchase price for any lot and we nonetheless elect to pay the Consignor any portion of the sale proceeds, the purchaser acknowledges that we shall have all of the rights of the Consignor to col-

lect amounts due from the purchaser, whether at law, in equity, or under these Conditions of Sale.

11. Reserve. Unless otherwise announced, Lots in this catalogue will be offered without a reserve. A reserve is a price or bid below which the auctioneer will not sell a lot. No reserve will exceed the low presale estimate stated in the catalogue, or as amended by oral or posted notices.

12. Sales Tax. Buyers will be charged all applicable sales tax unless a valid Resale Certificate has been provided to the Auctioneer prior to the auction. Should state sales tax become applicable in the delivery state prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, the Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. In the event any applicable sales tax is not paid by Buyer that should have been paid, even if not such tax was not charged or collected by Stack's Bowers by mistake, error, negligence or gross negligence, Buyer nonetheless acknowledges responsibility to pay such sales tax and remains fully liable for and agrees to promptly pay such taxes on demand, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed by the taxing authority and agrees to indemnify and hold Auctioneer harmless from any applicable sales tax, interest or penalties due. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.

As sales tax laws vary from state to state, we recommend that clients with questions regarding the application of sales or use taxes to property purchased at auction seek tax advice from their local tax advisors.

13. Governing Law and Jurisdiction. These Conditions of Sale, as well as bidders', the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law in the jurisdiction where the auction sale is conducted. By bidding at an auction, whether present in person or by agent, order bid, telephone, online or other means, all bidders including the purchaser, shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of California. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we reserve the right to commence a statutory inter-pleader in the state and federal courts located in Dallas County, Texas, with respect to disputes concerning the ownership of a lot or the proceeds of any sale, which shall be at the expense of the Consignor and buyer and any other applicable party, and in such event we shall be entitled to our reasonable attorney's fees and costs. All parties agree, however, that we shall retain the right to bring proceedings in a court other than the state and federal courts sitting in the State of California or the State of Texas.

14. Packing and Shipping. We are not responsible for the acts or omissions in our packing or shipping of purchased lots or of other carriers or packers of purchased lots, whether or not recommended by us. Packing and handling of purchased lots is at the entire risk of the purchaser. All taxes, postage, shipping, if applicable, handling, insurance costs, and any other fees required by law to be charged or collected, will be the responsibility of the buyer. All lots will be shipped FOB Destination, freight prepaid and charged back. Any and all claims based upon buyer's failure to receive a purchased lot, buyer's receipt of a lot in damaged condition, or otherwise related to delivery, must be received in writing by us no later than the earlier of thirty (30) days after payment, or the date of the auction sale (the "Outside Claim Date"). As Buyers may not receive notification of shipment, it is buyer's responsibility to keep track of the Outside Claim Date and make timely notification of any such claim. The failure to make a timely claim, time being of the essence, shall constitute a waiver of any such claim.

15. Limitation of Liability. In no event will our liability to a purchaser exceed the purchase price actually paid.

16. Data Protection. We will use information provided by our clients (or which we otherwise obtain relating to its clients) for the provision of auction and other related services, loan services, client administration, mar-

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keting and otherwise to manage and operate our business, or as required by law. This will include information such as the client's name and contact details, proof of identity, financial information, records of the client's transactions, and preferences. Some gathering of information about our clients will take place using technical means to identify their preferences in order to provide a higher quality of service to them. We may also disclose the client information to other Stack's Bowers Companies and/or third parties acting on their behalf to provide services for these purposes.

17. General Post Auction Information.

• **Payment.** If your bid is successful, you can contact either Brian Kendrella or Andrew Glassman, (whose contact information is on page iv), to make payment arrangements. Otherwise, your invoice will be mailed to you. The final price is determined by adding the buyer's premium to the hammer price on a per-lot basis. Sales tax, where applicable, will be charged on the entire amount. Payment is due in full immediately after the sale. However, under certain circumstances, we may, in our sole discretion, offer bidders an extended payment plan. Such a payment plan may provide an economic benefit to the bidder. Credit terms should be requested at least one business day before the sale. However, there is no assurance that an extended payment plan will be offered. Please contact Brian Kendrella or Andrew Glassman for information on credit arrangements for a particular lot. Please note that we will not accept payments for purchased lots from any party other than the purchaser, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and us prior to the sale.

• **Payment by Cash.** It is against our general policy to accept single or multiple related payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents in excess of the local currency equivalent of US \$10,000, if accepted for any cash transactions or series of transactions exceeding \$10,000, a Treasury Form 8300 will be filed. It is our policy to request any new clients or purchasers preferring to make a cash payment to provide: verification of identity (by providing some form of government issued identification containing a photograph, such as a passport, identity card or driver's license), confirmation of permanent address and identification of the source of the funds.

• **Payment by Credit Cards.** We do not accept payment by credit card for auction purchases.

• **Payment by Check.** Unless credit has been established with us, you will not be permitted to remove purchases before the check has cleared. Check acceptance privileges are reviewed from time to time by us and may be granted or withdrawn at our sole discretion. Checks should be made payable to Stack's Bowers Galleries. Certified checks, banker's drafts and cashier's checks are accepted at our discretion and provided they are issued by a reputable financial institution governed by anti-money laundering laws. Instruments not meeting these requirements will be treated as "cash equivalents" and subject to the constraints noted in the prior paragraph titled "Payment by Cash".

• **Payment by Wire Transfer.** To pay for a purchase by wire transfer, please refer to the payment instructions provided on page ii or contact Andrew Glassman to request instructions.

Stack's Bowers Galleries

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